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ON
CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

VOL. 3, NO. 8

CONTENTS

3828 Hollis, Christopher. The Homicide Act. London, Victor Gollanez, 1964. 141 p. $4.50

In England, at the end of the 18th century, death was an almost automatic punishment for every offense committed, and it was not until the 1860's that the death penalty was confined to murder. Between 1866 and 1891, six attempts to give legislative definition to degrees of murder failed, and the solution of injustice was left to the exercise of the prerogative of mercy by the Home Secretary. In the 1920's there was a revival of the Abolitionist cause, and attempts to obtain Abolitionist legislation failed in 1938 and 1948. The Gowers Commission, appointed to consider in what ways the laws of capital punishment could be improved, was specifically forbidden to consider the question of Abolition. It reported in 1953 that the law was defective in providing a single punishment for a crime where culpability varied but that, based upon its study of the American experience with the grading system where it found the law confusing and, in practice, sentences not given in accordance with degree, it would be impossible to define murder by degree. The Commission recommended that the jury decide whether the penalty should be death or imprisonment, pointing to the fact that there was no convincing evidence that the death penalty had a uniquely deterrent effect in preventing murder, based upon the experiences of foreign countries where abolition had been tried. This report and the sensational Bently, Evans, and Ellis cases served to strengthen the cause of the Abolitionist. The Homicide Act of 1957 was passed as an expedient to extricate the Government from a difficult position after a conflict on an abolition measure between the Commons and the Lords. It was not representative of any majority opinion or based on any scientific evidence. The Act divided murders and capital murders punishable by the death penalty, and non-capital murders punishable by imprisonment for life. The Homicide Act has not made any significant differences in the number of killings. A major principle of the Act is that the death penalty should be attached to murder committed in the course of an attack on property (robbery) to deter the professional criminal. The majority of those who have incurred capital punishment under this clause have not been professional burglars; the verdicts given in cases under this clause have been arbitrary and there has been no increase in murders in furtherance of a theft in those countries where capital punishment for this crime has been abolished. Murder by shooting is also a capital crime because it was thought that a gun carried with it the presumption of premeditation. The result of the Act has been that murderers have been careful to use means other than guns. Murder of a policeman and murder by a prisoner of a prison officer are capital crimes. The Act also provides that any one who commits successive murders, meaning murder at different times, shall hang. The law is so complicated that it is impossible to know when a person is or is not guilty of a capital crime. The wide variety of verdicts and sentences prove that judges and juries do not know. Provocation under the Act includes things done or said, or both, which could destroy self-control in a reasonable man, but murderers are not reasonable men and it is doubtful that this Act is any more successful than the old Act. To remedy the injustice of the M'Naghten rule, the Act permitted the concept of diminished responsibility and the law in this respect is also vague and encourages juries to bring in verdicts based on sentiment rather than objective fact. The evidence is that hanging is not only horrible but pointless. Capital punishment is not essential for the protection of society; it has no effect on the murder rate. The solution of the riddle about responsibility, diminished responsibility, and murders of the first and second degree is to have total abolition of capital punishment.

CONTENTS: History of capital punishment prior to the Gowers Commission; The recommendations of the Gowers Commission and the grading of murders; Why the Homicide Act of 1957 was passed and its general provisions; Evaluation of the Act; The capital crime of murder in robbery; Other capital crimes; Provocation defined and the results under the Act; Diminished responsibility under the Act; The case for total abolition.

3829 Exercise of the privilege against self-incrimination by witnesses and codefendants: the effect upon the accused. The University of Chicago Law Review, 33(1):151-165, 1965.

In a typical criminal trial, a witness of the prosecution who is not a codefendant but alleged to be the defendant's accomplice and there is evidence linking the witness and the defendant to the crime, asserts the privilege against self-incrimination which is sustained. The defendant claims that this invocation of privilege in the presence of the jury unfairly prejudiced his case because of the inference of guilt which the jury may draw to the witness. Whether or not these inferences are unfair is a problem for the law of evidence and is not condemned by the prividege against self-incrimination, since the witness is not on trial. The impossibility of effective cross-examination and the possibility of the jury giving the inferences from the assertion of the privilege more

weight than they deserve should exclude such evidence. In Namet v. United States, it was held that even in the absence of prosecutor misconduct there is reversible error if inferences from the claim of privilege added "critical weight" to the prosecutor's case. If one believes that inferences from the invocation of privilege should not be drawn, and most federal and state cases are in accord, to prevent them from coming up during trial there should be a pre-trial hearing. At this hearing the judge could determine whether the witness to be called by the prosecution would be likely to refuse to answer and whether the refusal would be justified. Where two defendants are tried jointly, the exercise of the right by one of them to take the stand may have important consequences for the other which could be avoided if defendants could always have separate trials on request. Courts have been reluctant to exercise their discretionary power to grant severances because of trial administration convenience. The joint trial received a severe setback in DeLina v. United States where the conviction of the silent defendant was reversed on the ground that his right not to take the stand was infringed upon by the comment of the other defendant's counsel (the testifying defendant) just as it would be infringed upon if the prosecutor made a similar comment. Nothing will be gained by granting a severance if the co-defendant continues to claim his privilege when called as a witness in the separate trial. A severance should be granted to allow one defendant to call the other as a witness only if the witness will give testimony having probative value.

3830 Sebastian, Raymond F. Destruction of evidence: a rationale for blood tests without an arrest? Stanford Law Review, 18(1):243-255, 1965.

In California, neither a search warrant, a contemporaneous arrest, nor the consent of the driver suspected of having caused a traffic accident due to driving while intoxicated and who is unconscious, is required to sustain the withdrawal of blood for the intoxication test, at least not where there was probable cause to arrest at the time of the blood test. This apparent invasion of the Fourth Amendment standard is permitted under California's search and seizure law on the ground that alcohol in the bloodstream is absorbed within a few hours so that immediate extraction of blood is necessary to preserve evidence of the driver's intoxication (People v. Huver). This is in conflict with the federal standard in Mapp v. Ohio which held that evidence obtained as a result of an unlawful search could not be used against the victim of the search in state as well as federal courts. Two pre-Mapp cases deal with removal by police of substances from the body. In Rochin v. California evidence obtained by forceful use of a stomach pump was excluded because of brutality, and in Breithaupt v. Abram the court allowed the withdrawal of blood from an unconscious driver was not brutal. Both cases dealt with the Fourteenth Amendment test of fundamental fairness which is less strict than the Fourth Amendment standards that the search not be unreasonable. A search may be made without a warrant when incident to a legal arrest which means that the search may occur within a short time following the arrest, in an emergency, or under exceptional circumstances where evidence will be destroyed if a search is not promptly made. The exceptional circumstances are limited to cases in which evidence is being destroyed and no arrest is possible, where evidence would be destroyed if police made their presence known before entering or where a moving vehicle may contain contraband, the vehicle may be stopped and searched but not the occupant. The facts of People v. Huber do not fit into any of the exceptions. It is doubtful whether the Supreme Court will uphold the decision since there was ample time to arrest the defendant before the extraction and the search can be deemed unreasonable because of the assumption of the suspect's guilt; any destruction of evidence was passive; an unconscious person cannot protect his constitutional rights; the search is of the person and the skin is punctured; and there is a question of self-incrimination. The mere fact that such blood tests are scientifically reliable or that the test will exonerate the defendant does not make the withdrawal of blood reasonable. The public has an interest in the right of privacy and protection from unauthorized police intrusion. California could improve its present procedure by equalizing the position of conscious and unconscious driver or by meeting the incident-to-arrest requirement or by abandoning the blood tests and substituting breath tests.

3831 Aguda, T. Akinda. Principles of criminal liability in Nigerian law. Ibadan, University Press, 1965. 319 p. 6d.

Since 1960, Nigerian criminal law consists of the Penal Code which is used in northern Nigeria, and the Criminal Code which is based largely on English Common Law for the rest of the country. The latter upholds mens rea, no crime without guilty intent, which defines intention as motive, consequences, knowledge, and malice. Intent exists in crimes of negligency and rashness, but punishment depends on degree of intent. The Penal Code defines criminal acts as "dishonest" or "fraudulent," the Criminal Code relies on broader common law definitions, including "fraud." Statutes set areas of strict and vicarious criminal liability not requiring mens rea. Both codes set up defenses against criminal liability in accident, necessity, duress, mental compulsion, and obedience to orders cases. Mistakes may constitute valid defense; ignorance of the law, rarely. Ambiguity exists under the Penal Code in defense and liability for acts done with another person's consent for his benefit. Both Codes protect individuals privately, defending person and property. Sovereigns, diplomats, and some government officials are immune under common law from prosecution; infants and children to specified ages are not criminally responsible. Corporations are changeable. Mental abnormality is a defense under both Codes; under the Criminal Code, irresistible impulse and diminished responsibility (temporary insanity) are defenses, but not under the Penal Code.

CONTENTS: Introduction; The concept of a crime; Intention; Rashness and negligence; Dishonestly and fraudulently; Strict liability; General defenses; Mistake; Act done in good faith for a person's benefit; Consent; The right of private defense; Legally abnormal persons; Mental abnormality; Intoxication; Provocation.

3832 U. S. Civil Rights Commission. Law enforcement: a report on equal protection in the South. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1965. 188 p. $.75

In 1964, extensive investigations were made in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida which focused on the failure of local officials to prevent or punish acts of racial violence, and on the interference by these officials of constitutional and statutory rights of Negroes including the right of public protest. Public hearings were held in Jackson, Mississippi in February 1965 to provide an in-depth study of that state. During the racial violence that occurred during 1963 and 1964, the sheriffs and police failed to apprehend the persons responsible, made limited or no investigations, treated civil rights workers as suspects, and made harassing arrests of such workers. Law enforcement officials publicly admitted membership in organizations advocating white supremacy. Local enforcement officials failed to protect Negroes exercising their federal rights, from violence. Prosecution failed to bring cases to trial in the few instances where arrests were made. Where trials were held, defendants received suspended sentences or minimal fines. Local officials abused their discretion in the administration of criminal justice by imposing harsh and discriminatory bail requirements, sentences and fines, jailing persons under inhuman conditions, and using juvenile proceedings to impose excessively harsh treatment on juveniles. This failure of local enforcement officials who have sworn an oath to uphold the constitution is not only attributable to their attitudes; the failure to act against violence is also attributable to the structural weakness in the law enforcement institutions of Mississippi. The primary responsibility for correcting problems in connection with civil rights rests with the States, but the failure of the States has thrown the burden to the Federal Government. The principal federal remedies are contained in Section 241 and Section 242, remnants of the Reconstruction laws, but the requirement that the prosecution show specific intent by public officials to deprive a person of constitutional rights under Section 242 or a conspiracy to deny rights under Section 241 is a difficult problem of proof and a confusing issue for the jury. The Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice has expanded its staff but cannot enlarge its actions satisfactorily until the statutory deficiencies are eliminated. The federal civil remedies are injunction, removal, and writ of habeas corpus. There is a restriction in injunctions imposed by the Federal Anti-Injunction Statute. The President has express statutory authority to execute laws to use force and to secure the execution of Federal law under 10 U. S. Section

333, but the policy of the federal government has been to limit use of force to situations which involve a court order and thus the prompt use of federal force to prevent violence is prevented. It is recommended that Congress enact a criminal statute based on its power to regulate interstate commerce and to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment protecting civil rights. In the area of civil remedies, the authority of the Attorney General to initiate and intervene in Civil Rights cases should be increased; injunctive relief should be permitted to private persons against unlawful state court proceedings; and remedies against unlawful official conduct should be strengthened. The Equal Employment Law should be extended to private employment. Executive action should be increased by stationing federal officials at scenes of likely violence, strengthening the staff of federal law enforcement agencies, particularly the marshals, and extending assistance to local enforcement agencies to help improve their quality.

CONTENTS: Denial of constitutional rights; Recent racial violence to throw off remnants of slavery; Failure to investigate and solve incidents of racial violence by law enforcement officials; Local officers failure to protect and prosecute; Official interference with exercise of rights; Weakness in law enforcement structure in the South; Remedies; Federal criminal legislation; Civil remedies; Executive action; Findings and recommendations.

3833 Sacred Heart, M. Meeting with parents as delinquency control. Catholic School Journal, 66(1):55-56, 1966.

The Claver School for Girls in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, instituted monthly home-school meetings in an effort to involve parents in the training and planning for the future of their children. A professional guest speaker addresses the parents on a subject of his qualifications which is believed will benefit the parents. A question and answer period follows the talk which often becomes an open discussion with everyone contributing his opinions on the subject. Discussions have proved useful as parents realize that others have similar problems and communications becomes easier. They need to understand their children's problems and to realize that their own problems affect the attitude of their children. They need help in appreciating the importance of their parental functions and in using their authority in a constructive manner. Parents are most cooperative and appreciative of the school's efforts, and girls feel the effect of the meetings in their visits and other communications with their parents. Girls often make a successful adjustment in the institution because of this factor, while the school works towards its goal of returning a benefically changing girl to an equally changing family.

3834 Blum, Richard H., & Funkhouser, Mary Lou. Legislators' view on alcoholism: some dimensions relevant to making new laws. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 26(4):666-669, 1965.

To study legislators' views on alcoholism, 50 of the 52 California legislators holding key posts on committees which process legislation on narcotics were interviewed. The legislators clearly distinguished between alcohol and other dependency-producing drugs. For the most part they appeared to believe that the public demands a punitive approach to users of narcotics, but they were willing to consider a variety of new non-punitive proposals for handling alcoholics provided they are feasible, involve no additional taxes, and can be justified to anti-rehabilitation lobbies such as police, district attorneys, church, and temperance groups. Some legislators believe that the public is ready to accept treatment rather than punishment of the alcoholic. Those who advanced control and punishment tended to be conservative, Republicans, moral absolutists rather than pragmatists, and were less willing to accept the opinions of behavioral scientists and psychiatrists testifying on drug legislation.

3835 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Court services for families and children in Oregon: a survey. Portland, Oregon, 1965, various pagings, multilith.

A comprehensive survey was made of how Oregon courts handle family-related cases including: juvenile delinquency, neglect and dependency, assault and battery by one member of a family upon mother, termination of parental rights, adoption, divorce or annulment of marraige, commitment of mentally ill, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor. All 36 counties of Oregon were visited, an extensive study was made in 16 representative countries, and over 500 persons both from within and without the court system were interviewed. Major findings and recommendations included the following: (1) Oregon court structure and practices cause a piecemeal and fragmented approach to family-related problems; jurisdiction over all family-related problems should be concentrated in one court, the circuit court. (2) Court staff services to assist judges in handling family-related problems are, except in ju-

venile courts, extremely limited or nonexistent. Even in juvenile courts, needs for skilled staff assistance to the judges are not met in many counties. Only five of Oregon's 36 counties have proper detention facilities for delinquent children. Staff court services must be provided for many kinds of family-related cases which are not now provided, and must be strengthened for those cases where efforts are now being made to provide such services. Overall sustained improvement in court staff services can be accomplished only through an integrated statewide system. Two alternatives are suggested to finance the statewide services system, estimated at $4,300,000: (1) the state, through its tax sources, could assume the total cost of the system or (2) a formula could be developed for requiring local contributions based on the ability of each county to pay, with state taxes bearing the balance of the cost.

CONTENTS: Present court structure and practice: a fragmented approach to a complex problem; Court services; Family related services available to the community and the court; Proposed structure of court services for children and families.

3836 Patrick, Clarence H. The status of capital punishment: a world perspective. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(4):397-411, 1965.

Data were obtained on the current status of the death penalty in 128 countries of the world to observe the differences in its use from country to country and to determine whether some hypotheses may be advanced to explain these differences. The information obtained included whether capital punishment was abolished or not, offenses punishable by death, the average number of executions per year, 1958-1962, legal minimum age of persons executed, whether executions are open to the public, and whether there are trends in the country toward abolition or reinstatement. Wide differences were found among the various countries with regard to attitudes and practices on capital punishment. A majority favors retention, while a minority favors abolition; significant variations exist in regard to the number of capital offenses, the number of executions, and execution methods. Many of the countries which differ in attitudes and practices in regard to capital punishment appear to have the same level of cultural development, the same kind of population, religion, form of government, and the same kind of geographical setting. There are also countries which differ in these respects, yet have similar attitudes and practices regarding the death penalty. Exceptions to these observations are the totalitarian countries with economic ethos which tend to have more economic and political offenses which are punishable by death than other countries do. Due to conditions which emerged from World War II several European countries provide capital punishment on a limited scale for treason and espionage. Although there is no international trend toward abolition of capital punishment, there is a distinct trend towards decreasing its use.

3837 Robinson, David. Massiah, Escobedo, and rationales for the exclusion of confessions. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(4):412-431, 1965.

The trend of recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions, particularly with regard to the exclusion of confessions, do not point the way to a desirable or flexible system of law enforcement. The problem of attempting to achieve effective law enforcement while at the same time provide for humane treatment of suspects is misconceived if it is thought of only in terms of conflict between security and liberty. Maximum liberty is not likely to be achieved if we concern ourselves exclusively with the liberty of persons suspected of crime. If pessimism turns out to be justified, the future impact of recent decisions may generate pressures which will have to be recognized. Skeptics may take comfort from the realization that decisions with regard to criminal procedure are particularly subject to reexamination.

3838 Bilek, Arthur J., & Ganz, Alan S. The pinball problem-alternative solutions. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(4):432-445, 1965.

Some present-day pinball machines are used as a replacement for slot-machines; these gambling-type machines have complex electronic mechanisms as do the amusement-type pinball machines. There is no way to distinguish between the two except by taking a machine apart and examining its mechanism. Thus any laws which ban certain features without providing for an examination of the machine's mechanism are bound to be ineffective. Only two approaches are possible to the problem: one is the total prohibition of pinball machines and the other, their licensing with the condition that police have the right to inspect the machine. A licensing statute, however, places an undue burden on the police at a time when there are more serious demands made on them. It is a waste of police man-

power and tax money to engage in an extensive licensing program to save amusement pinball machines, nor are the social purposes the machines serve sufficient reasons for a complex system of regulation. In contrast, a simple ban on all machines places hardly any burden on police, as visual inspections would suffice. Since this attitude may not be shared by all legislatures, three types of model statutes are presented: (1) a statute prohibiting all pinball machines; (2) an inspectional statute allowing pinball machines with replays; and (3) an inspectional statute allowing machines without replays.

3839 Sternberg, David. Legal frontiers in prison group psychotherapy. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(4):446-449, 1965.

The increasing use of group therapy by prison psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers raises questions regarding the possible infringement upon the constitutional and civil rights of participating prisoners. Group therapy, both inside and outside prisons, has created a host of legal problems which present laws controlling individual legislation are inadequate to handle. There seems to be no case law which defines the rights and duties of group therapy participants to each other in general questions of disclosure; if all participants of a group are regarded as therapeutic agents for one another it becomes logical to suggest an extension of the privileged communication law to seal all participants' lips in trials and hearings.

3840 Appel, James B., & Peterson, Neil J. What's wrong with punishment? Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(4):450-453, 1965.

Hungry animals were trained to work for food rewards by pressing a lever or by pecking at an illuminated disc or key. Subjects were given many weeks of daily one or one-and-a-half hour sessions in the apparatus; every lever-press or disc-peck was initially followed by food, but later only some of the responses were rewarded. After stabilization of food-motivated performance an attempt was made to evaluate the effects of punishment; brief electric shocks of various intensities were administered immediately following each response. It was found that at most intensities suppressed behavior returned to pre-punishment levels as soon as shock was withdrawn; at mild and sometimes moderate intensities, responding did not long remain suppressed even when punishment was continuously applied. When sudden or very severe shock was used, behavior was inhibited to such an extent that the organism appeared permanently damaged as a result of the experience. The evidence seems to indicate that punishment is an ineffective way to control or eliminate the behavior of the punished organism. There is no reason to expect that these findings would not apply to humans.

3841 Westie, Frank R., & Turk, Austin T. A strategy for research on social class and delinquency. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(4):454-462, 1965.

Theoretical discussions of delinquency are characterized by imprecision and a lack of established empirical relationships relevant to such discussions. Among the reasons for the disjunction of theory and research are the following: (1) the failure to subject theories to empirical tests; (2) failure to distinguish between interpretations of findings and the empirical findings themselves; (3) theoretical arbitrariness through the selection of theoretical interpretations from a host of possible interpretations without a systematic examination of alternative and, often, contradictory interpretations. The procedure proposed for resolving the difficulties involves: (1) the listing of a comprehensive range of pre-supposed empirical relationships, many of them contradictory, which may turn up in the research at hand; (2) the listing of a range of interpretations, many of them contradictory, for each possible empirical finding. The relationships that actually obtain are then selected through empirical investigation; and (3) the correct theoretical interpretations are selected from the array of contradictory though plausible interpretations attached to the empirical relationships that have survived the research test. The procedure is applied to the question of social class and juvenile delinquency and lists are developed for each of four logically and empirically possible relationships between the two. The major implication of the procedure is that large-scale, coordinated research is necessary to substantially increase theoretical knowledge.

3842 Spiller, Bertram. Delinquency and middle class goals. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(4):463-478, 1965.

To test the common assumption that juvenile delinquency can be largely accounted for by the rejection of or inability to obtain middle class goals, a study was made of two urban lower class gangs. The data used consisted

of the process records of social workers who interacted with the groups in their own setting. The period of continuous contact ranged from nine to 29 months. The information was converted into behavior sequences or acts and subjected to content-analysis modeled after the Yale Cross Cultural Survey. Each act was extracted from the records and coded by 65 major categories of behavior. Obviously prestige-oriented acts were extracted from the records; out of a total of 5,471 such acts, a 19.5 percent sample was randomly selected. Results were machine tabulated and all behavior categories classified as to whether they were essentially lower class, middle class, or culturally neutral adolescents. Findings revealed that the groups did not exhibit more than passing interest in prestige-oriented middle class behavior. As social class declined, the proportion of lower class oriented status behavior (e.g., violence) increased, and as social class rose, the ratio of adolescent behavior increased. The more delinquent groups were more committed to lower class values and focal concerns, while the less delinquent were more supportive of adolescent avenues of status. There were striking differences between gangs and within segments of a gang, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Evidence was found for a continuum among gangs and for bases of prestige to vary with that continuum.

3843 Pokorny, Alex D. A comparison of homicides in two cities. The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(4):479-487, 1965.

The 438 criminal homicides committed in Houston, Texas, between 1958 and 1961 were examined and compared with the homicides committed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania during 1948-1952 as analyzed in a study by Wolfgang. Houston homicide rates were found to be double those in Philadelphia; Negroes accounted for a smaller proportion of the Houston homicides than in Philadelphia; Negro homicides were about six times those of "other whites," with Latin Americans falling in between. In Houston, as well as in Philadelphia, criminal homicide is predominantly an intra-racial offense; the persons involved tend to be relatives or friends rather than strangers. Males are much more frequently involved both as victims and as offenders. The most likely hours are between 8 P.M. and 2 A.M. Offenders and victims typically live at the same address or within one or two miles of each other.

3844 Pokorny, Alex D. Human violence: a comparison of homicide, aggravated assault, suicide and attempted suicide. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(4):488-497, 1965.

A comparison was made of four types of human violence: (1) homicide; (2) aggravated assault; (3) suicide; and (4) attempted suicide; to determine whether they would show similar or contrasting patterns when studied in the same city at about the same time using data from the same source. Data were abstracted from the files of the Houston Police Department; initially the year 1960 was used to make possible derivation of rates on the basis of the 1960 census, but, for most purposes, the study period was increased to a three and a half year period centered on the census-taking data. Comparisons were made with respect to type of place, census tract site of offense, census tract of home of persons involved, hour, day of week, month and quarter of year, sex, age, race and ethnic group. Suicide and homicide were found to differ from one another in all comparisons except that both were higher in males. Suicide and attempted suicide were similar in pace, race, and ethnic group but different in hour, day, age, and sex. Homicide and aggravated assault were similar in all respects, suggesting that they are the same category of behavior.

3845 Bazelon, David L., & Katzenbach, Nicholas deB. Equal treatment in the enforcement of the criminal law: the Bazelon-Katzenbach letters. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(4):498-502, 1965.

The full text is presented of an exchange between Chief Judge David L. Bazelon of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and U.S. Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, expressing divergent views on detaining and questioning suspects and other police procedures.

3846 Leonard, Donald S. The changing face of criminal law. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(4):517-522, 1965.

Recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions on arrests, search and seizure, admissibility of evidence, interrogation, and the admissibility of voluntary confessions have resulted in case dismissals and exclusions of evidence which are weakening the foundations of law enforcement. Perhaps the most dangerous aspect of these decisions is the possibility that the continuous changes in criminal law will invalidate old decisions to breed uncertainty on the part of the individual police officer. It is believed that public opinion would support a constitu-

tional amendment and other remedial action; the amendment should provide for the unhindered introduction in court of evidence relevant to the guilt or innocence of a suspect with adequate safeguards to prevent abuse. Overdue, also, is the demand that the court or Congress define the proper time limit for detention before commital which would protect the defendant's rights and, at the same time, enable the police to carry out its investigation satisfactorily. The public is in favor of law enforcement which is free to perform its duties efficiently while maintaining a balance between individual freedom and public protection.

3847 Day, Frank D. Administration of criminal justice: an educational design in higher education. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(4):540-544, 1965.

The School of Police Administration and Public Safety of the Michigan State University was established in 1935 and has been dedicated to the education of young men and women for careers in law enforcement. Its undergraduate program consists of three major areas of study and is built upon the foundation of university and college courses unified by a core of six police administration courses and a one-term field training program. The courses of study of the graduate program are designed to further the capacities of students in the same areas that make up the undergraduate curriculum. The administration of criminal justice is regarded as an integrated process from crime prevention to release from all legal supervision with a focus on the prevention and control of illegal behavior.

3848 Mirich, John J., & Voris, Eugene. Police science education in the United States: a national need. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(4):545-548, 1965.

Law enforcement officials in the United States should petition their elected officers, community, and state leaders to institute police science curricula in state supported higher institutions. One of the most important phases of police science education would be the education of local law enforcement officers but the programs could be expanded to include those working in corrections, probation parole, and social work. Furthermore, a two-year police science program in the junior colleges should be coordinated with the four-year programs in the degree-granting four year educational institutions. To become a true profession, local law enforcement must develop academic and other standards and must regulate its membership; in order to develop academic standards it must have curricula designed for these standards. In addition, those who teach law enforcement and those who enforce the law must enlighten the public of the great need for police education.

3849 Slavson, S. R. Reclaiming the delinquent. New York, Free Press, 1965. 750 p. $9.95.

A six-year action and depth experimental study of adolescent male delinquents at Children's Village in Dobbs Ferry, New York concentrated in 1957-1958 on a randomly sampled group of seven boys, aged 15 and 16, to find the determinants of their antisocial behavior and to seek a new technique for helping those with serious personality disorders. To reach these hostile, troubled boys, modifications of para-analytic group therapy and the inversion technique were used in the hands of a skillful therapist to gain insight into the boys' problems and conflicts. Confidence in the adult world was established through the therapist. Therapeutic techniques evolved from observations of the boys revealing: the essence and motivation of the delinquent personality; the need for changing and then sustaining patterns of behavior; the provsion of a more permissive, unthreatening and accepting environment for acting out; and the reconstruction of the damaged ego and superego in spite of the "doom motif." The strategy included alliance with patients, complete acceptance but not approval, flexibility, and sensitive timing in treatment to gain confidence and overcome hostility. During the two years, with occasional regressions, the boys responded with increasing enthusiasm, confidence in the therapist, and self-insight. The success of the random sampling indicated rehabilitative techniques like these suitable for nearly all except psychotic delinquents, established guidelines for living, and advanced the maturation process making progress toward educational and reconstructive goals of rehabilitation. No cases returned to crime. Only specially trained therapists should attempt this technique. Treatment needs extension in depth and time for continuous success. With some delinquents, state wardships can offset parental damage.

CONTENTS: Theory; (1) Some meanings of the delinquent act; (2) First steps and early observations; (3) Sex and homosexuality; (4) Parents: guilt and rage; (5) The emergence of para-analytic psychotherapy and the inversion technique; (6) Phases in the para-analytic process, and the roles of the therapist; (7) The therapist as reality and symbol; (8) Reactions of the boys; (9) Reactions of staff and parents; (10) The demonstration

group: case histories; (11) Protocols and comments: sessions 1-15; (12) First intermediate progress reports; (13) Protocols and comments; (14) Second intermediate progress reports; (15) Protocols and comments: sessions 34-55; (16) Third intermediate progress reports; (17) Protocols and comments: sessions 56-75; (18) Final progress reports; (19) Outcomes, reflections, and recommendations.

3850 McLaughlin, Edward D., & McGee, Clinton M. Juvenile court procedure. Alabama Law Review, 17(2):226-240, 1965.

Various enactments concerning neglected or delinquent children have been consolidated and may now be found in title 13 Section 350-383, Chapter 7, Code of Alabama. In some counties, the county court instead of the probate court constitutes the juvenile court. The juvenile court has original and exclusive jurisdiction as to dependent, neglected, and delinquent children and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in cases involving custody of children. Where children are already before the circuit court incidental to a divorce action, the juvenile court may not intervene. In juvenile court, the child is not a criminal on trial; the hearing is private and conducted under the liberal equity rules and not under criminal procedure. The judge is the trier of facts rather than a jury and the facts are determined on a preponderance of evidence rather than beyond a reasonable doubt, as in a criminal trial. The adjudication is not deemed a conviction and the child does not acquire a criminal record. There is a problem of reconciling the constitutional guarantees of a criminal trial with the child's treatment under various juvenile court acts which, at face value, seem to violate the child's constitutional rights. Well drafted acts have been found to be constitutional. As a court of equity, the juvenile court is concerned with the best interests of the child. One of the most difficult tasks for the juvenile judge is the determination of custody. In considering the best interests of the child, the judge may seek expert advice. He must consider the fitness of parents. The judge is not bound by private agreements as to custody or even by a formal adoption. His decision may be considered in a new hearing, a trial de novo obtained by request before the circuit court and then an appeal can be taken to the Supreme Court of Alabama. A delinquent child is one under the age of 16 who violates any law for which an adult would be criminally prosecuted or one who is in need of attention, though not violating any specific act. The determination of delinquency is left to the discretion of the judge. The child is before the court as soon as the petition is filed and he remains under the court's jurisdiction until discharged. The child need not be adjudged delinquent and the judge can place him on probation. The judge may transfer the prosecution to the circuit court when he is convinced that the minor cannot properly be disciplined under the juvenile statute. Anyone may file the petition which need not allege any specific offense, but must allege sufficient facts to establish jurisdiction of the court. Local statutes and decisions are controlling as to rules of evidence. In Alabama, confessions of children, if otherwise competent, are received as legal evidence and the child is not required to testify against himself. After the facts are established, the social study may be admitted and should be made available in advance to the child's counsel as an aid to cross-examination. As a rule, attorneys have been helpful to the court and to their clients, and join the court in the inquiry to promote the client's best interest. The juvenile court is a court in equity and acts as a court of conscience.

3851 Rothstein, Paul F. State compensation for criminally inflicted injuries. Texas Law Review, 44(1):38-54, 1965.

California, Wisconsin, and the federal government are considering following New Zealand and Great Britain in providing state compensation for criminally inflicted personal injury. In all plans the victims must prove traditional culpability but it is not required that liability be established against the offender. The federal proposal plan provides that want of capacity to form intent by reason of drunkenness, insanity, or infancy shall be disregarded. The Wisconsin proposal contemplates only situations in which the offender is not a criminal because of his youth. The British plan compensates for injuries directly attributable to an act within the scheme, whereas the United States, New Zealand, and California plans require that the injury "result or be caused" by the act. All the plans assign a role to the criminal law concept of remoteness: that is, an accused is liable for unintended consequences of an act if he could have foreseen the consequences. All the plans cover only the results of crimes or certain kinds of crimes. The concept of intent, remoteness, and foreseeability to the offender were developed to avoid unfair imposition on an individual, but none of these things has anything to do with compensation of the victim. The requirement of capacities should be abandoned; covered crimes should not be limited to enumerated offenses because of the difficulty of predicting what crimes

give rise to personal injury and the system should develop its own notions of what injuries are too "remote" from an offense on the basis of social policy to cover the innocent bystander or citizen-helper. The plans do not abrogate the offender's civil liability even after compensation for the injury. There could be provision for reduction or reimbursement of the compensation award to the extent of recovery in a civil action or the compensating authority could itself seek repayment by the offender, but a claim at law fully collected should preclude subsequent compensation for the same injury. In intra-family offenses, the federal plan is better than the British plan because it excludes persons who are offenders' relatives rather than offenses committed against a member of the offender's family living with him. There are no schedules establishing amounts to be paid for particular injuries as under workmen's compensation. A provision for periodic payments would be preferable in providing more flexibility as the nature of the injury unfolds. There should be provision for appeals from the board's decisions which is not present in the present plans. Recent facts and figures under the British scheme are appended, as well as a specimen application form.

3852 Ehrenzweig, Albert A. A psychoanalysis of the insanity plea: clues to the problems of criminal responsibility and insanity in the death cell. Criminal Law Bulletin, 1(9):3-23, 1965.

All formulas as to the insanity of an accused who had otherwise been proved guilty of a criminal act will fail until we know why we punish. The lawyer and the physician will never reconcile their differences in any formulation of legal insanity. The definition of legal insanity, like that of all legal concepts, depends on its specific purpose. Legal insanity means different things according to whether it relates to divorce, contract, wills or criminal conduct and legal insanity may mean different things in prosecutions for rape, murder, and larceny and at the various stages of the criminal process. The problem of legal insanity at the time of the crime and at the execution of insane persons is completely unsolved. It was unsolved by the M'Naghten test of right or wrong, the Durham test of mental disease, by the test in the Model Penal Law of the American Law Institute and by the Currents Rule and it remains unanswered under older solutions such as the theory of partial responsibility, the doctrine of irresistible impulse or newer proposals to abolish the insanity defense. Punishment is designed and imposed to serve the conflicting aims of deterrence, reform and retribution and, thus, insanity as a ground for the exclusion of punishment cannot by uniformly and consistently defined. The definition must vary from crime to crime. Concern with punishment as a deterrent prevails with regard to property and gang crimes sufficiently to diminish our interest in the motivation of the thief or gangster. With regard to most homicides, the need for punishment is determined by retribution and this urge in the case of a killing in passion recedes with our subconscious temptation to likewise kill. The varying purpose of punishment is the true determinant of the definition of legal insanity and this definition would have to vary from crime to crime as it varies at every stage of the criminal prosecution from deed to execution. Since we do not know why we punish, the responsibility for an irrational decision is shifted to the psychiatrist who acts as a 13th juror and speaks his findings in pseudo-legal language less concerned with the defendant than with the reaction of society.

3853 Erdmann, Martin. Some random thoughts on not opening to the jury. Criminal Law Bulletin, 1(9):24-32, 1965.

The opening to the jury in a criminal case serves the important function of suspending judgment on the part of the individual jurors and prevents a conviction of guilt in their minds before the entire case is in. In some cases, it is impossible to open because there are no witnesses for the defendant or the defendant cannot testify because he has a bad criminal record or where the only evidence against the defendant is that of identification. In most cases it is dangerous to open. It is dangerous psychologically; the opening is subject to attack on the district attorney's summation and the defense mobility is restricted--the freedom to modify or alter the defense. The purposes of an opening can be accomplished more effectively during the voir dire examination. The voir dire precedes the district attorney's opening statement allowing the defense counsel to strike first; there are hardly any restrictive rules; it cannot be attacked in the district attorney's summation; the defense can be suggested in form of questions avoiding the appearance of any assumption of the burden of proof and it gives the defense counsel an opportunity to evaluate their reaction to the proposed defense in advance of the trial. Thus, in the voir dire examination the jurors can be prepared for damaging

evidence addressed against the defendant; it is possible to plant the seeds of the defense and probe the reactions of individual jurors to the proposed defense while retaining complete mobility.

3854 La Fave, Wayne R. Improving police performance through the exclusionary rule. Part I: current police and local court practices. Missouri Law Review, 30(3):391-458, 1965.

The principal objectives of the exclusionary rule are the exclusion of probative evidence in criminal cases in an attempt to enforce the right of privacy, imposed by Mapp v. Ohio in all the states, to deter police officials from engaging in objectionable police practices, and to improve police performance. Current practices by the police and local courts are deficient in this regard. Evaluation of police conduct is a significant part of the business of the courts handling cases where the acquisition by the police of physical evidence is the only real issue, but this evaluation takes place without an adequate development of facts to provide a basis for a sound ruling and when a decision is made, the reason for it is not communicated to the police officer. Inconsistencies between rulings regarding evidence acquisition for different offenses, and between standards for before-the-fact and after-the-fact supervision--that is the lack of concern with preventing illegal searches and arrests as opposed to excluding the fruits thereof after the event of arrest or search, create ambiguity as to the governing legal norms, create police hostility toward the courts and their ability to set police standards, and contribute to the police attitude that the courts are blocking law enforcement rather than acting as an agency sharing responsibility for the development and maintenance of a fair and effective enforcement system. There must be better communication between the agencies and each agency must seek improvements on its own operation. Police should be trained in apprising the court of the reasons action was taken; police must learn the basis of court rulings on their practices; the prosecution should represent the views of the police in court more adequately and judges should strive for improvement in attaining uniformity in their views regarding police conduct. The police make arrests and conduct searches under circumstances which they know in advance will make conviction of offenders involved impossible, particularly violators of gambling and liquor laws and use aggressive patrol techniques in high crime areas. Conviction is thought to be an unattainable objective for the following reasons: there is judicial reluctance to convict or to impose meaningful sentences; in the inability of the police to uncover sufficient evidence by acceptable means; the police belief that there is public and other pressure for some official action against the criminal activity involved and that arrest and its attendant circumstances, even if not followed by conviction, accomplish investigative and punitive objectives. To remedy these practices, more efforts should be made to insulate the police from public pressures; police administrators should subject existing practices to careful scrutiny and evaluation. To the extent that current practices are an accommodation resulting from a basic difference between police and the courts concerning the desirability of enforcement against certain forms of gambling, a meaningful dialogue between the police and the judiciary is desirable. The exclusionary rule as a negative sanction can only induce proper law enforcement behavior if the police have proper methods to carry out their tasks and this in some measure depends on the content of the law.

3855 Player, Mack. The mentally ill in Missouri criminal cases. Missouri Law Review, 30(3):514-526, 1965.

New chapter 522 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, effective October 1963, made substantial changes in the substantive and the procedural law dealing with the mentally ill criminal defendant. Missouri changed its law in respect to the mental condition necessary for trial to conform to the federal law, which is also the majority rule among the states, that the defendant understand the proceedings against him and have the capacity to assist in his own defense. The word "insane" is eliminated. The old statute provided that an "insane" person could not be brought to trial. The new law gives a more exact idea of the degree of competency required. The new law revamps the method of determining defendants' fitness to proceed from an adversary system of each party presenting evidence to a jury to a more administrative system in which the judge is the factfinder aided by court-appointed and partisan experts. The new law changed the test of criminal responsibility at the time of the crime from the M'Naghten Right and Wrong Test to the essential idea of the test proposed in the Model Penal Code. The

M'Naghten test is codified with an improved wording and also included is the concept of volition or control which is the central theme of the Irresistible Impulse test without the confusing wording of that test. Thus, the new test reads that a person is not responsible for criminal conduct if, at the time of such conduct, as a result of mental disease or defect, he did not know or appreciate the nature, quality, or wrongfulness of his conduct or was incapable of conforming his conduct to the requirements of the law. Presumptions and burden of proof are not changed. A change is made in the necessity for a jury to make the additional determination of whether or not the defendant was still insane after acquittal. Now upon acquittal, the defendant is automatically committed to the division of mental disease for custody. Under the new law, evidence is admissible as to the defendant's mental condition to show that the defendant did or did not have a state of mind which is an element of the offense--the mens rea. Missouri now adopts the minority rule in the doctrine of partial insanity. Persons with low mentality and alcoholics can be shown not to have the state of mind necessary to commit a crime. Under the new law, the defendant shall not be convicted or sentenced if he is unable to understand the proceedings against him or if he cannot assist in his own defense. If, after conviction and sentence, he becomes mentally ill while in prison, he can be transferred to a state mental hospital and the time spent in the hospital will be counted as part of the sentence imposed. Also, a person suffering from a mental condition shall not be executed to death. The concept of diminished responsibility is thus introduced. The new law is a step toward the more realistic and enlightened consideration of the mentally ill criminal offender.

3856 Schancupp, David E. The saga of shufflin' Sam. Connecticut Bar Journal, 39(3):405-426, 1965.

Sam Thompson, a Negro in Louisville, Kentucky who had previously been arrested 51 times, was arrested for public drunkenness and disorderly conduct on January 10, 1959 after asking assistance from the police because he was stabbed by a man whom he accidentally bumped. Sam retained counsel and pleaded not guilty to this unfounded charge. While on bond he was against arrested for loitering and vagrancy while awaiting a bus to go home. Despite the lack of evidence he was found guilty of loitering. Based only on the evidence of the two policemen who made the arrest, a fine of $10 was levied on each count. Counsel for defense had argued for dismissal on the basis of violation of due process under the 14th amendment at each stage of the trial. At the request of counsel, judgment was suspended for 24 hours. Counsel was interested in obtaining a review by the Supreme Court of the United States to curb the harrassing by the Louisville policemen and because the assessment of fines below the appealable amount made the practice of arbitrary convictions unappealable. Since the fines were not appealable, they represented the final judgment of the highest court of a state in which a decision could be made and this could be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court. Counsel elected to proceed by attacking the convictions rather than the statutes. To keep Sam out of jail until a petition for centiorari could be filed, a writ of habeas corpus was sought from the Circuit Court and granted. The state, to keep the case from the Supreme Court, appealed the writ of habeas corpus to the Kentucky Court of Appeals and the writ was reversed. The Supreme Court granted centiorari. The argument was mainly based on the denial of justice, not in the size of the fine which was irrelevant insofar as constitutional rights were concerned. On March 21, 1960 the Supreme Court unanimously decided that the record was lacking in evidence to support elements of the loitering statute and evidence of conduct to support a disorderly conduct charge, even under Kentucky substantive law and remanded the cases to the Police Court for proceedings. The case was never prosecuted again. Kentucky passed a statute permitting appeals from judgments resulting in fines or confinement in Police Court. Much of the burden of the cost of litigation had been borne by the Kentucky Civil Liberties Union. The holding and the effects of the case Thompson v. Louisville were well worth the cost of $1,100 for the civil rights movement.

3857 Timbers, William H. The Criminal Justice Act: a lawyer's call to duty. Connecticut Bar Journal, 39(3):427-439, 1965.

The Connecticut Plan to implement the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, which guarantees adequate representation of indigent defendants in federal criminal cases, became effective August 20, 1965. The Connecticut Plan combines representation by counsel furnished by bar associations and counsel appointed by each judge of the court. The panel thus consists of a true cross section of the bar. There has been overwhelming support of all attorneys. Before appointing counsel there must be a determination by a commissioner or

the court of the defendant's financial inability to obtain counsel (not indigency). And this discretion is usually exercised in favor of appointing counsel. Adequate provision is made for the reexamination of the need of counsel at any time. The advice as to a defendant's right to counsel must be given to defendant at a time no later than the defendant's initial appearance before the commissioner or the court. Once a counsel is appointed, he serves throughout the proceedings unless he is excused. Counsel for a financially unable defendant (whether or not court appointed counsel) may obtain investigative, expert, or other services to avoid giving unreciprocated discovery to the government. Categories of payments and reimbursement of expenses are set forth in detail in the plan. The application by the attorney for compensation must set forth detailed information to enable the court to fix a fair and reasonable fee within statutory limits.

3858 Weinberger, Joseph R. Bail in criminal cases a present day perspective. Rhode Island Bar Journal, 13(6):1,9,10, 1965.

A defendant charged with the commission of a crime is legally entitled to be admitted to bail while awaiting trial in nearly every state and under the federal system. Most constitutions provide that excessive bail shall not be required. The institution of bail may be traced back to the time of William the Conqueror. At the present time, the defendant recognizes his obligation to appear at trial by either depositing in cash the amount stipulated by the court or by having surety guarantee the obligation in the event of his default. The sureties may be relatives or friends of the accused who own enough real estate to equal the sum of the bail or professional bondsman to whom the defendant pays a premium. Under this system, the accused who is indigent or friendless may be required to spend a considerable period of time in jail awaiting trial. There have been many instances where such indigent defendants change their not guilty pleas to guilty because the length of time spent in jail pending trial is equal to the length of sentence which would be imposed in the event of a conviction. These defendants may be innocent of the charge. The number of persons unable to make bail is very significant, as shown by a New York State bail study. Efforts by many states to regulate and stiffen the qualifications of professional bondsmen do not attack the problem. A risk of loss by the bondsman does not deter the accused from flight. A realistic approach to the problem would be to require a recognizance from a defendant stating the penalty for default to be a prison sentence equal to the penalty imposed by statute for the offense with which the defendant is charged. Periodic reporting to the court's probation department could be made a condition of the recognizance, as it has been done in New Zealand since 1920. The bail system should be reexamined to prove equal justice under the law.

3859 Nelson, Lawrence J. Right of a teacher to administer corporal punishment to a student. Washburn Law Journal, 5(1):75-88, 1965.

At common law, the teacher had the right to administer corporal punishment to pupils based on a delegation of parental authority. As developed by judicial decisions, the general rule is that corporal punishment, reasonable in degree and administered by a teacher to a pupil as a means of discipline, will not give rise to a cause of action for damages against the teacher based on the doctrine of in loco parentis. A teacher is one who stands in the position of actually being responsible for maintaining order and discipline over pupils. In an action to hold a teacher liable in damages, the important question of reasonableness of the punishment administered is a question for determination by a jury. The factors for the jury to consider include the nature of the punishment, the type of offense committed by the pupil, the age and physical condition of the pupil, and the motive of the teacher. Different types of state statutes deal with the subject of corporal punishment administered by a teacher to a pupil; eight states directly allow a teacher to inflict corporal punishment on pupils, the remaining states either use indirect statutory means to allow corporal punishment, ignore it in their statutes, and leave it to the courts to determine by common law. New Jersey is the only state that prohibits the use of corporal punishment in public schools. In Kansas, there is no direct statute but there is a statute that states the county superintendent of institution shall advise teachers on matters of discipline and a statute defining excusable homicide implies the right to administer corporal punishment. Kansas stands on the common law rule with the majority of the states that a teacher is immune from civil and criminal liability in use of reasonable corporal punishment.

3860 Erickson, George E. United States Navy war crimes trial (1945-1949). Washburn Law Journal, 5(1):89-111, 1965.

Criminal responsibility in warfare has been recognized in some form for centuries and in the United States a military commission was used for the trial of civilians in the Mexican War. There was a general program of Allied War Criminal prosecution during World War II. In 1945 the United States Navy decided to try war criminals and the United States Navy War Crimes Commission was established which sat on Guam and Kwajalein to try suspected Japanese and native war criminals. A Director of War Crimes was appointed and five areas of investigative responsibility were created under the control of local commanders. A staff on Guam examined thousands of documents in order to obtain information to justify further investigations and to draft charges. At best, 20 sources of intelligence such as war diaries, official reports, and affidavits were explored. The scope of the investigation broadened into a coordinated program involving Army, Navy, British, Australian, Indonesian, and native authorities and a liaison office in Tokyo. The Military Commission functioned as the court. It represented nearly every component of American military activity in the area. Defense lawyers included American and Japanese lawyers. The procedures followed were those outlined in Naval Courts and Boards 1951, following the same high standard of justice which prevailed at Nuremberg. The Director of War Crimes made the decision to try a case and ordered the preparation of charges and specifications as set forth in U. S. Naval Courts and Boards, 1937 edition. Class B crimes were tried involving offenses such as murder or ill-treatment of prisoners. There were 51 trials convened involving 144 persons. The conviction was reviewed initially by the Director; an intermediate review had to be made by CINC PAC with a final review by the Secretary of the Navy before the judgment could be final. The Navy program cost approximately $900,000. War criminals sentenced to imprisonment were committed to prison in Japan along with those convicted at the International Tribunal in Tokyo. The trials ended in 1949. War criminal prosecution is an accepted policy of civilized powers. Such trials are evidence of one of the most settled branches of international law and provide a stimulus for a world of law.

3861 Discretionary reporting of trial court decisions: a dialogue. University of Pennsylvania Law Review, 114(2):249-255, 1965.

Responding to a legislator, a reporter states that the major function of his office is to report decisions and opinions of the court and to give notice of the statutory law. New York requires the publication of all appellate court opinions and selected lower court opinions. The major task is to select opinions which are to be published. In a great number of trial decisions, no opinions are written; when written, a copy is given to the lawyer who argued the case and a copy is filed with the clerk of the court and is available to a lawyer at a slight cost. Some firms have standing orders with clerks to obtain opinions. Lawyers often learn about unreported opinions in other ways and usually an unreported decision is not significant. The legislator points out that the selection by the court reporter cannot be contested so that if a lower court decision is not published, the lawyer and a judge are deprived of its use. A biased clerk can prevent a lawyer from obtaining a decision. It is difficult for a lawyer to learn about unreported decisions and wealthy law firms are favored. Moreover, some lower court opinions are very significant as a precedent. For example, the New York City trial court's unreported opinion in the Lenny Bruce obscenity case applied a constitutional standard to the uncommon situation in which a performance was held to be obscene. If a judge thinks an opinion important enough to be submitted for publication and the reporter does not publish it, this is exercise of political control over the bench. The reporter answers that he is selected by judges of the state court and that it is up to the legislator to decide whether better published opinions may be obtained by leaving the determination to each individual judge or to an official chosen for his ability to make that determination.

3862 Megargee, Edwin I. The performance of juvenile delinquents on the Holtzman Inkblot Technique: a normative study. Journal of Projective Techniques and Personality Assessment, 22(4):504-512, 1962.

To extend the standardization of the Holtzman Inkblot Technique (HIT) to juvenile delinquents, a new clinical group, a normative study was made of the HIT protocols of 75 male juvenile delinquents detained while awaiting court hearings. The protocols were scored by an examiner well trained in the Klopfer method but with no training in the Holtzman technique apart from a careful study

of the HIT manual. They were rescored by the criterion scorer for the HIT research group and the two sets of scores were intercorrelated. Highly satisfactory inter-scorer reliability was found for all except two variables. The mean scores of the delinquents were compared with those reported by Holtzman and others for non-delinquent samples. Significant differences were found for 23 of the 40 comparisons tested with the delinquents generally having lower scores than would be expected for boys of their age. It was concluded that the norms for nondelinquents were not appropriate for individual discriminations within a confined delinquent group and new percentile norms for use with male juvenile delinquents in custodial settings were computed. The possible causes of the differences may include immaturity, underachievement, and guardedness. The delinquent's scores were factor analyzed and rotated by the normalized verimax and graphic hand techniques to match the factorial structure obtained by Holtzman and others. The overall factorial structure was found to be no different from that found by Holtzman for other samples.

3863 Great Britain. Health Ministry. Drug addiction: the second report of the interdepartmental committee. London, 1965, 14 p.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Drug Addiction convened in July 1964 to consider whether, in view of recent developments, the advice it gave in 1961 regarding the prescribing of addictive drugs by physicians needs revising and, if so, to make recommendations. The Committee found that there has been a disturbing rise in the incidence of addiction to heroin and cocaine in Great Britain, especially among young persons. The chief supply source is the over-prescribing of these drugs by a small number of physicians; there is now a need to further restrict the prescribing of heroin and cocaine; all addicts should be notified to a central authority; special treatment centers, especially in the London area, should be established; there should be authority for compulsory detention in these centers; the prescribing of heroin and cocaine should be limited to physicians on the staff of these centers; it should be a statutory offense for other doctors to prescribe heroin and cocaine to an addict; disciplinary procedures against doctors alleged to have prescribed heroin and cocaine irregularly to addicts should be the responsibility of the General Medical Council and an advisory committee should be set up to keep the entire problem of drug addiction under review.

Available from: British Information Center, Rockefeller Center, New York, New York

3864 Hippchen, Leonard J. Some unique aspects of research in a therapeutic community. Criminologica, 3(1):3-5, 1965.

To determine the major concepts and special aspects of research of a therapeutic community, a study of the program at the Air Force's prisoner rehabilitation center at Amarillo, Texas examined the methodology used for this special class of deviants. A new methodology developed from the difference between the community and individual treatment approach. Meaningful research must be adaptable to the special community. Unique problems pertinent to the means of treatment, and the emphasis on providing a healthy environment and interpersonal relationship require regular evaluation of the quantity and quality of interactions between staff and offender and of the dynamic interpenetrating community influences. The theoretical concepts often serve to correct the data when the usual requirements for scientific validity and reliability of the experimental method are not met. Research must be flexible and spontaneous, providing a feedback for program improvement, and tempering its findings with logic and clinical subjectivity, recognizing the limitations of knowledge and statistics in behavioral sciences and improving its scientific standards.

3865 Butler, Edgar W. Personality dimensions in delinquent girls. Criminologica, 3(1):7-10, 1965.

One hundred thirty-nine female subjects from the Las Palmas School for Girls, covering 14 months intake and 40 percent of the total population of the facility, were studied under a classification system relating personality dimensions with delinquency in regard to treatment implications and post institutional behavior. The Jesaness Psychological Inventory of 155 items was used to determine attitudes toward school, family life, police, and the self-image. Three major factor types were derived: disturbed-neurotic, immature-impulsive, and covert-manipulators. A high degree of correspondence with results of staff interviewers was noted. The disturbed-neurotic and immature-impulsive are general to delinquent populations. For the third type mentioned in other research, this is the first empirical identification. The typology result suggests usefulness in different treatment forms and research into the etiological background of the findings.

3866 Gaddis, Thomas E. The dissenter's role in a free society. Criminologica, 3(1):11-12, 1965.

In society, the role of the dissenter under different specific conditions and circumstances may have different values and definitions but, as a resource of expression, challenge, and growth, should be studied, guarded, and recognized. Protection of his rights helps to overcome pressures of excessive organization and bureaucracy and may result in new and creative thinking.

3867 Cressey, Donald R. The respectable criminal. Criminologica, 3(1):13-16, 1965.

A study was made at the Illinois State Penitentiary and the California State Institution for Men to determine embezzlers characteristics. Embezzlement involves three essential psychological processes: an unshareable financial problem, a solution to the problem by secretly violating a trust, and a verbalization of the act which does not conflict with the self-image of trust. Different prevention techniques can offset the increase in embezzlements. Big companies can reduce the unshareable problems with better financial arrangements, and develop educational programs emphasizing that, to avoid acceptance of trust violators' verbalizations of crimes, a crook be named a crook. The verbalization generalization is applicable to other crimes as well. A criminal act by a big company, a respected individual, or a group should be labeled and prosecuted, and crime in any form should not be tolerated as a business policy.

3868 Green, Edith. Crime and correctional rehabilitation. Criminologica, 3(1):17-19, 1965.

Changes in the law, improvement of correctional services, rehabilitation and prevention services, new techniques, and more skilled personnel to treat offenders might prevent 90 percent of them from recidivating. The ratio of full-time psychiatrists to adult offenders in the United States is one to 4,400, one psychologist to 2,000, and one teacher to 400. Since 1958, the cost of police court services in the United States has been $2 billion, and the property value of stolen goods in 1963, over $785 million. Since 1958, the crime rate has increased five times faster than the population growth. A Joint Commission of representatives of the correctional field and leaders of all national key groups for Correctional Manpower Training should be established with public and voluntary funds to identify correction's goals, the tasks ahead, the knowledge available, disciplines and existing resources, and recruitment possibilities. An interim multidisciplinary committee was authorized to compile data and accumulate new findings. By Amendment to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, a three-year study of current and anticipated personnel needs and trends and developments in correction under legislative appropriation will be known as the Correctional Rehabilitation Act of 1965.

3869 Bromberg, Walter. Sex offense as a disguise. Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy, 2(6):293-298, 1965.

To determine the hidden meaning of sex crimes beyond sex impulse gratification in terms of conscious and unconscious values, the psychological aspects of sexual crimes of exhibitionism, child molestation, homosexuality, and what the crime means to the criminal are examined. Psychopathology or disguise exists when the inner value of the sexual impulse is small and the sadistic, passive, or narcissistic impulse is dominant. In fact, exhibitionism expresses hostility and ambivalence toward women, pedophiles represent either a feeling of inadequacy and inferiority or regression toward earlier sexual impulses, and homosexual criminals are expressing their unconscious fear of women. Understanding the dynamics and meaning of the sexual offense cannot change the laws, but society can benefit if these offenders are handled psychotherapeutically.

3870 Walder, Eugene. Synanon and the learning process: a critique of attack therapy. Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy, 2(6):299-304, 1965.

The attack method is not as crucial to the modification of the addict's behavior as perhaps other methods employed by Synanon. Primary and secondary rewards are controlling agents in the form of therapist interest and approval following acceptance of the controlling, authoritative figures. A new response pattern must be acquired by the addict and rewards of relationship, food, status, and rank are used to modify behavior. Senior members are emulated. Punishment is administered with stronger rewards offered to prevent members from leaving. Attack without rewards in other settings has produced negative results and effects only a limited area.

3871 Lodato, Francis J., & Zweibelson, Irving. Curriculum change, the dropout and delinquency. Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy, 11(6):305-311, 1965.

Changes in the educational program as well as remedial crash programs and work on individual personality characteristics are required if the school is to hold the dropout and provide him with long-term benefits. Dropouts attempt to escape from conflict or failure in an educational program which has not met the needs of the disadvantaged, underachieving adolescent. School curricula must be changed to meet the needs of youngsters with environmental or personal problems. Dropouts are considered personal failures; the college applicant, a school success. After initial resistance to school, acting out and defiance lead to patterns of delinquency. The curriculum should make the learning experience part of the total development of the individual student. In New Rochelle, New York, Special Service Counselors have developed evening counseling sessions which suggest education would benefit from a teamwork approach toward family participation in student motivation, curriculum revision with the assistance of psychologists, and help in adding functional occupation programming to the curriculum plus special counseling service for remedial and rehabilitative services.

3872 Tuteur, Werner. Psychiatry and law in interaction. Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy. 2(6):312-316, 1965.

The need for understanding aberrant human behavior demands closer collaboration between psychiatry and the law. The National Law Center of George Washington University and the Federal Probation Training Center invited psychiatrists to group sessions where practical issues of law and psychiatry overlap. Cases dealing with homosexuality, exhibitionism, child molestation, neuroses, and psychoses as complications of federal offenses show the need for including both the science of law and the science of dealing with abnormal behavior. Discussions included the dynamics of behavior, the differences in commitment procedures and criminal codes, the feasibility of the M'Naghten and Durham rules, the motivations of the criminal act, federal regulations and legislation on narcotics addiction, and consideration of community treatment centers. Collaboration between the psychiatrist who can explain aberrant behavior non-technically and the jurist who must rule according to the law is essential to justice before the law for the offender.

3873 Norman, Sherwood. The detention of children in Indiana. (Address) presented at the Sixth Annual Institute of Indiana Citizens Council-Advisory Committee of Judges, 1965, 6.12 p. manuscript

Judges in Indiana, with the help of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, should study and recommend a program involving detention and services for children which would evaluate the advisability of regional detention and diagnostic centers, probation services, and treatment resources. A pilot project should study and improve regional detention facilities and results in achieving behavioral changes with probation and institutionalization. As one resource available to the court, detention is an important source of diagnostic information and community interest. In Indiana only six of 92 counties have juvenile detention centers; the other 86 use jails which serve as crime schools offering no constructive programming or supervision and little information about behavior. Probation officer supervisors, improved shelter care, a detention center with constructive programming, parent substitution where needed for about 10 percent of the children apprehended for delinquency, and possibly a statewide, state-regulated regional detention system are recommendations.

3874 Good, Paul. Southern juries: the white hand of justice. The Nation, 201(13): 278-280, 1965.

Juries in Southern states have not been representative of justice but of militant white supremacy. Not one white man has been convicted of any of its 21 civil rights murders since 1961. Before that time many other murders of Negroes and integrationists by whites went unpunished. The inability of 12 supposedly honest, law abiding citizens to convict a white man for the murder of a Negro in the South is too high a price to pay for the jury system. Juries must be able to function on a state or federal basis in the protection of those deprived of civil rights. This might mean passing a federally enforced anti-lynch law if the jury system is to follow the real concept of justice in its selection based upon population. Municipalities should be made liable for damages

where a policeman or sheriff is responsible for deprivation of rights. Juries based on mathematical proportions of the South would be predominantly black, not white, eliminating race as a prime factor in the selection as it now exists. Cases dealing with the deprivation of civil rights are being prepared for future trial where it is hoped there will be a dynamic and democratic justice enforced, punitive for offenders and in defense of the defenseless.

3875 Oakland County Protective Service Program. Proceedings of Oakland County protective service workshop conference, 1965. 55 p.

On April 23, 1965, three-hundred-and-eight workshop conference participants from Oakland and 10 other counties in Michigan met in order to gain better understanding of delinquent and neglect behavior, and to examine new ideas and approaches for more effective Protective Service Programs. Program sponsorship involves schools, the courts, and the government. The services of Oakland Protective Service are problem and community centered rather than agency focused. Past experiences must be assessed and new ways provided for improved services with clear responsibility established for planning, leadership, and organization with coordination on state and local levels. Unification of legislation is recommended with an informed community participating in the formulation of legislative, educational, and enrichment programs. Prevention of delinquency is primary, rehabilitation, secondary. For a well-motivated community action program and enlightened citizenship participation, roles must be defined and responsibilities clarified through a public relations and educational program. In-service training programs, use of volunteers, and the use of new techniques like group therapy are proposed.

CONTENTS: Map showing location of protective service program; Conference sponsors; Conference planning committee; Conference promotional committees; Foreword; Introduction; Conference opening address; Conference luncheon address; Conference closing addrss; Conference workshops; Conference attendance list; Protective service committee chairmen; Oakland county protective service staff; Oakland county probate court administrative staff.

3876 National Association of Probation Officers. The child, the family and the young offender. Probation, 2(3):83-91, 1965.

The criticisms and recommendations of the British White Paper on services in the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency have been met by legislation. The juvenile court should be improved, not abolished, to leave the family court free to act on referrals for treatment or disposition. The proposed Family Councils cannot satisfactorily replace the Juvenile Court's authority, compel attendance of parents and children at Council sessions, nor remove the stigma of criminality if it exists. Properly trained magistrates and qualified staffs for Family Councils will be hard to find for maintenance of proper standards of conduct needed for confidentiality, objectivity, and professionality of services. The proposed methods of treatment would use The Children's Service, Probation Services, Health Visitors and School Medical Services, detention centers with training programs, sanctions by a family council or court organization, modification of treatment by need and age, and the appointment of special magistrates for alleged offenders ages 16-21 to make social, probation, and aftercare services available.

3877 Jones, Howard. Groupwork. Some general considerations. Probation, 2(3):91-94, 1965.

A three-year program at Leicester University (England) training probation officers to work with groups resulted in better service by relieving the caseload and indicated that group treatment is preferable to individual therapy with some delinquents. Group work techniques can help social workers and patients face the reality of treatment needs better, make use of volunteers, and provide a better opportunity for personal interchange between officer and offender. The delinquent must be helped to find a personal adjustment and one indigenous to his social setting. At Leicester the peer-group proved a real life conditioner of the treatment process as the members recognized and evaluated the characteristics of their fellow-delinquents' behavior. Magistrates need enlightenment on group techniques for cooperation with caseworkers and flexibility of jusicial approach.

3878 Ashley, P. D. The development of a mixed group. Probation, 2(3):94-99, 1965.

Discussion groups held weekly for an hour in the Plymouth (England) Probation Office between young males and females under supervision of a male and female probation officer sought to provide a sounding board and test areas in the establishment of identities and sexuality, and to represent a more realistic environment with substitute family authority figures more enlightened and benign. Admission of girls into what had previously been a more expert male discussion group slowed down progress, resulting in a "fight, flight" group. A sense of identification was developed with the probation officers gaining confidence and authority as parent figures, and a generally helpful effect on participants was observed. The experience indicated the need for psychological, emotional, and intellectual flexibility of the therapist.

3879 Stanley, A. R., & McCarthy, John. Working with parents. Probation, 2(3):99-102, 1965.

Three probation officers in a delinquent area of South London worked with five sets of parents of young offenders on probation or license in a series of tri-weekly scheduled group meetings to give them guidance in improving their relationship with their children and to prevent possible delinquency on the part of other children. The senior experienced officer assumed leadership. As experience developed the skills of the two junior officers and their working knowledge of group behavior, they worked up a technique and took control with supervision by the senior officer. The meetings proved informative, interesting, and demanding. The parent-child relationship gained and, hopefully, carried over to their non-delinquent children, possibly preventing future delinquents.

3880 Whitehouse, S. J. An educational process. Probation, 2(3):102-107, 1965.

Twenty-four group sessions and two individual interviews with an English probation officer and a "natural" group of four young offenders began spontaneously without a treatment plan or method. The officer was considered a stranger at first. The conversations ranged over a variety of topics, on some occasions flowing more slowly than others but with increasing participation and skill on the part of the leader and the members as time went on. The recording of the results was made difficult because of night sessions, but the sessions proved effective in demonstrating the group capacity for tempering initial harsh emotional responses by thoughtful, provocative discussion. The subject matter was allowed to originate with the members and related to seasonal, and timely, national and international events. Timing and skill is of utmost importance in regulating the sessions. Group sessions are educational for both the leaders and the participants.

3881 McCullough, M. K. The office group. Probation, 2(3):107-109, 1965.

Observations of a casework discussion group as a pre-and in-service training technique for colleagues who work together find that the first meetings under the leadership of a senior officer go smoothly. The group progresses from examining the client's behavior patterns to looking in greater depth at the group membership relationships. For most important results for the group as a discussion entity rather than a working team, the group should not always have colleagues working together and, preferably, should look to leadership outside the group even if there is strong leadership within. After 20 sessions comparisons with other similar groups are recommended.

3882 New York (State). Municipal Police Training Council. The police and public disorders. Albany, 1965(?), 55 p.

The material in this pamphlet has been compiled as a supplement to the regular instruction given police officers on the subject of controlling public disorders which includes violence, riots, and destruction of property. It is dedicated to the end that police action controlling public disorders must be of such nature that the disorder will be brought under control as quickly as possible, using only such force as is necessary to control the situation.

CONTENTS: Psychological aspects of crowd and mob behavior; Psychological aspects of crowd control; Crowd control techniques; The police baton; Special equipment; Laws governing public demonstrations and assemblages.

3883 Sievers, Reimer. Bestechung und Bestechlichkeit von Angestellten. Eine strafrechtlich-kriminologische Untersuchung zu Art. 12 UWG. (Bribery and corruptibility of employees. A legal and criminological study of offenses governed by Article 12 of the law against unfair competition.) Kiel, Christian-Albrechts-Universität, 1963. 105 p.

The cost of white-collar criminality in West Germany is estimated to amount to about one billion DM. Statistics on the number of bribery convictions (227 in 1959) reveal only a small portion of such offenses, while the number of unknown offenses is estimated to be high. Even in 1930 when the total number of convictions was the highest, they represented a crime rate of only 0.1, i.e., of one million adult persons only one was convicted for giving or accepting a bribe. An analysis of persons convicted under Article 12 of the law against unfair competition from 1909 to 1936, as well as the findings of various other studies, reveals that the vast majority are men, while only about 1.75 percent are women; that most give or accept money, a smaller percentage, goods or services; 70 percent are between the ages of 30 and 50, in sharp contrast to other types of offenders; 80 to 90 percent are married; they associate almost exclusively with non-criminal society; and most are members of the upper socio-economic classes. The majority are fined; only one out of 12 is sentenced to imprisonment, which seldom exceeds three months. The significance of corruption in the economic life of West Germany should not be overestimated but neither should it be viewed with complacency. Existing uncertainties in the law should be corrected for a better prevention and prosecution of white-collar crime; a model law is proposed.

CONTENTS: The corruption of employees in history and law; Historical developments; The enactment of Article 12 of the law on unfair competition; Comparisons with other countries; Possibilities for a uniform law; The criminology of employee corruption; The trends in violations of Article 12; Offender typology; Legislation and application of the law; Conclusions for the application of current law; Recommendations for a law.

3884 Gay, Willy. Unerwünschte Folgen der kleinen Strafprozess-reform. (Undesirable consequences of the reform of criminal procedure.) Kriminalistik, 19(12):605-607, 1965.

Recent crime trends in West Germany have caused the public to demand more effective law enforcement and crime prevention. The recent reforms of the code of criminal procedure, on the other hand, have deprived the police of some of the most effective means to combat crime. According to the new code an offender may be detained pending trial only if there is danger that he may escape justice or destroy evidence. One of the most important reasons for detaining an offender, the danger of recidivism, has been stricken from the new law with the result that many dangerous offenders are being released after confessing to serious crimes, only to return to their criminal preoccupation and prey on society. The legislators have undoubtedly not foreseen these consequences; they should restore danger of recidivism as a reason for detention and trust judges not to abuse it. Another possibility

is presented by a wider use of summary jurisdiction, Schnellverfahren, as provided for by Article 212 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but its use is limited to cases involving brief investigations. At first speedy trials were encouraging and time had money savings, but their number has gradually declined under the pressure of attorneys opposed to them. An all-out effort to introduce speedy trials in all jurisdictions should be made.

3885 Reitberger, Leonhard. Wiedergutmachung des durch strafbare Handlungen verursachten Schadens. (Restitution of damage caused by an offense.) Kriminalistik, 19(12):609-611, 1965.

An article appearing in an earlier issue of this journal recommended that mandatory restitution by an offender to his victim or heir should be incorporated in the West German Criminal Code. It is further recommended that any compensation paid the prisoner by the institution for work performed by him should be used primarily for payment of such restitution. An examination of German law on the matter reveals that in simple cases there is no need for a determination of damage by the criminal court and in complicated cases it is not possible. The greatest difficulty, however, would be presented by the demand that a prisoner's income be attached to pay his victim. Many prisoners do not or cannot work, many earn no more than a minimal amount of pocket money and few earn a sufficient amount which could be used for such a purpose. Should only the victims of offenders who earn sufficient money be compensated? Should the income of all inmates be averaged, in which case little, if any, would be left above pocket money and cost of upkeep? Should moneys for the inmate's family be diverted to the victim and the offender's family placed on welfare? As the total number of inmates of any institution can never earn more than the cost of their institutionalization, the taxpayer would ultimately have to cover the cost of restitution. The proposal would face other insurmountable difficulties and is not feasible.

3886 Gross, Wolfgang. Betrachtungen zum Spielerproblem. (Reflections on the gambling problem.) Kriminalistik, 19(12):611-615, 1965.

Since the gambling instinct has proved itself to be indestructible, German legislation has allowed certain types of public games of chance under state control. About 1.3 billion DM are spent on legalized gambling by West Germans with about half of the amount going into the tax coffers of the various states. Half of this tax money is used to promote sports and youth care, with other half going to social welfare. The possibilities to gamble, even under state control, increase the danger of crime. Many types of essentially white-collar crimes have been committed in connection with gambling activities; famous cases have involved employees of gambling establishments and civil servants who have embezzled public funds in order to finance their gambling passion. While the effects of gambling establishments are not disputed, it is commonly agreed that they incite the gambling instinct and many cases have become known where a minimal investment, resulting in a small financial gain, has led to a gambling addiction. A well publicized case involved a wealthy physician who was killed by members of his family who could no longer tolerate his gambling mania. Common offenses committed in connection with gambling vary in types and frequency but they include embezzlement, fraud, blackmail, bribery, corruption, and forgeries. Also, popular gambling halls have crime-furthering significance: they are favorite meeting places of the unemployed, vagrants and offenders, and they attract and endanger young persons and make law enforcement difficult.

3887 Susini, Jean. Crime: a national breakdown. Réalités, January 1966, p. 72-75.

About 750,000 crimes are committed in France annually; 330,000 larcenies represent the biggest share, followed by traffic offenses. The most serious crimes are relatively rare: about 1,000 murders and 1,000 rapes are committed each year. About seven percent of all offenders are women but the proportion of girls among delinquent minors is rising: in 1964, 20 percent of the juveniles arrested in Paris were female. In 1963, 38,000 youths under 18 appeared in court as compared to 13,000 in 1954 but this was due, in part, to a steep rise in the juvenile population and to profound social changes. Of the 6,000,000 persons between the ages of 13 and 21, 100,000 are watched by the police because they are in danger of becoming delinquent and

40,000, because they have committed offenses; of these, two or three thousand will join the underworld as adults. There are about 400 top-ranking professional criminals in France capable of leading gangs consisting of about 30 men, most of them habitual offenders. Police are constantly attempting to infiltrate this underworld to prevent crimes and break up gangs. This method has been successful in the war against hold-ups in Paris: in 1963 there were 63 hold-ups in that city; in 1964, 28. About 20,000 persons make up the French underworld and racketeers who have achieved international standing with top jobs in illegal businessess usually hold out longest. Prostitution is their traditional source of income. Drug traffic is also very active; France is not a consumer country, but only a stopover on route from the East to the U. S. and heroin treated in secret French laboratories has an international reputation for quality. Exploits of professional criminals sometimes influence ordinary citizens, particularly teenagers who try to imitate them with far less skill and far too much boldness. A recent and disturbing phenomenon is the banding together of socially well established adults with no criminal records who decide to "pull a big job" to satisfy their greed.

3888 Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry. Committee on the College Student. Sex and the college student. New York, 1965. 123 p. (Vol. 6, no. 60) $1.00-$1.50

Nine psychiatrists and three consultants interviewed students and college advisers in various geographic areas and college settings in the United States gathering data on current attitudes and sexual practices in colleges. Documentary relevant literary material was surveyed, and individual case histories submitted by Committee members from field research. Aspects of individual sexual development are described and related to campus behavior and the relationship between college policies and student behavior is examined to find guidelines for a policy. Management of the sex drives by the college in loco parentis during this growth period is made difficult by the customarily inadequate communication between generations, but colleges have to clarify their own standards and expectations about campus attitudes toward sex. Drives for personal independence and privacy must be channeled nondestructively, conserving the student's time and attention for basic educational goals: a sound rules structure should be established, a clear policy formulated with student and psychiatric participation, a flexible enforcement program provided, and when a socially indiscreet relationship or situation threatens desired growth and maturation or health, psychiatric and counseling services should be offered, in addition to required courses on sex education. No specific disciplinary action is recommended but personal and environmental influences should be examined along with understanding sexuality in young adulthood as related to human development and changing mores.

CONTENTS: The development and integration of sexuality in the personality; Sexual issues on the campus; College policy, campus regulations, and sexual conduct; Guidelines for college policy toward sexuality; Appendix A: a psychosexual development from infancy through adolescence; Appendix B: selected readings.

Available from: Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, 104 East 25th Street, New York, New York, 10010

3889 Fochios, Steve. The use of families and family members as therapeutic levers in the treatment of disturbed delinquent children. Child Welfare, 44(10):556-562, December 1965.

The psychiatrist at the Wiltwyck School for Boys, a treatment center in Esopus, New York which handles boys ages 8 to 12 of Negro, Puerto Rican, and mixed backgrounds who have been removed from their homes on court order, studied culturally and socially disadvantaged families with one acting-out child to see if a shift in the parent-child equilibrium could be effective. Following the Wiltwyck experience, the children go to the Floyd Patterson Home for about one year during which the child's natural growth equipment and the mother's love is used for rehabilitation in a setting suitable for opening channels of learning and perceptive reorganization. The first approach of family therapy is to reach and involve the parent, after which regular attendance of the entire family is required. Four major rehabilitation programs include (1) family therapy, (2) preparation for acceptance of foster homes, (3) involving the parents in the child's daily activities, and (4) a rehabilitation process using parents as part of group therapy. The therapist observes the interaction between the counsellor representing the parent, and the boy. Resistance to discussion of families in front of peers had to be overcome, and the patient freed to see his own behavior realistically with controlled disengagement through the one-way mirror technique. The introduction of mothers into sessions broke

down resistance to discussion, encouraged articulation about family problems, and awareness of others' problems. Motherless children were helped to live with the facts. The setting facilitated a positive learning experience for both parents and children.

3890 Leary, Howard R. The role of the police in riotous demonstrations. Notre Dame Lawyer, 40(5):499-507, 1965.

Organized protest, as protected by the First Amendment, is part of America's heritage of freedom. However, this freedom should not be interpreted as license to disorganized and destructive protest. On August 28, 1964, the city of Philadelphia experienced a large-scale riot in its largely non-white northeast section. Socio-economic figures indicate this area to be the most deprived of the city. The police were unable to cope with the disturbance and wide-spread fighting, burning, and looting took place. In their subsequent effort to subdue the rioting persons, the police followed four basic principles: (1) prompt evaluation of the situation; (2) mobilization of manpower and equipment; (3) utilization of previously learned riot control techniques; and (4) establishment and maintenance of security, law, and order. Control of any demonstration, of riot proportions or not, must follow the following basic precepts: confidence of the police in themselves; police neutrality; good judgment on all levels; and support from leaders of the community, mass media, and the public.

3891 Goldin, Gurston D. Violence: the integration of psychiatric and sociological concepts. Notre Dame Lawyer, 40(5):508-516, 1965.

Since the end of the Second World War, psychiatrists have sought to integrate themselves into the sociological field in the study of mass behavior and its explanations. It remains, however, the clinical psychiatrist's first job to treat the individual patient according to the particular symptoms which are found in the single case, rather than attempt to move from the very particular to the very general. The essential task of psychiatry is mediating between human drives and the external environment in which the individual finds himself, that is, fortifying the superego or "conscience." It is this superego which is the link between the psychic system and the social system; it is what enables an individual to function within society. Collective breakdown of the superego can result in chaos within society. It is feared that modern, technological society will break down the collective superego much in the same ways that wars have done in the past. It is often true that lower-class groups have less developed superegos than upper-class groups. A research survey has shown that significant reduction in crime is evidenced in a community in which direct action is taking place to combat the problems of that community. Thus, more social activism, such as the Peace Corps and civil rights efforts are to be encouraged.

3892 Lohman, Joseph. Violence in the streets: its context and meaning. Notre Dame Lawyer, 40(5):517-526, 1965.

Revolt, violent or otherwise, exists today in the United States not only on the part of minority groups, but also among dissatisfied youth in general. The effect of the outward manifestations of this revolt poses serious problems in terms of control and supression. Structural conditions of modern society and its resultant bureaucracy make rapid change or response to demands improbable, if not impossible. All too often this leads to the sort of violence and outward protest which has been seen both on the Berkeley campus of the University of California, and among minority groups in New York and Philadelphia. The average age of criminals involved in major crimes has decreased in the past 20 years from 24 to 18. These criminals form what has often been termed a "sub-culture" of our society. The structural apparatus of society has long been committed to support of the old, established interests, rather than new ideas. It is time now to reform the bureaucracy to enable it to deal with the pools of hostility and violence which demand immediate reform. The younger generation in the United States is without direction. At this point in the development of our country we are in need of a redefining and redevelopment of human relations, both between individuals and between the large groups of our segmented population.

3893 Stringfellow, William. The violence of despair. Notre Dame Lawyer, 40(5):527-533, 1965.

Beginning with the American Revolution and continuing to date, American history has been a series of revolts, many of them violent. The current Negro revolution is unique in that it is non-violent in nature. The violence in the streets cannot be equated to the peaceful civil rights protest. These riots and inflammations are what might be called

the violence of despair: the manifestations of feelings which have long been present, yet which have been forced to be hidden. These riots were not tactical moves; they were blind demonstrations of the collective feelings of a particular group. A key concept of today's society, which is probably responsible for the riots at Hampton Beach, Berkeley, as well as in Harlem and North Philadelphia, is the current preference of property over people. It was over this principle that the Civil War was fought: whether people or property was more important, and whether some people were property. In this battle, it appeared that the forces of people won, yet in today's society, the moral worth of a human being is determined by his acquisition of property. This affirmation is supported by white society, both rich and poor. The white population of this country has been bred to believe that it is its prerogative to dole out to the Negro that which the white society, and more recently that which the Negro society, sees fit. This opinion must be changed. Recent demonstrations have brought the news of various white groups, especially the churches, helping in the civil rights movement. Yet the help rendered by the white churches represents only an infinitestimal portion of the resources of this group, and is of a token nature only. A distinct parallel can be drawn between the fixtures and attitudes of pre-war Germany and present day America, in terms of racial attitudes and private para-military groups. The white structure of the American society must understand this and adjust accordingly to the demands and needs of the minority groups of the society.

3894 Grimshaw, Allen D. Changing patterns of racial violence in the United States. Notre Dame Lawyer, 40(5):534-548, 1965.

Social violence is that which is directed against individuals solely or primarily because of their membership in a certain social category. Through television and films, popular songs and books, violence has been a glorified part of the American culture. Negro-white relations may be divided into eight distinct periods in the United States: 1640-1861, slave insurrections and resistance; 1861-1877, the period of Civil War and Reconstruction; 1878-1914, the Second Reconstruction and the beginnings of the Great Migration; 1915-1929, World War I and the boom and racial readjustment; 1930-1941 interwar and depression; 1942-1947, World War II and postwar years; and two rather undefinable periods since 1948. The most recent period has given rise to peaceful demonstrations on the part of Negroes, as well as a rash of violence. One of the major fallacies of the white leaders of communities struck by such racial violence was the idea of no negotiation while disturbances continue, another was the prevalent idea that the riots were part of the current civil rights movement. Even with the wide participation in the riots, it is estimated that only a small fraction of the country's Negro population took part in the riots. It must be realized by the white segment of the population that as long as certain goals are denied to the entire Negro population on a long-term basis, there will be opportunity for mass demonstration and riot.

3895 Sagalyn, Arnold. The preservation of law and order: a fundamental function of government. Notre Dame Lawyer, 40(5):549-551, 1965.

The particular violence which America witnessed in the summers of 1964 and 1965 was sociologically explained as the outward expressions of inward frustration of an industrial society. It must not, however, be viewed as the equivalent to lawlessness or crime. It may be an acting-out of the violence which is ever-present on television and in movies. President Johnson has spoken of curbing the lawlessness in American society through new federal efforts and laws, including those against many weapons. To accomplish these ends, better communications are necessary between the various branches of law-enforcement groups, between community leaders and law enforcement groups, and between the members of the community, their leaders, and the law-enforcement groups which come into contact with them.

3896 Wilkins, Roy. The riots of 1964: the causes of racial violence. Notre Dame Lawyer, 40(5):552-557, 1965.

For many Negroes in the United States the treatment shown them in the North is directly equated with the brutal treatment of their white Southern counterparts. Other causes of rioting in the North are unemployment among Negroes which is nearly twice that of whites, ghetto housing, and other conditions of poverty. To prevent further outbreaks of this sort, corrective measures must be taken and followed through. Even while the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 was being passed in Congress, Florida Negroes saw great care being taken of, and millions of dollars being spent

on, anti-Castro refugees, while the Negroes had to content themselves with promises of equality and better things to come. There is no place in American society today for those who would drag their feet on the march toward equality.

3897 Rodriguez Manzanera, Luís. El poligrafo. (The polygraph.) Mexico, 1965. 230 p.

Proofs of truth have long interested enforcers of the law. Both ancient Persia and ancient China used the "rice" method in which the accused was given a handful of rice, which he was to swallow immediately after answering a question. If he could not swallow all the rice, it was assumed that his answer was false. Various means of ascertaining truth have been developed, one of the most recent being the polygraph, or lie detector. Basically, this machine "measures" changes in blood flow in three main ways: cardiac activity, arterial pressure, and arterial pulse. It also "measures" changes in the respiratory system and the nervous system, each change taking place when provoked by different questions. The polygraph must also take into account physical changes or reaction provoked by the emotions, sense perceptions, intelligence, instinct and reflex and by one's personality in general. To the individual being subjected to the polygraph test, a series of questions is asked, some "high tension" or emotional subjects and some having to do with mild or innocuous subjects. The physical reactions of the individual are noted electronically while his verbal response is also noted. Conclusions reached during the study included the following: (1) to date, the polygraph had been used more in business and industry than it has in the field of crime detection and prevention; (2) before the polygraph can be made entirely reliable, more must be learned about human physiognomy and its changes; (3) lies are invented to obtain a goal, to avoid a punishment or other harm, or to hurt a third party: when an individual tells a lie, he fears its discovery, and the manifestations of the fear register on the polygraph; (4) the polygraph is of little use with children; (5) in the hands of an experienced psychologist or psychiatrist, the polygraph is especially helpful for detecting feigned insanity; (6) it is necessary to determine if the subject is a drug addict before administering the test to him, since his addiction will affect test results; (7) Jung's technique of word association is the basic formula for interrogation with the polygraph; (8) although the polygraph is as yet an inconclusive proof of guilt or of lying, it remains useful; (9) experiments show the polygraph to be about 68 percent effective, 20 percent in error, and 12 percent of the cases are uncertain; (10) a principle need of the science of the polygraph is the scientific preparation of techniques of interrogation.

3898 Lopez-Rey, Manuel. El derecho penal como profesión y como función social. (Penal law as a profession and as a social function.) Revista Juridica Veracruzana, 16(2):44-69, 1965.

A long history in the field of criminology and in the study of penal law suggests that the following changes and renovations should be brought about: (1) students of criminology must be acutely aware of the precepts established in the fields of practical politics, sociology, and economics; (2) criminal law of today must not concern itself only with the prospect and area of guilt; (3) concepts of the causal basis of crime and positivism must be abandoned, since positivism has done what it can for criminology and ideas of causality have not met the needs of modern criminology; (4) the unification of the concepts of punishment and custodial incarceration; (5) the introduction of the classification system for open, semi-open, and security institutions; (6) the abolition of the distinction between juvenile and adult offenders; (7) the introduction of laws regulating morality in society in the penal code; (8) reduction and regrouping of the number of crimes; (9) the construction of a national penal code; and (10) the suspension or repression of special penal legislation. The adoption of the above principles will lead to the betterment of both the professions of the criminologist and those concerned with penal law, and will greatly improve the penal codes.

3899 Altavilla, Enrico. Dolo, culpa y peligrosidad del no responsable. (Premeditation, guilt and dangerousness of the non-responsible.) Revista Juridica Veracruzana, 16(2):70-89, 1965.

Among the principles to be considered within the doctrine of responsibility or lack of responsibility are these. The distinction between demented delinquents and delinquent mental deficients is that the first shows a personality oriented toward crime before mental imbalance, the second group commits crimes only as a result of mental deficiencies and, thus, should not be held responsible. The gravity or seriousness of the crime must be taken into account and the type or symptoms of the mental illness of the offender must be considered. The complete personality of the delinquent, that is, not just that portion which is criminally oriented, must be studied.

3900 El hecho punible, relación de causalidad lugar y tiempo del delito. (The punishable act, relation to causality, place and time of the crime.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, 1965(10):13-20, 1965.

In a discussion of a punishable act, three assertions must be made: (1) a crime is understood to have been committed in the moment of action or omission, even though the result of this crime may appear later; (2) the crime is considered to have been committed at the site in which the act takes places; and (3) a criminal act may take place either by action or omission. Each of these provisions is made in one of the following codes: the Spanish Code of 1848, the current Brasilian Code, or the Code of the State of New York of 1909. One of the world's most modern penal codes, that of Ethiopia, makes these provisions.

3901 La culpabilidad.(Guilt.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, 1965(10)21-32, 1965.

In a consideration of guilt certain basic points must be raised: (1) no one may be punished for an illegal act which is done without premeditation, unless in cases prescribed by law; (2) he who wills the commission of an illegal act is guilty of premeditation; (3) he who commits a crime through lack of exercise of proper caution is legally answerable for the crime; (4) he who, in the commission of a crime, commits acts not defined by law, is guilty only of those crimes which are stated explicitly; (5) he is not punishable who thinks himself to be justified while really commiting an illegal act, but this act does not excuse the party from guilt; (6) he who commits a crime in the act of prevention of crime is not guilty, unless his act seems excessive for the crime committed; and (7) if the law prescribes more serious punishments for a special sort of crime, only those who are found guilty of this crime in its special form should be subject to unusual punishment.

3902 Fricke, Charles W. 5000 criminal definitions, terms and phrases. Los Angeles, Legal Book Store, 1964. 91 p. $2.50

The law enforcement official constantly meets in his work, reading, and research words, phrases, and terms which, in the administration of the criminal law, have acquired a special meaning. This publication is intended to bring within the covers of one handy volume, information that would otherwise be found only by a long search through a collection of dictionaries, law books, and encyclopedias.

CONTENTS: Law in general; Criminal law; Criminal procedure; Evidence; Particular crimes; Writs, process, warrants; Searches and seizures; Federal criminal laws; Criminal terms and phrases; Criminal jargon; Medico-legal terms; Appendix, duties and powers of police, sheriff, deputies and constables.

3903 New York (State). Municipal Police Training Council. Police terminology. Albany, 1965, 93 p.

This pamphlet of words and phrases commonly encountered in the field of law enforcement has been compiled as an aid for those officers who desire to achieve a greater understanding of the language of professional law enforcement. The definitions given are those now in general use in the courts and the police field.

Available from: Office for Local Government, 155 Washington Avenue, Albany 10, New York.

3904 Chavanne, Albert. Le système légal des incapacités professionelles. (The legal system on obstacles to the performance of a profession.) Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie, 46(2):79-89, 1965.

French law creates obstacles to employment or professional practice for former convicts. The requirement of good moral standing, necessary for civil servants, physicians, and a number of liberal professions implies the exclusion of former convicts from those professions, even if their offense has been expiated. The consideration of economic order, public health, morality, and public order is the point of departure of these legal inhibitions. However, the French legislation has failed to approach the problem in a coherent and systematic manner. The existing legal provisions were adopted with pressures being applied by particular professions and they lack logical correlation with each other. In consequence, the danger of unauthorized professional practice and of social déclassement of former convicts arises. A general law concerning obstacles to the professional practice is needed, which would be as detached as possible from labor law and professional regulations.

3905 Robin, Jean, & Gagne, Marcel. La systématisation légale des incapacités professionelles. (Legal systematization of legal obstacles to the performance of a profession.) Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie, 46(2):90-125, 1965.

The French legislation concerning legal interdiction of the professional practice is fragmentary, incoherent, and disparate. The types of interdiction fall into two groups: those constituting a supplementary punishment pronounced by the judge, and those resulting from the law itself which provides explicitly for the interdiction of professional practice. The interdictions are conceived not only as measures destined to protect the former offender from the danger of recidivism inherent in the continued performance of the same profession, but also as measures for the protection of society. In many cases, however, the interdictions constitute undue interference of the judge with the regulations of particular professions or even with the principle of the freedom of labor. Given the variety of professions concerned (e.g., bankers, bartenders, teachers, seamen, physicians, private detectives, ski instructors, bookkeepers, driving instructors) a uniform law is clearly impossible. In an effort to unify legislation, the protected professions must be first enumerated, together with the types of sentences which should constitute the interdiction of professional practice. On the other hand, the procedure of the lifting of such an interdiction is to be elaborated. In view of the delicacy of the problems involved, the agency concerned with the interdiction should be the most experienced and qualified body in the French judiciary, namely, the members of the Chamber of Accusation, conseillers de la Chambre d'accusation. A survey of the existing legal provisions is added.

3906 Screvens, Raymond. Le système légal des interdictions professionelles comme sanction pénale. (The legal system of the interdiction of the performance of a profession as a penal sanction.) Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie, 46(2):126-147, 1965.

The Belgian legal provisions concerning the interdiction of professional practice lack systematic organization. They have developed empirically in the course of the last one hundred years, especially during the interwar period. Whereas the question of whether the interdictions have the character of security measures or of penal sanctions is subject to discussion, two types of interdictions can be distinguished: first, personal interdictions of a professional activity which directly concern the individual's activity, and, second, real interdictions which concern equipment or articles necessary for professional practice. In the proposed text, decision-making authority with great discretionary powers rests with the courts. The project provides for the use of both personal and real interdictions. Their maximum duration is five years. Suspended interdiction is possible in principle.

3907 Franchimont, Michel. Le système légal des interdictions professionelles envigagées comme sanction penale. (The legal system of the interdiction of the performance of a profession conceived as a penal sanction.) Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie, 46(2):148-170,1965.

Belgian legislation concerning interdiction of professional practice consists of a series of provisions which do not form a coherent system. Their common characteristic is an increasing tendency towards coercion. Not only courts, but also administrative authorities, by means of purely administrative measures can, in practice, effect the ban on professional practice. Efficiency has proved

to be the predominant concern of the legislation, while the principle of freedom of enterprise has assumed a clearly subordinate position. Whereas the institution of the interdiction should be preserved, the guarantees of its efficiency must be modified. In particular, the five-year limit of the ban should not be surpassed. In the sphere of the interdiction of the performance of a profession, as in many other spheres, the urge for the protection of the individual against the all-powerful state is becoming imperative.

3908 Depelchin, L. Considérations sur l'article 2 du Code pénal. (Concerning Article 2 of the Penal Code.) Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie, 46(3):191-226, 1965.

Article 2 of the Belgian Penal Code states that "no offense may be punished by sanctions which were not provided for by law before the offense was committed. If the sanction existing at the time of the judgment differs from that which was valid at the time of the offense, the less severe sanction will be applied." The Belgian legal practice since the beginning of the 19th century has provided a number of examples where court decisions and laws were ambiguous or in conflict with the above articles. The number of marginal cases and the problems of interpretation of the principle of the retroactiveness in mitius are so numerous that a new approach is necessary. The European Commission of Human Rights in its conventions of November 4, 1950, and March 20, 1952, proposed a more adequate interpretation of the retroactiveness in mitius which can also be used with success in Belgian legal practice. The project of the European Commission attempts to set up safeguards against the too loose constructions in the interpretation of the issue.

3909 Joos, J., Sepulchre-Cassiers, M., & Debuyst, Chr. La fugue, les enfants et les adolescents fugueurs. (Running away, child and adolescent runaways.) Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie, 46(3):227-258, 1965.

The majority of authors concerned with runaways overemphasize the pathological aspect of the problem. Similarly, the correlation of running away with juvenile delinquency, in particular with previous larceny, is often exaggerated. Next to the pathological runaway, the existence of the "normal" ones must be recognized. Their behavior is rooted in the normal urge to escape limitations and to begin a new way of life in accordance with a pattern of subjective desires. A group of such runaway adolescents, aged 15 to 18, I.Q. 90-110, has been studied. Besides conventional tests like TAT, the group was analyzed by means of interviews aimed at ascertaining patterns of escape and the runaways' psychological reactions. Whereas disappointment was the outcome of the escape for most subjects, many considered its repetition, provided that the mistakes which had been committed could be avoided. A tendency towards delinquency has been established only in recidivist runaways. The key to the problem of runaway recidivism is to be sought in the reactions of the environment to the runaway phenomenon.

3910 Freie Universitaet Berlin. Universitaetstage 1964: Gesellschaftliche Wirklichkeit im 20. Jahrhundert und Strafrechtsreform. (Social reality in the 20th century and criminal law reform.) Berlin, De Gruyter, 1964. 239 p.

In view of current efforts on the part of German legislators to reform the German Criminal Code, the 14 contributors to this symposium reflect on some of the issues and controversies arising from the proposed code. The contributors, all university professors, come from the fields of law, philosophy, theology, political science, sociology, psychology, medicine, corrections, philology, and criminology.

CONTENTS: The concept of man and penal law reform--the philosophical problem of punishment; The essence of punishment in theology; Mass media and crime; Sociological reflections on the criminal law reform in view of the trials of National Socialists guilty of violent crimes; Individual questions of the penal law reform: the idea and the reality: the psychological view of maturity and criminal responsibility; Collective behavior and crime trends; Correctional treatment as rehabilitation; Problems and experiences with the new construction of correctional institutions; Can poetry be outlawed; The problem of medical opinion in the criminal process; The problem of informing a medical patient; Legal questions in surgery; The problem of the admissibility of abortions.

3911 Maihofen, Werner. Menschenbild und Strafrechtsreform. (The concept of man and penal law reform.) In: Frei Universitaet Berlin. Universitaetstage 1964: Gesellschaftliche Wirklichkeit im 20. Jahrhundert and Strafrechtsreform. Berlin, De Gruyter, 1964, p. 5-28.

The proposed criminal code of West Germany is based on the principle of guilt and postulates a concept of man as a "free moral personality." The freedom of man to decide freely between right and wrong which is thus presupposed as a fact is a very questionable basis for a future criminal code: first, postulate and fact are confused here in an unscientific and unphilosophical manner and, second, while the moral freedom of man is stated to exist, his natural and social lack of freedom is simply ignored. The proposed code conveys the impression that it is based on transcendental convictions, that it treats moral guilt as a kind of fiction necessary by reasons of state and man as an abstract and isolated individual. The draft code has been rightly criticized as a neo-Kantian statement of faith and as bad metaphysics practiced under the guise of science. The social character of guilt calls for a limit of the area of punishable acts to what is usually described as the "ethical minimum" based on a simple morality as practiced in daily life. In many instances, the legislator has exceeded this area in the proposed code by declaring such controversial phenomena as artificial insemination, voluntary sterilization, blasphemy, and abortion to be criminal acts. Such ethical absolutism is incompatible with a pluralistic and free society and forces the judge to pronounce persons guilty who have acted upon their consciences. The concept of man as a social being also carries far-reaching consequences for his punishment. First, the de-socialization which takes place in prison, the "anti-society," becomes a very questionable practice. Second, for a social function of punishment, a distinction must be made between four types of offenders for whom punishment must have different goals: (1) occasional offenders who are willing to atone for their offenses; (2) those who are not; (3) those who are treatable; and (4) untreatable habitual offenders Offenders who wish to make restitution for their offenses should have the opportunity to do so rather than having to serve a useless prison sentence. Occasional offenders who are not willing to make restitution should not be imprisoned, but should have a deterrant penalty imposed on them, such as am imposition of work. Treatable habitual offenders should be rehabilitated and educated toward a useful life while untreatable offenders should be kept in custody, not because of their guilt, but for the protection of society.

3912 Gollwitzer, Helmut. Das Wesen der Strafe in theologischer Sicht. (The essence of punishment in theology.) In: Freie Universitaet Berlin. Universitaetstage 1964: Gesellschaftliche Wirklichkeit im 20. Jahrhundert und Strafrechtsreform. Berlin, De Gruyter, 1964, p. 29-55.

In the ancient controversy between the theory of retribution and the theory of education in criminal law, the Christian view of punishment must favor the education theory. It can do so without entirely rejecting the idea of retribution and can view the two approaches as reconcilable; education, however, has to form the framework within which the concept of retribution can be retained. The Christian view stresses the community of sinners, all of whom are guilty in the judgment of God and in need of his forgiveness.

3913 Eberhard, Fritz. Massenkommunikationsmittel und Verbrechen. (Mass media and crime.) Freie Universitaet Berlin. Universitaetstage 1964: Wirklichkeit im 20. Jahrhundert und Strafrechtsreform. Berlin, De Gruyter, 1964, p. 56-70.

The presentation of crimes in the mass media is no alibi for national leaders who have not succeeded in improving social conditions, thereby reducing the crime rate. Nor is it an alibi for parents and teachers who have not prevented their children from turning to crime and have failed to guide them in the proper selection of books, motion pictures, and television programs. The mass media, on the other hand, cannot plead innocence in the face of the rising crime rate, as no one can, since we are all part of a social fabric in which crime exists. Mass media should exercise restraint in the portrayal of crime and violence. In West Germany members of a TV council protested when in one week three murders were portrayed on television; in New York, within a period of a week, an act of violence or threat of violence could be seen every six minutes on a TV screen. It appears that with state ownership of television it is easier to have programs oriented toward the public interest than it is possible in commercial television.

3914 Goldschmidt, Dietrich. Soziologische Uberlegungen zur Strafrechtsreform angesichts der Prozesse gegen Nationalsozialistische Gewaltverbrecher. (Sociological reflections on the criminal law reform in view of the trials of National Socialists guilt of violent crimes.) In: Freie Universitaet Berlin. Universitaetstage 1964: Gesellschaftliche Wirklichkeit im 20. Jahrhundert und Strafrechtsreform. Berlin, De Gruyter, 1964, p. 71-89.

German courts, while observing rules of due process in the prosecution of National Socialist war criminals, have difficulty in applying obsolete legal concepts and definitions of individual criminal acts to the mass crimes committed in World War II. They attempt to take into account the social and historical context in which the crimes were committed by such means as the sentencing for aiding and abetting a crime, and the use of the wide discretionary power allowed the judge in such a finding. Although grave doubts must be raised against such sentences, judges must be credited in principle with attempting to assess the involvement of the offenders in a social and historical situation. Their difficulties point to the necessity for laws governing criminal acts which arise from social conditions. In contrast to current German criminal law and the reform proposals, the Allied Control Commission Law No. 10 of December 10, 1945, represents an important starting-point for making offenders accountable for their social functions. Recent studies at the Yale Psychological Institute indicate that inhumanity from blind obedience is a human temptation not limited by boundaries and points to the need for a social order which is controlled by citizens, which protects the individual from becoming a criminal against his will, and which educates him to resist authoritarian temptations.

3915 Blei, Hermann. Einzelfragen der Strafrechtsreform: Idee und Wirklichkeit. (Individual questions of the penal law reform: the idea and the reality.) In: Freie Universitaet Berlin. Universitaetstage 1964: Gesellschaftliche Wirklichkeit im 20. Jahrhundert und Strafrechtsreform. Berlin, De Gruyter, 1964, p. 90-103.

The proposed West German criminal code tends to be perfectionistic and is often long-winded and pedantic; lengthy regulations, especially in complicated cases, leave little discretionary interpretation to the judge. Many examples can be cited in the draft code which indicate that the present time is not ripe for the creation of a new criminal code and the reform should proceed cautiously. It would be a mistake to regard the draft code as anything more than the basis for the many details which have yet to be worked out.

3916 Thomae, Hans. Verantwortungsreife und strafrechtliche Verantwortlichkeit in psychologischer Sicht. (The psychological view of maturity and criminal responsibility.) In: Freie Universitaet Berlin. Universitaetstage 1964: Gesellschaftliche Wirklichkeit im 20. Jahrhundert und Strafrechtsreform. Berlin, De Gruyter, 1964, p. 104-113.

Provisions which govern the circumstances under which an offender may be regarded as not guilty or as having diminished responsibility need to be clarified in the German draft code of 1962. The proposed code has an idealistic concept of man on the one hand, while on the other it advocates a biological approach toward the application of the law which does little toward furthering an understanding of the background of a particular offense. The legislators who have composed the paragraphs governing criminal responsibility have disregarded human motivation as long as the "biological machine" appears to be working properly; only at the slightest sign of a biological defect do such human emotions as anger and despair become forensically important. Well-founded knowledge of human behavior and its social interdependence has largely been ignored. Only when the findings of sociology and psychology have found greater acceptance in legal thinking should the problem of criminal responsibility be approached again. At the present time it appears premature to reform the criminal code.

3917 Rommeney, Gerhard. Kollektives Verhalten und Verbrechensbewegung. (Collective behavior and crime trends.) In: Freie Universitaet Berlin. Universitaetstage 1964: Gesellschaftliche Wirklichkeit im 20. Jahrhundert und Strafrechtsreform. Berlin, De Gruyter, 1964, p. 114-130.

An offense committed by an individual is a socially negative act which has to be prosecuted for the sake of the legal order. A sociological examination of an illegal act, however, refrains from a value judgment. The illegal act represents a type of behavior which the offender has chosen in a particular instance from a number of possibilities; crime is therefore part of the social reality and not "abnormal." Official statistics only indicate in which way and to what extent society has reacted to illegal acts. A care-

ful analysis of the data allows conclusions about certain types of collective behavior to be drawn. Contemporary crime trends in Germany indicate that society is threatened less by intentional offenses than by offenses of negligence of which traffic offenses are by far the most significant.

3918 Peters, Karl. Strafvollzug als Resozialisierung. (Correctional treatment as rehabilitation.) In: Freie Universitaet Berlin. Universitaetstage 1964: Gesellschaftliche Wirklichkeit im 20. Jahrhundert und Strafrechtsreform. Berlin, De Gruyter, 1964, p. 131-142.

The concept of rehabilitation and reintegration of the condemned offender through correction places demands upon society, upon corrections both in regard to its general organization as well as its individualized application, and upon the offender himself. It is the responsibility of criminal lawyers to aid fundamental reforms in corrections. One of the prerequisites for reform in Germany is the abolition of short prison sentences of less than six months which consume a large amount of material resources and staff effort and prevent meaningful endeavors to raise the effectiveness of corrections.

3919 Krebs, Albert. Probleme und Erfahrungen bei dem Neubau von Strafanstalten. (Problems and experiences with the new construction of correctional institutions.) In: Freie Universitaet Berlin. Universitaetstage 1964: Gesellschaftliche Wirklichkeit im 20. Jahrhundert und Strafrechtsreform. Berlin, De Gruyter, 1964, p. 143-158.

Several basic rules in the construction of new correctional institutions are essential for the treatment of prisoners: (1) an institution should not be a world unto itself: a reasonably supervised relationship with the outside world should be maintained, and facilities such as visiting rooms and entertainment halls should be provided; (2) the normal daily routine of free life should be translated into the prison routine by a division of the day into a working period, a recreational period, and a resting period. Architecturally this should find its expression in supervised community rooms during the day and individual rooms at night; (3) small living units which can be quickly inspected visually are preferable to mammoth institutions; (4) since many of the existing obsolete correctional institutions hinder effective correctional treatment according to the concepts of rehabilitation, a thorough study must be made in each case to determine whether buildings should be abandoned entirely or whether they can be partially altered; (5) for security reasons, provisions should be made for a sufficient number of staff homes near the institution; (6) architectural features of the institution will depend on the type of inmates and the purpose it is to serve.

3920 Emrich, Wilhelm. Kann Dichtung verboten werden? (Can poetry be outlawed?) In: Freie Universitaet Berlin. Universitaetstage 1964: Gesellschaftliche Wirklichkeit im 20. Jahrhundert und Strafrechtsreform. Berlin, De Gruyter, 1964, p. 159-172.

German law lacks precision in defining the concept of art or the lack of it, the relationship between art and morality, and between artistic form and moral or immoral contents. Court decisions and their guidelines on what constitutes pornography have been equally confusing. The measuring stick as to what constitutes art, according to these decisions, are the vague feelings and impressions of an "artistically open-minded person." In making a decision, a literary work of art should be examined as to whether offensive acts are portrayed in it in an exclusively positive light or whether the criticized values which the law protects are negated without reservations. An offense, for example, may be justified by a higher ethical principle, but the illegality of the act within the social order must be clearly and unmistakeably worked out in the literary piece. The judge, then, should determine whether or not, in a literary piece, values protected by the law are negated without reservation, or whether a clear hierarchy of values and value concepts allows the reader, including the juvenile, to maintain a clear value orientation.

3921 Bockelmann, Paul. Das Problem der Zulaessigkeit von Schwangerschaftsunterbrechungen. (The problem of legal abortions.) In: Freie Universitaet Berlin. Universitaetstage 1964: Gesellschaftliche Wirklichkeit im 20. Jahrhundert und Strafrechtsreform. Berlin, De Gruyter, 1964, p. 211-239.

Current German law allows an interruption of pregnancy when it is medically indicated, i.e., necessary for the preservation of the life or health of the woman. The law further stipulates that the operation may take place only with the consent of the woman, only done by a certified physican, according to the rules of medical practice, in a hospital, and only when a medical board has voiced its approval. The law is deficient in many respects,

especially because it makes legal abortions dependent upon a series of conditions which carry different weight and because it does not specify the legal consequences when one of the conditions has not been met. The new draft code contains a technically superior law on abortion; it clearly states that an interruption of pregnancy is not punishable as abortion if it was, in fact, medically indicated. The physician, under the new law, is still liable to punishment if one of the conditions is not met but not for illegal abortion. Yet rather than solving the problem of abortion the new code presupposes its solution. Society has yet to decide whether a medical indication should be incorporated in law as a justification for an interruption of a pregnancy and, on the other hand, whether other reasons for such an interruption should not also be recognized. Additional reasons for which interruptions of pregnancies were legalized at one time or another in various parts of the world were the so-called eugenic indication, the social indication, and the ethical indication. Of the three, only the ethical indication, i.e., interruption of pregnancy caused by rape, appears to be seriously debated in West Germany and will have to be considered by the legislator. The demographic indication will undoubtedly gain in importance in view of the seriousness of the population explosion. The population explosion is, if nothing more, at least another reason for allowing abortions when they are medically indicated.

3922 California. Governor's Commission on the Los Angeles Riots. Violence in the city: end or beginning? Los Angeles, 1965, 81 p. $1.00

A study of the Los Angeles riots in the district of Watts in the summer of 1965 detailed the chronology and description of the disorders to examine the circumstances of the arrest touching off the riots, the reasons for their spread, the efforts of law enforcement officers and private citizens to halt them, the National Guard involvement, injuries, looting, use of weapons, and similar disturbances in other areas. The area's physical, and sociological conditions were investigated: opportunities for employment and education of the Negroes in the area, the welfare programs available, and pertinent facts about the rioters and their attitudes toward the community. Recommendations for preventive action by agencies and private citizens must be prepared. Probably only two percent of the 400,000 Negroes in this area were involved. Thirty-four people died; 1,032 were hurt; 3,912 were arrested; property damage was estimated at $40,000,000. In the seven Negro communities in the east where riots occurred in 1964, unemployment, inadequate education, and hostility toward police and other authorities were named causes. Prior to the riots in Watts there was disappointment in the Federal poverty program's promises and action, violence had been encouraged by action groups, and unrest caused by the repeal of the Rumford Fair Housing Act Proposition 14. Los Angeles ranked first among 68 cities examined in terms of 10 basic aspects of Negro life, but Negroes rioted because of the population explosion which has increased almost tenfold since 1940. Negroes came from rural to urban areas with inadequate training, education, and experience. Equality of opportunity with no skills proved impossible, and achievement was low. Special school emergency programs with lower achievement levels and literacy programs are recommended and a permanent pre-school year-round program focusing on language skills begun at age three. A better attitude and understanding of law enforcement, new astute leadership with a revolutionary approach, a City Human Relation Commission created for program development, and the elimination of prejudice are needed. Implementation of equal opportunity employment situations must be authoritatively pursued. Press coverage must be constructive and fair, and Negro leaders must help Negroes to accept responsibility for their own well being.

CONTENTS: Governor's charge to the comission; Crisis--an overview; 144 hours in August 1965; Law enforcement--the thin thread; Employment--key to independence; Education--our fundamental resource; Consumer and the commuter; Welfare and health; Neither slums nor urban gems; Summing up--the need for leadership.

Available from: Governor's Commission on the Los Angeles Riots, P.O. Box 54708, Los Angeles, California, 90054.

3923 Wegner, Hans-Joachim. Die Körperverletzungen. Ein Beitrag zur Kriminologie und zur Systematik der Körperverletzungsdelikte. (Bodily injuries. A contribution to the criminology and typology of bodily injury offenses.) Kiel, Christian Albrecht Universität, 1963. 230 p.

A study is made of laws governing bodily injury offenses from ancient Roman times to the present with particular emphasis on German law. An attempt is made to interpret trends in bodily injury offenses in Germany from 1882 to the present time and establish a phenomenology and etiology of such offenses. It is concluded that current German law,

which is based on a 19th century level of knowledge, is deficient in its provisions for bodily injury offenses and that the 1962 draft criminal code, in spite of improvements, does not remove these deficiencies. A model law is proposed.

CONTENTS: Historical development; Comparative review; Criminology; Phenomenology; Etiology; Offender typology; Current law; Evaluation and recommendations; Future law; Judicial process and legal consequences; Foreign laws; Statistical tables.

3924 Badry, Wilhelm M. Die Haftanstalt Lingen Ost H.S. (The correctional institution Lingen.) Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug, 14(5):253-257, 1965.

The correction institution in Lingen, Germany is a minimum security institution for offenders sentenced for offenses of negligence, primarily traffic offenses. It has a capacity of 350 inmates and provisions for expansion to 500; inmates serve sentences ranging from one week to two years. In building the institution in 1964 it was assumed that the majority of prisoners would be persons from orderly social circumstances whose temporary removal from their environment of family, friends, and jobs would deter them from further offenses in the future. The inmate to staff ratio is 1:10, doors to all rooms are open during the day, and at night only two employees remain in the institution. None of the staff carry weapons. The open institution, without bars, with open doors and no direct supervision, allows for maximum cooperation by elders who are appointed by the administration and support personnel in keeping order and discipline. Stress is placed on work both within and without the institution; prisoners are engaged as metal workers, wood workers, or are assigned to outside industries, construction jobs, or farms. Ample opportunities are provided for recreational and religious activities. Each prisoner is expected to show evidence of self-discipline, responsibility, and cooperation. He is aware that, should he abuse the trust placed in him, he may be transferred to regular prison.

3925 Henckels, Heidi. Aus dem Strafvollzug für Frauen. (The correctional treatment of women.) Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug, 14(5):258-269, 1965.

Observations made in the prison for women in Preungesheim, West Germany, led a practitioner to the following preliminary classification of inmates: (1) the mentally ill, whose typical offenses include murder, fraud, theft, vagrancy, and drunkenness; (2) the mentally retarded; (3) disorganized personalities who tend to commit offenses connected with vagrancy and drift including child neglect, theft, prostitution, and child abuse; (4) prostitutes whose main offense, next to prostitution, is theft; (5) the emotionally explosive Konflikt täter whose typical offense is homicide and manslaughter, usually committed only once; (6) frauds; and (7) coldly calculating, unscrupulous, and intelligent offenders whose offenses include murder, fraud, and embezzlement. Most female offenders have an obvious need for someone who is willing to listen to their problems, pay attention to them, and give them psychological support. This appears to be the reason why so many of them cling to the first man who shows an interest. Following release, the female offender faces a situation which, even for strong characters, would be difficult. They frequently have difficulty finding employment and housing and are reluctant to turn to an aftercare home where they meet many of their former fellow inmates and are again subjected to discipline. Furthermore, their address identifies their status and may cause employers and others to discriminate against them.

3926 Steinbrink, Walter, & Busch, Max. Der offene Lagervollzug in Staumühle; Vollzug in weitgehend freien Formen. (The open camp in Staumühle; corrections in open institutions.) Zeitschrift fur Strafvollzug, 14(5):306-312, 1965.

The open camp at Staumühle and the Fliedner homes in Gross-Gerau, West Germany are examples of juvenile correctional institutions with informal living arrangements and relaxed discipline. The boys must not have been previously committed, and the duration of stay at Staumühle is up to two years. They are selected for the open camp after they have fulfilled certain prerequisites in conventional type institutions. Many of them are allowed to work as apprentices in workshops outside of the camp to which they commute during the day, some spend the entire workweek living and working on farms while others are transported to an industrial plant where they receive vocational training which will be useful in their future employment. The Fliedner homes are also informal correctional institutions and are administratively part of

a conventional juvenile institution for which boys are selected who are likely to benefit from the greater responsibility and trust which is placed in them.

3927 Berndt, Ruge. Die Fahrlässige Tötung. Ein Beitrag zur Kriminologie, Dogmatik und Strafzumessung unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Verfahren im Landgerichtsbezirk Kiel in den Jahren 1956-1961. (Negligent manslaughter. A contribution to criminology, legal doctrine and penalties with special regard of the trials in the county court district of Kiel during 1956-1961.) Kiel, Christian-Albrechts-Universität, 1963. 149 p.

In 1960, 4,020 West Germans were sentenced for negligent manslaughter which amounted to a rate of about ten per 100,000 population. The incidence of negligent manslaughter is essentially determined by the frequency of traffic accidents and thus indirectly by trends in motor vehicle traffic generally. On the basis of 200 court records of the county court of Kiel, a study was made to determine the circumstances of the offense, direct and indirect causes, the typology, personality and social characteristics of the offenders, and the punishment imposed by the judge; 173 of the cases involved fatal traffic accidents. Findings showed that the group did not noticeably differ from the general population except for a larger percentage of young adults aged 18 to 25 amounting to about 30 percent of the total. Of the adults who were sentenced for negligent manslaughter, 81 percent received a prison sentence; 19 percent a fine; 29 percent of the prison sentences were brief sentences of up to three months, all of which were suspended and the offenders placed on probation; 60.7 percent were sentences of three to nine months imprisonment; and 10.3 percent were sentences of over nine months. Of 17 youthful offenders, 16 were placed on probation while only one was imprisoned. Records for juvenile sentences were not available. With regard to the severity of the sentences, it was observed that aggravating or extenuating circumstances, the attitude and background of the defendant, and other factors were weighted equitably but that they did not show any evidence of a rational system designed for prevention and treatment, nor a correct interpretation of the law. An examination of the meaning of the law leads to the conclusion that the only reason for a higher penalty or for a refusal to sentence a defendant to a fine may be the death or injury of additional persons or the causing of public danger, Gemeingefahr. Courts had attached too much weight to the attitude of the defendant subsequent to his offense or during his trial. It was erroneous, at least, in the cases where the manners and tact of the defendant, such as whether he had sent a message of condolence to surviving relatives, became the decisive factor in arriving at the severity of the sentence.

CONTENTS: The criminology of negligent manslaughter; Typology of the offense; Causes; The legal doctrine of negligent manslaughter; The penalties for negligent manslaughter; Evaluation of sentencing decisions.

3928 Pennsylvania. Parole Board. Case loads in the district offices in relation to the type of crime committed. /Harrisburg/, 1965, 2 p.

Statistics on the types of parolees supervised by the various district offices in Pennsylvania show a wide variety of offenses for which the offenders were convicted. In the Wilkes-Barre district, almost one-half of the parolees were convicted of burglary; in the Philadelphia district, over one-fourth of the parolees were convicted of robbery, the only office supervising more men convicted of robbery than burglary. In the women's division of the Philadelphia office, one-third of the caseload consists of women parolees convicted of second degree murder, while 39 percent of the women supervised by the Williamsport office were convicted of forgery.

3929 Parents League of New York. A suggested moral code. New York, no date. 23 p. $.25

Intended as a basis of discussion between parents and their children, some facts have been put together in this booklet with which the parent may approach youth problems in order to help guide his children.

CONTENTS: General rules; Drinking; Smoking; Sex; Drugs; Pornography; Summation; Suggested reading.

Available from: Parents League of New York, 22 East 60 Street, New York, New York, 10022

3930 League of Women Voters of Arizona. An Arizona look at juvenile delinquency. Tucson, 1965. 20 p. $.50

In this pamphlet which gives a background review of the state's juvenile courts, probation, detention, corrections and child guidance services, Arizona citizens are informed of the problems of juvenile delinquency. It is observed that in its provisions for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, Arizona is not among the leading states, but the legislature from time to time has acted in directions indicated by policies well proved in other states. Nationally accepted standards of handling juvenile problems should be applied in Arizona.

CONTENTS: The broad picture: child guidance clinics, juvenile courts, probation, detention. How Arizona fits in (or doesn't quite): juvenile courts, probation services, detention, police handling of cases involving children, Board of directors of state institutions for juveniles, Correctional schools in Arizona, Foster home care for delinquent children, Child guidance services in Arizona, Observations; Citizens and legislative action: surveys, studies, and recommendations, Legislative action, A look to the future; Chart: programs and facilities available for rehabilitation of delinquent boys in Arizona.

Available from: League of Women Voters of Arizona, 2708 East Third Street, Tucson, Arizona.

3931 Jones, H. Gwynne, Gelder, Michael, & Holden, H. M. Behavior theory and aversion therapy in the treatment of delinquency. The British Journal of Criminology, 5(4):355-387, 1965. The techniques of behavior therapy and delinquent behavior, by H. Gwynne Jones, p. 355-365; Can behavior therapy contribute to the treatment of delinquency, by Michael Gelder, p. 365-376; Should aversion and behavior therapy be used in the treatment of delinquency, by H. M. Holden, p. 377-387.

Behavior therapy is based on learning theories, particularly theories of condition. Experiments on learning have shown a variety of ways that responses to stimuli may be changed or eliminated. Conditioning by rewarding the desired response or by punishing the undesired response has been therapeutically successful in experiments with sexual deviates and alcoholics. A fully cooperative patient is essential for effective behavior therapy. The application of aversion therapy to delinquency has attracted controversy since the use of an unpleasant stimulus to suppress a tendency to perform in a certain way is a form of punishment. To punish a patient, whether he is cooperative or not, involves the doctor in moral judgments.

3932 Glueck, Sheldon, & Glueck, Eleanor. Varieties of delinquent types. British Journal of Criminology, 5(4):388-405, 1965.

Efforts to develop a typology of delinquents include studies of treatment and recidivist types. Treatment variables include the treatment setting, the treater, the programs, and interactions among the variables. Other studies separate personality traits into areas with different treatment prescriptions. Studies of recidivist types are typological researches which emphasize the post-treatment stage. Sociologists place the emphasis on the influence of subculture and differential association. Psychologists stress intelligence and personality. Psychoanalytic psychiatrists think in Freudian terms. A sound typology cannot be limited to hereditary traits. On the other hand, the influence of subcultures is dependent, in part, on individual differences. Only an eclectic approach avoids the oversimplification of the dimensions of delinquent types. A many-faceted human and social problem demands a multiple-investigational approach.

3933 Taylor, A. J. W. The significance of "darls" or "special relationships" for Borstal girls. British Journal of Criminology, 5(4):406-418, 1965.

To analyze the significance of the practice of inventing names among borstal girls, a four-year research program was carried out at Arohata Borstal where the practice was known to have been operating for eighteen years. The girls used the term "darls," an abbreviation for "darlings," when discussing the friendships they had arranged with each other. The "darls" were expected to do each other favors, exchange notes, and support each other in quarrels. All the girls did not appear to be involved to the same extent in the "darl" practice. Evidence was collected from the lists that the girls prepared of their family names, adolescent nicknames, "darl names" and "special darl" names. The group with the least names was compared with the group with the most names. The girls with the fewest "darls" were more withdrawn and independent. An analysis was also made of the letters passed between "darls." The names symbolized

the relationships that the girls had constructed to overcome their emotional immaturity. The names also served the sociological function of promoting in-group cohesion, indicating that the need for mutual support was the result of being, at the time of adolescence, in a borstal where normal relationships with boys were not possible.

3934 Little, Alan. Parental deprivation, separation and crime: a test on adolescent recidivists. British Journal of Criminology, 5(4):419-430, 1965.

The incidence of maternal and paternal separation during childhood in a sample group of recidivists was examined to test the hypothesis that parental deprivation is related to crime. Of the 3,047 receptions into Borstal in England in 1958, 500 were selected for study. The data were taken from the Borstal records. Separation from one parent or both was found in over 80 percent of the receptions. Separation from the father was more common than from the mother. The most frequent single cause of separation was death. Since adequate norms for the incidence of separation in the general population are not available, it is not possible to test the extent to which delinquency had been caused by separation. When the population was divided into three groups, non-deprived, separation, and multiple separation, no large or consistent differences could be found in age of first conviction, frequency of recidivism, or types of crimes. The idea of parental separation as a means of differentiating delinquents is not a useful one. A general theory of crime ought to be able not only to distinguish between criminal and non-criminal, but to distinguish between types of criminals or delinquents.

3935 Delgoda, J. P. Trends of "grave crimes" in Ceylon, 1940-60. British Journal of Criminology, 5(4):431-437, 1965.

It is possible to survey the trends in "grave crimes" in Ceylon by reference to the statistical reports of the Police Department from 1939 to 1960. "Grave crimes" include robbery, homicide, assault by knife, rape, and abduction. In offenses that showed an increase in 1960, the rate per 100,000 persons was lower than the corresponding rate in 1940. In spite of an increased police force and improved facilities and methods for detention, the crimes known to police per 100,000 had decreased in every category.

3936 Spencer, J. C. Problems in transition: from prison to therapeutic community. In: University of Keele (Great Britain). Sociological studies in the British penal services, edited by Peter Halmos. Keele, Staffordshire, 1965, p. 13-30. (Sociological Review: Monograph No. 9)

The prison as a therapeutic community is a model derived basically from the mental hospital. Prisons and mental hospitals are not regarded by the public as similar institutions, and the penal system will have to develop its own model if the transition from prison to therapeutic community is to be successful. Effective communication between staff and inmates is an essential feature of the therapeutic community, and theories of classification of treatment types are relevant to its establishment. Good human relations may be dependent on the appropriate design of buildings including the decentralization of units. There must be closer links between prison and after-care services.

3937 Sprott, W. J. H. Sentencing policy. In: University of Keele (Great Britain). Sociological studies in the British penal services, edited by Peter Halmos. Keele, Staffordshire, 1965, p. 31-48. (Sociological Review: Monograph No. 9)

The justifications claimed for sentencing offenders include retribution, expiation, deterrence, protection of society, and rehabilitation of the offender. Retribution and expiation can play no positive part in the sentencing policy, and punishment as a deterrent has been exaggerated. The existence of severe penalties only influences persons who are crime-prone, inasmuch as the majority of citizens have been deterred from crime by the socialization process. A severe penalty for a specific offense cannot be justified unless there are numbers of persons likely to commit the crime who will be deterred by the sentence. The objects of a sentencing policy are to prevent recidivism and protect the public. Custodial care is to be avoided whenever possible because it is expensive, it does not rehabilitate the offender, and the risks of recidivism are increased. Fines and probation as alternatives to imprisonment are frequently appropriate. The suspended and indeterminate sentences should be considered for incorporation into a fair sentencing policy.

3938 Williams, J. E. Hall. The use the courts make of prison. In: University of Keele (Great Britain). Sociological studies in the British penal services, edited by Peter Halmos. Keele, Staffordshire, 1965, p. 49-69. (Sociological Review: Monograph No. 9)

The annual reports of the Commissioners of Prisons from 1952 to 1962 reveal that prison serves many different purposes. The prison population includes prisoners who are confined pending trial, pending sentence, under sentence for failure to pay a debt or fine, as well as those being punished for crimes. In 1962, 44 percent of the prisoners being held pending trial were not returned to prison after trial. There has been a great increase in the number of prisoners held after conviction while further information is gathered for use in determining a sentence; at least half of these prisoners are not returned under sentence. The striking rise in the number of non-criminal prisoners under sentence has been attributed by the Prison Commissioners to the growth of credit trading or hire-purchase. Although civil prisoners represent only a small portion of the prison population, the work involved in dealing with them occupies time and energy that could be more profitably spent elsewhere.

3939 Sparks, R. F. Sentencing by magistrates: some facts of life. In: University of Keele (Great Britain). Sociological studies in the British penal services, edited by Peter Halmos. Keele, Staffordshire, 1965, p. 71-86. (Sociological Review: Monograph No. 9)

It has been argued that an alternative to the training of magistrates in sentencing is the establishment of sentencing tribunals staffed by experts. Instead of spending time and money on training magistrates to be efficient at sentencing, the job could be done by a team of psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists, educators, and judges with experience in criminal trials. Such an alternative is out of the question as it would be impossible to find the number of experts required to staff such "treatment tribunals." The majority of offenders must continue to be sentenced by the courts in which they are convicted. The important task of the courts is to screen the offenders and decide which ones need further consideration by an expert body. Magistrates should be given instruction in the kinds of offenders who would benefit most from special attention. The only gain to be derived from the training of magistrates is that of greater effectiveness in preventing crime. Training can contribute nothing to the justice, fairness, or impartiality of the sentences. What is needed is the establishment of and adherence to an authoritarian sentencing policy in England.

3940 Trasler, Gordon. The social relations of persistent offenders. In: University of Keele (Great Britain). Sociological studies in the British penal services, edited by Peter Halmos. Keele, Staffordshire, 1965, p. 87-97. (Sociological Review: Monograph No. 9)

The establishment of patterns of dependency, the acquisition of elementary skills of interpersonal relations, and the training in social values begin in the early years of a child's life. These skills are shaped and reinforced by his parents' reactions to his behavior. Ethical learning depends on a bond of affection and dependency between the child and his parents. The phase of total dependence on the parents provides optimal conditions for social training. In neighborhoods and social classes where children are encouraged to make social contacts with their own age group at a comparatively early age, children will grow up sensitive to group pressures. Children who remain dependent on their parents until they are school age are less likely to be dependent on the peer group. A high proportion of offenders come from the social strata where children are encouraged to extend their social attachments into the peer group relatively early. When these offenders are exposed to the inmate sub-culture, the need for approval and esteem by the peer group makes them particularly vulnerable to imprisonment. Attempts at rehabilitation on the part of the custodial staff must be rejected by the prisoner in order to maintain his position in the inmate group. Inadequacy in interpersonal relations with individuals is unlikely to be the cause of initial criminality, but it does foster recidivism.

3941 Jones, Howard. The approved school: a theoretical model. In: University of Keele (Great Britain). Sociological studies in the British penal services, edited by Peter Halmos. Keele, Staffordshire, 1965, p. 99-110. (Sociological Review: Monograph, No. 9)

Elements of the conflict theory (the theory that the dominant class in society prohibits and punishes behavior which they deem unacceptable in other groups)can be seen in borstals and approved schools. There is a class difference between staff and inmates. The staff, which is recruited from the respectable working class, strongly identifies with middle class norms. A common attitude is that of containment of the boys who come from the delinquency-prone lower working class. Yet as class differences decrease in society outside the institution, the climate in the penal institution improves. The social context has become more favorable to rehabilitation. Another ameliorating influence of the conflict situation has been the incorporation into the framework of the national social service provision for deprived children of the approved school service. A new kind of staff selected and trained to care for deprived children reflects the new optimism about the possibilities of rehabilitation. Most internal conflicts in approved schools are between the reformative and containment points of view.

3942 Smith, Ann D. Penal policy and the woman offender. In: University of Keele (Great Britain). Sociological studies in the British penal services, edited by Peter Halmos. Keele, Staffordshire, 1965, p. 111-132. (Sociological Review: Monograph No. 9)

In 1963, in England and Wales, one woman for every six men was found guilty of an indictable offense. The majority of the women committed offenses of dishonesty without violence. Of the women imprisoned, 88 percent served sentences of six months or less. There was a rise in probation and fines as alternatives to institutional training from 1959 to 1963. Proportionately, fewer women than men are sentenced to long terms of imprisonment; studies which compare the sentences imposed on men and women for the same offense indicate a greater leniency when dealing with women. There is no evidence that long term imprisonment is harder to endure for one sex than for the other; however, for the majority of married women, deprivation of liberty has more serious consequences than for men.

3943 Walker, Nigel. The mentally abnormal offender in the British penal system. In: University of Keele (Great Britain). Sociological studies in the British penal services, edted by Peter Halmos. Keele, Staffordshire, 1965, p. 133-143. (Sociological Review: Monograph No. 9)

Among patients admitted to mental hospitals an unknown number have committed acts for which they could be prosecuted if the acts had been reported to the police. Similarly, police frequently choose to not take official action in cases involving the mentally abnormal. An offender who is awaiting trial may be transferred to a mental hospital by direction of the Home Secretary. An offender who is brought to trial may offer insanity, diminished responsibility, automatism or infanticide as a defense. More than half of the prosecuted offenders who are found guilty and recognized as mentally abnormal are dealt with by means of hospital orders. An offender can be committed to a hospital on the evidence of two doctors and is required to remain until discharged with the Home Secretary's consent. The extension of the role of the psychiatrist is a central development in the treatment of the mentally abnormal offender.

3944 Cooper, M. H., & King, R. D. Social and economic problems of prisoners' work. In: University of Keele (Great Britain). Sociological studies in the British penal services, edited by Peter Halmos. Keele, Staffordshire, 1965, p. 145-173. (Sociological Review: Monograph No. 9)

To study the nature, aims, and achievement of prison work, a study was conducted at Maidstone, a closed prison of 350 men with four workshops. Arguments in favor of work in the prison are that prisoners should not accumulate an economic debt, and that work helps in their rehabilitation. Work is no longer considered punishment. However, maximum economic production is not necessarily compatible with the best training for the prisoner. The study at Maidstone revealed no systematic policy with regard to assigning men to particular prisons or to specific jobs within the prison. The man is not fit to the job in terms of work relevant criteria. Turnover figures at Maidstone workshops indicate that prisoners do not remain in the same job long enough to learn a skill or to develop a sense of stability. Economic aims of prison industry depend on an efficient and profitable operation which the poor allocation of labor skills and high turn-over prohbit. It was concluded that maximum economic production in prison is not synonymous with good training nor with other aims of the institution.

3945 Whitaker, B. Conflict in the role of the police. In: University of Keele (Great Britain). Sociological studies in the British penal services, edited by Peter Halmos. Keele, Staffordshire, 1965, p. 175-183. (Sociological Review: Monograph No. 9)

Police recruits have always been taught that the prevention of crime is more important than its detection. In Juvenile Liaison schemes where police work with potential delinquents, they are doing the work of social workers. Training programs for police should recognize the preventive aspects of police work. Police should be trained to participate in socio-psychiatric studies of crime, contributing their knowledge of the deviant in his natural setting. A rise in the standard of education of police should lead to an improvement in the quality of police recruiting, increased morale among police, and more cooperation from the public.

3946 Mays, J. B. The Liverpool Police Juvenile Liaison Officer scheme. In: University of Keele (Great Britian). Sociological studies in the British penal services, edited by Peter Halmos. Keele, Staffordshire, 1965, p. 185-200. (Sociological Review: Monograph No. 9)

Dealing with minor delinquency outside the courts permits them to concentrate on more serious cases. Court appearances reinforce a child's delinquent self-image and cautioning is often more effective. The Liverpool Juvenile Liaison Officer scheme is an attempt to keep in regular contact with juveniles who have been cautioned. The scheme has tended to concentrate more and more on potential offenders in order to prevent delinquency. Parents have cooperated in referring their children to the officer; home interviews are frequent. The officers work closely with schools, and teachers generally approve the scheme. Training of the police in the preventive role has thus far been practical rather than theoretical. There is an inherent risk that children with deep psychological problems are not getting the help they need. There is no solid evidence on which to base a judgment of the service, but recidivism among cases dealt with has been low.

3947 Marsh, D. C. The probation service, an assessment of its organisation and personnel. In: University of Keele (Great Britain). Sociological studies in the British penal services, edited by Peter Halmos. Keele, Staffordshire, 1965, p. 201-210. (Sociological Review: Monograph No. 9)

In order for probation officers to perform effectively, a well organized system of administration is essential. Although probation should be a localized service, there are definite advantages to combining administrative units. Probation should be a national service, but it can be regionally administered. A larger probation area makes for greater career opportunities for the new recruit to the Probation Service. Salaries in the Probation Service in Great Britain are considerably lower than in other public services. It is necessary for the probation officers themselves to insist on higher standards in order to attract better qualified recruits.

3948 Rose, Gordon. Administrative consequences of penal objectives. In: University of Keele (Great Britain). Sociological studies in the British penal services, edited by Peter Halmos. Keele, Staffordshire, 1965, p. 211-226. (Sociological Review: Monograph No. 9)

The change from custodial to treatment oriented institutions has produced problems and role conflicts among the staff. The relationships of staff are affected because of different penal goals. Different types of people are required for treatment than for deterrence. As more and more professionals including doctors social workers, and psychologists join the prison staffs, the lines of authority become less clear. Professional staff members not only advise but make decisions. The professional staff develops its own line of communication, producing parallel hierarchies and clashes of authority. The question of whether an administrator who is not himself a professional is sufficiently qualified to control a professional treatment team is raised. If the trend towards smaller institutions continues, there will be few institutions large enough to warrant the appointment of an administrator of high caliber. Administrators in charge of groups of prisons may be the answer.

3949 Gibbens, T. C. N., & Prince, Joyce E. The results of Borstal training. In: University of Keele (Great Britain). Sociological studies in the British penal services, edited by Peter Halmos. Keele, Staffordshire, 1965, p. 227-236. (Sociological Review: Monograph No. 9)

In order to study the results of Borstal training, 200 boys committed to Borstal in 1951 and 1953 in London were studied for 10 to 12 years. They were examined and tested when originally committed to Borstal, and a clinical prognosis of further crime was established. The prognosis made use of the Mannheim-Wilkins prediction score, but differed from it when it was deemed necessary. The prognosis was most successful in picking out boys with a good outlook or with a very poor outlook, but was notably unsuccessful in the intermediate groups. Borstal boys present a wide variety of personality defects, and Borstal regimes differ markedly from one institution to another. It is extremely difficult to compare the achievements with the training the boys received. A combination of reconvictions and work record scale was used in a follow-up three-and-a-half years after release; 48.5 percent were considered successful at that time. A study of reconvictions 10 to 12 years after release indicates a 63 percent success rate. Aggressive and passive personalities differed in the ages at which they became delinquent. Aggressive adolescents tend to become delinquent at an early age and frequently settle down later. Passive, introverted individuals tend to develop criminal patterns in later adolescence, and at the Borstal age their outlook is worse than that of the overtly aggressive youths.

3950 Wilkins, L. T. Evaluation of penal treatments. In: University of Keele (Great Britian). Sociological studies in the British penal services, edited by Peter Halmos. Keele, Staffordshire, 1965, p. 237-252. (Sociological Review: Monograph No. 9)

From the commission of an act of which society disapproves to the rehabilitation of the offender in society, many decisions are made by different people. Each of these decisions should be subjected to rigorous research. The rejection of the scientific method to investigate penal processes has been based on the claim that personal experience is a superior source of knowledge when dealing with human beings and their emotions. It must be recognized that the social scientist who wants to scientifically test the effectiveness of penal treatments shares the basic objectives of those who carry out the field work of the social services. The reduction of recidivism is the major objective of the penal system. The typology of offenders is an area that must be explored if progress is to be made in the treatment of offenders and the reduction of recidivism. Interactions between types of offenders and types of treatments cannot be ignored in research design in penology.

3951 Bresser, Paul H. Grundlagen und Grenzen der Begutachtung Jugendlicher Rechtsbrecher. (Fundamentals and limits in the diagnosis of juvenile offenders.) Berlin, Walter de Gruyter, 1965. 342 p.

A systematic presentation is made of the psychological, psychiatric, and legal bases upon which a diagnosis of individual juvenile offenders should be made. Its purpose is to give judges and legislators an empirical basis and a theoretical framework for their legislative work and their judicial decisions, as well as to improve communication between law and the behavioral sciences.

CONTENTS: Conceptual and methodological fundamentals; The psychological fundamentals of diagnosis; The psychiatric fundamentals of diagnosis; The legal basis.

3952 Burdman, Milton. Aftercare. Paper presented at the Twelfth National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Detroit, Michigan, June 1965, 28 p.

Aftercare is a form of correctional treatment which assists the juvenile or adult offender in the community after an initial period of observation and confinement. Its objectives are: protection of society by achieving the maximum possible number of successful parole completions and minimum number of new crimes committed by parolees; gaining public support and understanding; and advancing knowledge in the field of human behavior as applied to the offender. Aftercare planning involves concepts of: (1) selection methods for release; (2) pre-release orientation; (3) release planning; (4) supervision and assistance in the community; and (5) some means for decision making and action with reference to possible need for return to confinement. Today, more offenders are being handled on an aftercare status. There is a growth in the number of special kinds of facilities such as outpatient clinics, residential units in the community, or special forms of community treatment. The use of the "low caseload"

approach is also growing. Although aftercare services are improving, there is still a relative degree of ignorance as to which programs and resources work for specific aftercare problems.

Available from: Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York 10010

3953 Downs, William T. Order in a just society. Paper presented at the Twelfth National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Detroit, Michigan, June 1965, 23 p.

The whole concept of law enforcement, with particular reference to criminal justice, is undergoing rapid revision and redefinition. These changes have implications for the manpower and training needs in the field of law enforcement. There is a need for major manpower trained to understand juvenile and youth behavior, the female offender, family-centered problems, and the forces motivating criminal behavior. Law enforcement manpower of equal training and quality is needed for the suburbs and rural areas. Police officers should be trained to understand the trend of judicial decisions, have an awareness of the factors affecting individuals, and be prepared for factual presentation of evidence in court. They should be trained to understand and deal with community forces and social forces of change. Requirements should be broken down into a system of specific and differential job assignments, and training should be designed for each job.

Available from: Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York, 10010

3954 Gallati, Robert R. J. Law enforcement and the challenge of socio-economic change. Paper presented at the Twelfth National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Detroit, Michigan, June 1965, 19 p.

The acceleration of socio-economic change and its concomitant human problems presents law enforcement with both a challenge and an opportunity. Crime is increasing rapidly in urban and suburban areas. Law enforcement has responded to this by increasing the size of central city police forces and creating a special purpose police force to supplement the regular municipal one. Suburban areas are forming county police departments. Old police methods and techniques are being changed or adjusted to comply with recent Supreme Court decisions, and law enforcement agencies are becoming more aware of the need for increased training, education, and research. Special efforts need to be made to assure the safety and security of the growing number of aged who are very frequently victims of crime. The technological revolution is presenting law enforcement with both problems and opportunities. Large numbers of unemployed, unskilled workers are a potential criminal threat to society. Increased leisure and prosperity create traffic hazards, boating accidents, and increased participation in illegal activities. At the same time, technology offers some of the most sophisticated law enforcement aids imaginable.

Available from: Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York, 10010

3955 Glaser, Daniel. Correctional institutions in a great society. Paper presented at the Twelfth National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Detroit, Michigan, June 1965, 11 p.

Technological change, the prime mover in the modern world, is always followed by social consequences. A relevant aspect of the rapid social change now occurring is the probable growth of new types of correctional agencies. These will be located in the cities and will replace the predominance of prisons in rural areas. Release from the correctional institution will be gradual so that the offender can gain experience in pursuing a social life among non-criminal persons and, at the same time, earn a living on temporary or part-time release. Thus, he still has some constraints and some guarantee of subsistence in case he is unsuccessful in providing for his own needs. Correctional institutions of the future are foreshadowed by the growing number and variety of halfway houses. These new institutions will be a transition between traditional prisons and outright parole. In the future, staff at the traditional prisons may include successfully rehabilitated prisoners. Perhaps the most significant future development will be the extent to which institutional treatment will be replaced by community treatment. It will also involve markedly different kinds of offenders. Another development which seems to be emerging is the tremendous growth of research as a routine operation of correctional agencies.

Available from: Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York, 10010

3956 Grant, J. Douglas. Changing times and our institutions, or participants, not recipients. Paper presented at the Twelfth National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Detroit, Michigan, June 1965, 24 p.

Automation is rapidly reducing job opportunities in non-professional areas and, at the same time, our population is increasing. As fewer people are needed for material production jobs and more people are needed in the professional fields, we cannot have most of the population existing as recipients. If our population cannot participate as material production workers, we are going to have to find effective work for them as participants in what we regard as professional activities. In the past, the correctional institution has been, primarily, a screening-out program for society. It has been a way to pull the non-needed out of society. A new role for the correctional institution is emerging, shifting from screening-out to screening-in. Correction efforts have helped pave the way in the use of non-professionals by redefining roles which do not require a professional's formal training. California now has institution-developed ex-inmates participating in seven professional type programs throughout the country and Indiana has an institution-developed ex-inmate on its staff in charge of its Data Processing Training Program. There are now several examples of systematic self-study programs in which a group attempts to study itself through the stages of stating problems, defining goals, formulating action, and feeding back the information to the group. Our correctional trends are very close to providing the essentials for merging staff training, client treatment, and program development through systematic self-study.

3957 Lohman, Joseph D. Changing patterns of crime. Paper presented at the Twelfth National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Detroit, Michigan, June 1965, 6 p.

We must take a new look at the phenomenon of crime. Increased population and urbanization have created a new set of social problems. A great market for the services offered by organized crime now exists in the city, and entire central areas of many cities are ghettos for minority groups. Police services in the suburbs have not kept up with the population growth. Even in municipal police departments, influence and resources are inferior to those of organized crime. Enforcement power is too fragmented indicating that several levels of government powers should be consolidated. Although for the past 15 years the average age of criminals has been dropping, there have been no corresponding changes in law enforcement techniques to handle this. Juvenile crime has mushroomed so that it involves nearly every policeman, not just juvenile bureaus and, unfortunately, most of them are out of sympathy with the juvenile officer's approach. Much police work is itself part of the crime initiating process inasmuch as many cases now handled by the police should be referred to education and welfare agencies, especially when they are first offenders. There is too little concern with the stigma and alienating effects of arrest on such offenders.

Available from: Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23 Street, New York, New York, 10010

3958 Nagel, William G. Crime, delinquency and poverty: major concerns of Pennsylvania's Council for Human Services. Paper presented at the Twelfth National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Detroit, Michigan, June 1965, 20 p.

The Governor's Council for Human Services was established in Pennsylvania by Governor Scranton to "advise the Governor on desirable changes in policy, program, and structure for carrying out his responsibilities in providing human services." Its members include the Secretaries of Public Welfare, Education, Administration, Commerce, the Commissioner of Mental Health, the Attorney General, the Executive Director of the Human Relations Commission, and the Commissioner of State Police. The Council was charged with developing and carrying out common policies with respect to the related functions and responsibilities in the member departments. The Council has had a continuing interest in the problems of crime and delinquency and has also been involved with the anti-poverty program in the state. It has worked with other groups in trying to get needed reforms in Pennsylvania's correctional system, improved training for police and correctional workers, and improvements in juvenile delinquency services, facilities, and prevention programs.

Available from: Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York, 10010

3959 Novick, Abraham G. The role of aftercare in the correctional process. Paper presented at the Twelfth National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Detroit, Michigan, June 1965, 10 p. mimeo.

Programs at correctional institutions cannot be successful without a full aftercare program with trained and sufficient staff. Such a program should include counseling services as well as specialized offerings in the form of group residences, halfway houses, foster home services, and job and school placement. Ongoing research and staff training programs should also be a part of aftercare service.

Available from: Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York, 10010

3960 Romney, George. (Remarks) by the Governor of Michigan presented at the Twelfth National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Detroit, Michigan, June 1965, 4 p.

Society's efforts to rescue its offenders and protect itself must depend, not only on the effectiveness of the performance of professionals in corrections, but also on the individual citizen. The professionals cannot do the kind of job they are expected to do unless the average citizen contributes in one of three ways: (1) by volunteering to work with the professionals in the task of rehabilitation; (2) by trying to interest employers in employing former offenders; and (3) by becoming active, informed, and concerned with building a climate of understanding and support for the rehabilitation of the offender. In the past two and a half years, Michigan has made great strides in governmental programs for the prevention and treatment of crime and delinquency. The greatest progress has been in those areas about which people have become aroused, e.g., the expansion of facilities for treating juvenile delinquents.

Available from: Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York, 10010.

c 3961 Souris, Theodore. The criminal coddling cult: can a society based on law continue to countenance official lawlessness? Paper presented at the Twelfth National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Detroit, Michigan, June 1965, 18 p.

A series of court decisions have been handed down which specify that a man cannot be convicted on the basis of evidence obtained by unreasonable search and seizure; that an accused person is entitled to the assistance of counsel; and that confessions obtained otherwise in violation of the law may not be used against an accused. These decisions have been subject to charges that the courts are coddling criminals and that the interests of society and injured individuals are being subordinated to the interests of the criminal element. The contention that criminal coddling is increasing crime is untenable. Recent court decisions proscribing official lawlessness cannot be blamed for the increasing national crime rate. The loudest critics of the courts are usually those who demonstrate their incapacity for causal insight into the problem of crime and are content to merely enlarge the powers of the police to apprehend and punish at the expense of guaranteed constitutional rights. The causes of criminal activity should be carefully, not superfically, analyzed. The judiciary's commitment to strict insistence on full compliance by public officials with the constitutional rights of every man should be maintained.

Available from: Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York, 10010

3962 Vorenberg, James. (Address) presented at the Twelfth National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Detroit, Michigan, June 1965, 21 p.

The administration of criminal justice is witnessing a number of sharp confrontations between opposing views. The two most important controversies are arrest and interrogation of suspects, and the severity and kinds of sentences imposed on offenders. The federal government is more involved in the field of criminal law than ever before. The President's Program on Crime has created an intensification of efforts within existing government agencies to deal with crime. A new Office of Criminal Justice has been created in the Department of Justice. The President has proposed the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 to Congress which would authorize the Attorney General to make

grants to state and local authorities for the purpose of improving the quality of law enforcement and the administration of justice. The newly created National Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice will examine such questions as the achievement of a greater understanding between law enforcement officials and the courts, broad evaluation of the most promising correctional programs, and methods to increase public respect for the law and law enforcement.

Available from: Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York, 10010

3963 Sagalyn, Arnold. The role of INTERPOL in law enforcement. The Police Chief, 32(12): 57-59, 1965.

INTERPOL is a cooperative international police association which enables the member countries to exchange information and obtain assistance on criminal matters directly. Its Secretariat in Paris serves as a focal point and control center for an international police communications network which reaches around the world. Because of INTERPOL's impartial, non-political, and professional role, delegates from all countries can meet and work together in amity.

3964 Gómez Viveros, Clemencia, Arriaga, Josefina, Ballesteros, Olga A., Refugio Ramírez, M. El Centro de Reclusión Número dos del Distrito Federal. Investigación sobre su funcionamiento. (Incarceration Center Number Two of the Federal District. Investigation of its functions.) Criminalia, 31(3): 100-123, 1965.

In July of 1964, a study was undertaken of 100 female offenders randomly selected from the Incarceration Center Number Two of the Federal District of Mexico. A standard questionnaire was formulated which investigated the personal, family, economic, moral and legal aspects of each offender. It was then analyzed, and after the results were obtained, certain interesting case studies were added. Incarceration Center Number Two is an efficient unit for offenders whose offenses are of a minor category: those fined between 500 and 3,000 pesos and those sentenced to 10 to 15 days of incarceration. Generally, the Center handles about 700 to 750 offenders a month. Most frequent causes of arrest are prostitution, the resale of lottery tickets, intoxication, and peddling without a license. In addition to the facilities for women, similar facilities exist for men; these include: a W. C. in each cell, two main bathrooms, a patio, and a dormitory or sleeping porch. Of the 100 offenders questioned, 33 percent were born in the Federal District, 65 percent were from other states, and 2 percent were foreign born. The largest percentage (51 percent) of the offenders were between the ages of 21 and 30. Seventy-two percent were single, 16 percent lived in illegal union with men, 11 percent were legally married, and 1 percent were both legally and religiously married. Many of the single women were found to have one or more children. Most frequently listed occupations were prostitution (30 percent), waitress (20 percent) and hotel employee (15 percent). Others who were listed as "without occupation," or "cabaret employee," were also known to have engaged in prostitution, bringing the total percentage of those offenders who had at one time engaged in this activity to 74. Ninety-eight percent of the offenders reported themselves to be Roman Catholics, one percent to be Evangelists, and one percent to be Jewish. Sixty-one percent of the offenders were literate, 39 percent were not. Forty-five percent of the offenders had never attended school, 19 percent had completed the third grade, and 10 percent had completed the fourth. Only one percent of the group had completed three years of high school; none fell into the category of those who had completed two years and 2 percent were found to have completed one year of high school. Thirty-eight percent of the offenders had no children, 14 percent had one, and 19 percent had two. The average, however, was just over three children per offender. All of the offenders had at one time lived with men. Fifty-eight percent reported that these unions had ended in abandonment by either of the two parties. Only 2 percent had used contraceptives in sexual relations, 98 percent had not. Twenty-six percent of the offenders reported having one abortion, 6 percent had had two, 22 percent had had three, and 1 percent had had four abortions. Twelve percent reported monthly incomes of less than 300 pesos ($24.00) and 11 percent had incomes of 300-500 pesos ($24.00-$40.00) a month. Most expenditures were for clothing and makeup, entertainment, and food. Twelve percent reported that they worked less than four hours a day, 39 percent worked from four to eight hours per day, and 38 percent worked over the legal maximum for women, eight hours a day. When asked what they valued most, 86 replied in favor of happiness, five percent beauty, and nine percent money. Ninety-nine percent of the offenders said they attended church, although most did so irregularly. Fifty-four percent drank alcoholic beverages frequently, 53 percent smoked cigarettes. Conclusions reached from the study included: that the majority of the

offenders engaged to a greater or lesser degree in prostitution, and that the most frequent causes of crime among the offenders are (1) the socio-cultural impact produced when the women move from their rural homes to the capital city in order to find work; (2) the lack of preparation of the women for jobs in the city, and the resulting poverty for them and their families; and (3) the total lack of stability in conjugal unions.

3965 Quiroz Cuaron, Alfonso. Ceremonia de Graduación de los Alumnos del Instituto de Capacitación. (Graduation ceremony for the students of the Qualification Institution.) Criminalia, 31(3):124-130, 1965.

While economic, technical, and cultural advances in Mexico are frequent, the improvement of the national ethic has not kept pace. Crime figures for the past decade yield the following conclusions: a violent death has occurred every 89 minutes (6,795 per year), 18,250 women were subject to violent sexual attacks, and 131,400 persons have suffered injury due to criminal acts. To rectify this situation, various recommendations have been made by different groups which are that: the Ministerio Público should have attached to it a forensic medical board; police and legal instruction should be regulated by the state, which alone should have the power to approve or disapprove of the plans of instruction; eliminate subjectivism in the judgments of guilt and confessions, making both processes as scientific as possible; a special force of highly trained individuals should be assigned as agents of the Ministerio Público; and means of communication must be opened up between the Ministerio Público and other branches of the government.

3966 Altmann Smyth, Julio. La responsabilidad penal del médico y el código punitivo del Perú. (Penal responsibility of doctors and the penal code of Peru.) Criminalia, 31(3): 139-156, 1965.

As in all the professions, public confidence and trust, high ethical and technical standards and unquestionable practices are exingencies in the medical profession. To this end, the laws are needed to prevent quacks from practicing. Article 280 of the Peruvian penal code is such a law. The surgeon is one of the most important members of the medical profession. His is the province of saving lives by entering into the body of another human being and repairing it, thus special emphasis must be placed upon his professional responsibility. Provision for professional responsibility and malpractice was first included in the Peruvian code of 1924. Malpractice was defined as the "error [in following] known and established rules of science resulting in logical conclusion of harm or damage..." Various types of malpractice are now defined in Articles 156 (homicide through negligence), 162 (abortion), 168 (corporeal leasion), 363 (violation of professional trust) and 367 (false certification). The penal code of 1863 provided for punishment of those doctors who refused to give service to any person; the law was kept in the Code of 1924. Additional legislation was provided to regulate the use of the "truth serum." With the provisions of the above laws, it is necessary to remember that doctors must be protected from vindictive, emotional, and hypochondriacal patients. In very few cases it is possible to determine with all certainty the responsibility or lack of same in the act of the physician. Suits against doctors for malpractice must be very closely scrutinized by the court in order to determine their validity.

3967 Noyla Barragan, Luís. Falsificación de documentos privados que no se usan. (Falsification of private documents which are not used.) Criminalia, 31(4):176-189, 1965.

Garrido, Luís. Contestación al discurso del Lic. Luís Noyola Barragán. (Reply to the discussion of Luís Noyola Barragan.) Criminalia, 31(4):190-195.

Is the falsification of documents for criminal purposes in itself a criminal act, or does it only become a criminal act upon their use for illegal purposes? Hipolitus of Marsailles declared that any falsification which resulted in no damage was not a punishable act. Law in the Middle Ages changed this, however, declaring the mere falsification of documents to be fraud, and thus a punishable act. This was changed by the French Penal Code of 1791, and is kept in Mexican Federal Law, as an act which is not punishable. This is as it should be, and the conclusions of this study indicate that forgery which does no damage is not punishable.

Lic. Barragan's argument failed to distinguish between falsification of documents which could endanger the State or an individual, an act which is punished whether the documents are used or not, and the falsification of documents which, if used, would be of no harm to the State or individual, in

which case the offender is not punished. This system too, however, must be changed to provide for punishment of all forgers, no matter what the value of the documents forged and no matter what their disposition.

3968 Graue, Desiderio Algunas reflexiones sobre el Ministerio Público y el juicio de amparo. (Some observations on the Ministerio Público and the law of protection.) Criminalia, 31(4):158-173, 1965.

A study of the function of the Ministerio Público (Department of Justice) of Mexico yields the following conclusions: that the Mexican penal code is lax in defining the minimum rights and guarantees of the individual in Mexico; it is recommended that the provisions from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights be adopted in the Mexican Penal Code; to this recommendation must be added that of making cases of deprivation of human or social rights tryable only in Federal courts; Article 9 of the Penal Code must be revised to allow the Ministerio Público to act on behalf of the individual when the government body feels individual or social rights have been violated; these corrections, of course, will also be made in the articles relating to protection (158 and 158a).

3869 Graue, Desiderio. Consideraciones sobre algunos aspectos jurídicos del regímen familiar en México. (Considerations on some judicial aspects of family structure in Mexico.) Criminalia, 31(7):376-396, 1965.

Based on the French law codes, the Mexican codes of 1870 and 1884 provided laws concerning family relations and structure. Guiding principles of these laws were the equality of the sexes, protection of children, and regulation of marriage laws with relation to age. Marriage was limited to monogamy, divorce laws were instituted, child protection laws were enacted, legislation on adoption was promulgated, and alimony, inheritance, and division of property laws were formulated. Laws in these areas were revised by the Civil Code of 1928 for the Federal District and federated territories. Social security laws were first passed in Mexico in 1943, thus stabilizing Mexican family life. Further protection was added by the Sanitary Code under which women with certain diseases are required to be treated, and by the newly created General Office of Mental Health and Rehabilitation. In 1961, the National Institute for the Protection of Children was founded, providing legal and social protection to minors.

3970 Hernandez, Enrique. La responsabilidad criminal de los ignorantes fanáticos. (Criminal responsibility of unknowing fanatics.) Criminalia, 31(7):397-407, 1965.

What is the position of the insane, feeble-minded, and irresponsible in relation to the law? Mexican penal law makes provisions for lack of criminal responsibility for various groups; however, insane and demented persons are not included among them. It is recommended that the mentally ill, both temporary and permanent, be excluded from responsibility in a criminal sense. A definition for a state of medico-legal unconsciousness is also necessary to establish just when legal responsibility is not applicable in these cases. Persons in the above classes are analogous to savages, in that neither group knows nor understands the laws by which the rest of society is governed. Lombroso, Ferri, Mezger, and von Liszt have lead the way in showing circumstances of criminal irresponsibility; their ideas and precepts must now be adapted to the law codes.

3971 Woodson, Fred W. Lay panels in juvenile court proceedings. American Bar Association Journal, 51(2):1141-1144, 1965.

Recently, the use of citizen panels for the adjustment of some juvenile offenses has been strongly advocated, but such panels, contrary to their supporters' claims, would weaken the juvenile court structure. The basic objection to such panels is that it would permit laymen to participate in that portion of the court proceedings which requires a judicial administration of justice. Only a juvenile court judge has the responsibility and authority to exercise the basic adjudicatory function. Lay participation can be most effective in supplementing the court's staff, preparing budgets, and lessening caseloads through probation work.

3972 Wickersham, Cornelius W. The grand jury: weapon against crime and corruption. American Bar Association Journal, 51(12):1157-1161, 1965.

The grand jury system is, contrary to the claims of those who oppose it, an institution that does protect the public from crime, and affords protection and fairness to those accused of crime. For instance, in one year, the New York grand jury refused to indict one-fifth of those arraigned and reduced the charges of another fourth. Further, the grand jury is instrumental in reforming existing criminal procedures, holding rackets in-

vestigations, and exposing fraud and political corruption. Some of the important facets of the grand jury's legal bases are its secret proceedings and its responsibility to the state constitution. The grand jury's value extends beyond its legal capacity, for it attracts all ranges of citizens and contributes to effective democratic government by allowing citizen participants to determine the conditions and circumstances under which they live.

3973 Segal, Bernard L. Some procedural and strategic inequities in defending the indigent. American Bar Association Journal, 51(12):1165-1168, 1965.

Despite the Supreme Court's decision in the Gideon case, the indigent defendant in a criminal case is, in many ways, handicapped. Indigents suffer from the lack of counsel at the preliminary hearing, from the unavailability of independent psychiatric assistance, and from a number of disadvantages arising from their inability to provide bond. These basic inequities must be corrected before equal justice to all can become a reality.

3974 Green, L. C. The nature of political offenses. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 7(1/2):1-26, 1965.

Different nations have varying provisions for political offenses committed against foreign citizens. Two basic attitudes exist with regard to this issue. Communist nations grant sanctuary to any individual who has committed an offense deemed to be in the interests of the working people, or for peoples struggling for national liberation. In other nations, generally, individuals are granted immunity for political offenses, but not for criminal ones. At present, there is no universal policy on political asylum that has been formally adopted. Ultimately, a United Nations sponsored act to unify international extradition policy will have to be formulated and enforced.

3975 Mittal, J. K. Special criminal courts and the Supreme Court of India. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 7(1/2):57-69, 1965.

The British instituted special criminal courts in India as a political device to terrorize the Freedom Fighters. In the post-independence era, a number of laws were enacted providing trials by special courts according to procedures different from those established by the Criminal Procedure Code. Soon after the inauguration of the Constitution, these laws were challenged as violations of Article 14. This Article provided that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law. The Supreme Court, however, has upheld the constitutionality of a provision which empowers the executive to select particular cases for special trials. There is a grave danger to the liberty of an individual in this power. A provision giving such power must inevitably result in arbitrary discrimination.

3976 Friends Committee on Legislation. This life we take: a case against the death penalty, by Trevor Thomas. San Francisco, 1965, 34 p.

The world trend in capital punishment is toward abolition; 72 countries have eliminated executions, either by law or custom, and application in capital punishment countries is declining. In the United States, the death penalty may still be imposed by 37 states, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Government, but the trend is also away from capital punishment: there were 15 executions in 1964, the lowest ever. Statistical findings and case studies converge to disprove the claim that capital punishment has any deterrent value. The belief in the death penalty as a deterrent is repudiated by statistical studies, since they consistently demonstrate that differences in homicide rates are in no way correlated with differences in the use of the death penalty. The death penalty is not consistent with the new public philosophy which values rehabilitation and crime prevention and can no longer be accepted as justifiable punishment.

CONTENTS: The trend in capital punishment; Out of fear for our lives; Comparison of other states; The death penalty and police safety; In the name of justice; Dollar values and human values; The chances for error; Myth of the legally sane; Murderers can be paroled; New ways open; Bibliography.

3977 Missouri. Corrections Department. Guide for inmate education. Jefferson City, 1965, 52 p. (Education Publication No. 3, Revised)

The guide for inmate education is an attempt to correlate and coordinate an organized curriculum program for penal education in the Missouri Department of Corrections. It is intended as an aid to teachers and administrators in planning an effective program in penal education for all levels of learners.

CONTENTS: Legal responsibilities; Administrative organization; Point of view; Philosophy; Objectives; Basic assumptions; Instructional program; General education; Vocational education.

3978 National Council on Illegitimacy. Illegitimacy: data and findings for prevention, treatment, and policy formulation, by Elizabeth Ferguson, and others. New York, 1965. 64 p. $1.75

Some of the factors responsible for the increase in illegitimate births in America are: the social revolution in sexual behavior and standards, in which parental permissiveness, social pressures, and the role of colleges must be considered; adolescent sexuality and awareness; and the emerging patterns of social attitudes toward sexual behavior and illegitimacy, in which the attitudes of unwed mothers, parents, and caseworkers must be taken into account. The size and trends of out-of-wedlock populations, ethnic and geographic distribution, average age of unwed mothers, existing shelter care facilities, parental care, maternal death rates, premature births, infant and foetal deaths, welfare assistance, and housing facilities are variables which bear upon proper treatment and understanding of unwed mothers and their problems. The unwed father, his characteristics, and his motivations must be understood so that he can be made to assume a responsibility and create a unified family.

CONTENTS: Introduction; The social revolution in sexual behavior and standards; Adolescent sexuality; Social attitudes toward sexual behavior and illegitimacy; The unmarried mother and her child; The unmarried father.

Available from: National Council on Illegitimacy, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York 10010

3979 Jacobs, Leon I. The primal crime. The Psychoanalytic Review, 54(4):116-144, 1965.

The preoedipal phase of the psychosexual development of man is the period of the exclusive attachment of the child to the mother. The Jesus-myth epitomizes this preoedipal phase. The gist of this myth is that a man who lived in a close relationship with his mother for 30 years, trying to live up to her expectations finally meets death. Jesus' mother is duplicated into both Mary and Heavenly Father. She is the preoedipal mother who smothers the child and does not allow him to develop his own strength, brings about anger in him never directly expressed at the main source. Thus, Jesus has a poorly integrated mother image and as a result, a poorly integrated self-image. This symbiotic relationship with the mother not only indicates a stagnation of psychosexual development but leads to his total annihilation and surrender in his battle for individualization as symbolized in the crucifixion. The matricide he contemplated can only be atoned by being murdered. In the resurrection, Jesus joins the oedipal father, whose influence neutralizes the effect of the overprotective mother and gives the son a healthy model to identify with. The symbiotic relationship between mother and son duplicates the disturbed relationship between her and her mother. Homosexuality in the son and incest in the daughter are common solutions, along with suicide or provoking self-destruction as Jesus did. Freud interpreted the nature of original sin or the primal crime as being primal patricide, namely in the primal horde, the sons ruled by the tyrranical father attempt to have the females sexually available kill the father and devour him. According to Freud, Jesus atones for this murder by giving his life to the Father in heaven who represents the assassinated father. The theme of matricide helps us to better understand, as does Dostoevski's Crime and Punishment and the widespread witch burnings in the 14th through 17th centuries. A clinical study of a frigid patient shows how the frigidity and masturbation of the patient were influenced by her interpretations of her matricidal desires. The effects of an overly possessive mother are detrimental in the preoedipal phase of the child's development.

3980 University Settlement (Toronto). Detached work: a report of the first stage of the University Settlement Project, by James P. Felstiner. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1965, 51 p.

In 1961, a project was conceived at the University Settlement Recreation Center located in a downtown Toronto, Canada neighborhood whereby a worker would contact boys between the ages of 14 and 17 who were not using the welfare services but who were in need of such services. The neighborhood the worker was to frequent covered residential pockets in the midst of factories, areas with diverse ethnic origins, indifferent families or youth problems. The worker befriended the youth on the streets by making known he would help them and keep their confidence except where a heinous crime was involved, made small loans to them, provided funds for refreshments and the use of his car. By the end of the first year the worker was working with 70 out of 120 boys, visiting homes, contacting other agencies, and attending court with them about 10 times a month. The number of boys who visited him at the settlement increased so that his outside contacts diminished considerably. The boys he actually worked with were between 11 and 21 years old. There were no gangs in the neighborhood and no definite groups to work with. Based on the worker's observation the youths in the project were immature, feared new experiences, had no patience and motivation to constructive ends. Most of them dropped out of school before the 10th grade; many came from homes where the mother dominated and had families with serious problems; 40 of the 120 boys came from broken homes; and all the boys had a negative attitude toward the police. The initial aim of the project to attract the alienated youth into the ongoing program of the settlement faded. Referrals to appropriate agencies and private services in the community were inhibited by the attitude of the boys and the adult orientation of the facilities. The worker was able to help the boys by obtaining medical help, job interviews, assistance in court, coping with crises, and providing intensive help over a long period of time to some boys. The project has been extended so that the worker can devote his full time to 16 youths ages 15 through 17. Moreover, the project has indicated the need for aggressive forms of assistance to adolescents. It is urged that a Youth Foundation be created to carry out detached work and all services to cope with the problems.

Available from: University Settlement Recreation Center, 23 Grange Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

3981 New York (State). Social Welfare Department. Proceedings, Third Annual Conference of New York State Training Schools, September 1964. Albany, 1964, 96 p.

New York training schools are being modernized: a new training school is being planned with decentralized recreation units which will serve a small number of cottages with not more than 20 people in each one. There is an emphasis on services to improve the child's home and to help the parents meet the needs of the child; the attitudes of the staff toward the children and their families affect the child's institutional experience. Children bring with them to the training school a variety of negative attitudes which must be changed as a necessary prerequisite for treatment. To change attitudes, group techniques can be used in a variety of ways in different settings, but the group process should not supplant individual contacts with children. In addition to changing attitudes, the children must acquire values that permit them to participate effectively in society. These values can be acquired through identification and imitation of the staff, and interaction between the staff and the children. The staff must be clear on the goals of discipline; a positive and preventive approach promoting development and self-discipline. The entire concept of juvenile detention and the corrective process needs changing. Detention in this country, a jail concept of secure custody, should be replaced by needed services such as group homes, day care services, jobs, mental hygiene clinics, and probation. There must be an attitude of trust as an alternative to locking up children. Training school programs must offer realistic hope for the future.

Available from: New York Department of Social Welfare, 112 State Street, Albany, New York, 12201

3982 Rehabilitation Bureau. Progress report on Shaw Residence: a community residential treatment program for men released from correctional institutions under supervision, March 1964 - September, 1965. Washington, D.C., 1965, 57 p. mimeo.

The Bureau of Rehabilitation, a volunteer correctional service agency, operates Shaw Residence which was established July 1964. Shaw Residence serves as a temporary home for men over 18 who have spent at least one year in prison and have been released under the official supervision of the United States Board of Parole or the District of Columbia Board of Parole. The Residence program, based on experiences of existing correctional half-way homes, encompasses individual counsel-

ing and group meetings which emphasize the residents' responsibility for maintenance, employment aid, guidance in money matters, and referrals to specialized services and recreation. The research and evaluation program is not committed to any one theoretical position but is directed at increasing knowledge on how the method works. A detailed biographical inventory, a prediction and rating scale, a weekly log, a standardized interview, and a case record are made for each resident. This information is compared with similar information gathered with respect to control cases selected from release lists obtained from Federal and District of Columbia institutions. Other aspects of the research and evaluation program deal with the developmental history of the residence and a comparison of results with the findings of other halfway homes. Rules and regulations are kept to a minimum. A man's separation from the residence is carried out on a planned basis, based on the resident's readiness for independent living. Average monthly payments for room and board range from $15.38 to $47.54. The majority of residents work at unskilled or semi-skilled types of employment. The residents who were found to have the best adjustment were those who were older, more intelligent, and financially responsibile. The views of former residents concerning the Residence and its program were favorable to the experience.

Available from: Shaw Residence, 1770 Park Road, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20010

3983 Hivert, Dr. Dépistage en maison d'arrêt. (Background examination in prison.) Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal, 89(3):313-318, 1965.

Two hundred fifty-four offenders were analyzed by means of background examinations at their intake in the Paris Le Santé prison. The examination showed an especially high number of foreigners (in particular Algerians) and illiterates among the newly admitted prisoners. The age survey suggested that crime proneness decreases with age. The detainees came mostly from the unskilled stratum of the working class. Over 50 percent were sentenced for flagrant offenses. Larceny and vagrancy were the most common offenses committed. Only 20 percent of the subjects did not show any psychological problems. The results of the intake background examinations emphasize the importance of the data received for the successful treatment of offenders during imprisonment.

3984 Soïne, Valentin. Chronique finlandaise. (The Finnish chronicle.) Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal, 89(3):322-337, 1965.

In 1963 the new Finnish Institute of Criminology was founded. As a part of the Scandinavian Research Council of Criminology, it organizes criminological research in Finland. In the same year the project of a new prison code was submitted which emphasized improvement of prison facilities and medical care for prisoners. Whereas the prison population in Finland has been almost constant during the last few years, the number of persons under preventive detention has increased. An increase has also occurred in the area of juvenile delinquency. Improvements have been made in the organization of prison work both in maximum security institutions and in penal colonies. In the latter, which are semi-open or open establishments, the inmates engage in agriculture, forestry, lumber production, and brick manufacturing. Prisoners' Aid and aftercare societies concentrate their activities upon juvenile delinquents and probationers.

3985 La psychothérapie de groupe en tant de possibilité de traitement des délinquants. (Group psychotherapy as a possibility of the treatment of offenders.) Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal, 89(3):283-303, 1965.

Experiments with group therapy were undertaken in the Prison for Women at Rennes and in the Prison for Men at Mulhouse. In the former, two groups were formed which consisted of six and four members respectively; in the latter, the group consisted of ten prisoners. In all groups, the initial stage of aggressiveness where the participants concentrated upon criticism of the prison conditions had to be overcome before the therapy proper could start. The Mulhouse project was considered a failure. The conclusion drawn from both experiments was that not all prisoners are suitable for group therapy. Prisoners who were soon to be released had bad experiences. Group therapy should start immediately after the arrival of the convict in prison. In general, group therapy in a prison meets with great obstacles and its effectiveness is uncertain.

3986 Chastagnier, E. Réflexions sur le traitement et le reclassement social des délinquants. (Concerning treatment and social reintegration of offenders.) Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal, 89(3):305-311, 1965.

In most cases, prisoners, after their release from prison, disappear from the focus of the correction workers' interest and the contact they established during imprisonment is cut off. Some of the prisoners avoid contact with aftercare agencies because these institutions remind them of the prison environment. In other cases, released prisoners, usually those who have served long prison terms, encounter difficulties at the moment of their first confrontation with the free environment. Their frustrations necessitate intervention on the part of aftercare agencies. There are some prisoners who are mental or physical failures, and reintegration into society is frustrated soon after release because of their return to former criminogenic habits (e.g., alcoholism). The existing devices aimed at the future reintegration of prisoners, namely conditional release, interdiction of domicile, and vocational training during imprisonment are not adequate. The reintegration should be undertaken on a much larger scale, by combined efforts of the prison administrations, police, prospective employers, families, and private aftercare agencies.

3987 Secret societies in Singapore. International Criminal Police Review, 20(190):190-196; and 20(191):226-232, 1965.

The Triad Society in China, originally formed to overthrow the Manchu rulers, is the origin of the present-day secret societies in Singapore. Today, few people know the elaborate initiation ceremonies and other rituals of the society. Secret societies have had to adjust to Singapore's changing conditions. There are now six major groups of societies which are divided into over six hundred gangs. Gangs under the same group are supposed to be allies, however, this is often not the case. There are two types of gangs, working gangs, who are peaceful except when threatened, and criminal gangs who control and "protect" an area. Present day efforts to control the secret societies include criminal law ordinances, police cadet corps in schools, and improvement of the relations between the police and the public.

3988 Knight, W. J., & Barker, J. A. Aspects of motor vehicle thefts in the United Kingdom. International Criminal Police Review, 20(190): 197-204, 1965.

Automobile thieves in Great Britain have developed ingenious techniques. One method involves buying a wrecked automobile and then stealing another of the exact make and year, substituting the identification plates and then selling the stolen car under the identity of the wrecked car. Thieves make use of automobile auction sales and re-registration to get rid of disguised stolen cars.

3989 Tarniquet, H. The sex offender. International Criminal Police Review, 20(191): 233-243, 1965.

The sex offender is unique among offenders in that he seeks to satisfy a physical need through his offense. There were 13,477 known sex offense cases in France in 1963. Over ten percent of the persons arrested for such offenses were foreigners. One-third of them were under twenty-one. Many cases go unreported because of shame or fear of scandal. The sex offense problem brings up the question of whether legalization of brothels will reduce sex crimes. Among the causes of sex offenses are: uncontrolled sex drives, alcoholism, poor living conditions, and low intellect. Among remedies are: treatment of sex offenders in special centers, improvement of living conditions, and legitimate sex education. Sex offenders who are not mentally deficient and commit rape or indecent assault should be punished severely because of the deterrent effect of such treatment.

3990 Rubin, Sol. Cops, guns and homicides. Nation, 201(22):527-529, 1965.

The carrying of guns by American police is again deprecated. Many instances of accidental shootings by off-duty policemen as well as unnecessary killings by police on duty are evidence of the over-extended use of force. In many instances where the use of weapons would be necessary there is time for summoning special squads adequately armed and equipped to cope with the situation without recourse to guns or resultant deaths. The image of the police officer as a strong man with power to kill tends to generate lawlessness and violence rather than the opposite. There is no evidence that arming the police has deterred crime. An un-

armed policeman would improve his public image, and this image would result in less violence and casualties to himself and to the public in general. The comparatively low police death rates in England due to non-possession of guns by the police lends support to the argument.

3991 Sigler, Jay A. Freedom of the mails: a developing right. Georgetown Law Journal, 54(1):30-54, 1965.

Freedom of the mails is implied in the First Amendment's freedom of speech guarantee. Regulation by censorship of obscene and libelous material raises the question as to whether the existence of libel or obscenity should not be a judicial rather than an administrative function. However, the postal censorship used to regulate fraud, lottery, and contraceptive information is not considered by the courts as an abridgement of communications, which would be inconsistent with the First Amendment, because of their socially disapproved content. The tendency of recent court decisions to question the constitutionality of censorship programs of Communist propaganda, judicial suspicion of the activities of the Postmaster General's restrictions in the granting or withholding of second class mail privileges, possible invasion of privacy by the use of mail covers, and the availability of the First Amendment as a tool, lead to the conclusion that the Supreme Court will soon start to define the constitutional limits of the power of postal censorship.

3992 Goldstein, Alvin H., Jr. The Krulewitch warning: guilt by association. Georgetown Law Journal, 54(1):133-155, 1965.

While criminal conspiracy is generally conceived of as an agreement between two or more persons which involves unlawful means, an unlawful object, or a combination of the two, the flimsy nature of its proof frequently gives rise to abuses in conspiracy prosecutions. The tendency to imply guilt by association, and the admission of declarations by co-conspirators as an exception to the hearsay rule run the risk that a conspiracy conviction may be predicated on the hearsay exception and the mere assumption that a conspiracy existed, but without independent proof of the latter. Procedural safeguards should be established which will allow defendants to question the sufficiency of evidence before trial; prosecutors should exercise greater restraint and restrict the criminal conspiracy charge to those who act purposefully, and exclude from the indictment those who are careless or casually indiscreet; and the conscientious appellate review of conspiracy charges should be stimulated. Since the effective prosecution of crime negates discarding the conspiracy laws, it becomes necessary that any application or change in these laws must acknowledge the requirements of justice as well as the need for effective crime prosecution.

3993 Beuthin, R. C. Theft by a director. South African Law Journal, 82(4):479-486, 1965.

The taking of company funds by a director will constitute theft if the consent is not one which the company has the power to give by virtue of its memorandum of association, and which the Companies Act itself either expressly or implicitly does not permit it to do. The tests usually applied are: (1) is the transaction reasonably incidental to the carrying on of the company's business; (2) it it a bona fide transaction; and (3) is it done for the benefit and the promotion of prosperity of the company? However, a one-man private company occupies a different position and if the director takes company funds, it may not constitute theft since he is the sole beneficial shareholder, the sole director, and if not the sole employee, at least the principal employee. This identity of interests often means that his conduct may well prove to be that which is in fact a bona fide act reasonably incidental to carrying on a one-man company's business for the company's benefit. However, if no proper records of his takings were kept, and if the facts were "hidden" from the company, such an act might be considered as an act despoiling the company and, thus, a theft. Yet, even here the ultimate test would be what is bona fide and reasonably necessary for carrying on business and what are the expressed or implied agreements with the company. While it is easy to postulate facts which either clearly amount to theft from the company or which clearly do not, there are many borderline cases which are extremely difficult to label thefts.

3994 Goodhart, Arthur L. A changing approach to the law of evidence. Virginia Law Review, 51(5):759-784, 1965.

The history and evolution of the law of evidence, development of the jury, and the role of the judge are traced in outline from 1166 A.D., and trial by oath, ordeal and combat, through the popular objection to the methods of the Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission, up to the present day. The American law of evidence, based on English common law, had a semi-independent development in various respects such as in the area of privilege against self-incrimination and other rights which are embodied in the first ten amendments. The rules of evidence now are at the stage where criticism in England and America is leveled at the failure of the law of evidence to take heed of changing conditions. There is need of reform in the area of hearsay evidence and the judge should be given discretion as to its admission. It is argued that the right to refuse to answer any questions, which is given to an accused person, is against public intent. The Model Code of the American Law Institute is discussed with particular emphasis placed on the powers given to the judge in controlling the admission of evidence and the cross-examination of witnesses. The proposed rules recognize that the trial judge is the keystone of our system of administering justice and that the essential reform in the law of evidence is to give him more discretion. It is concluded that whereas our law of evidence has been built on an inheritance of fear, times and conditions have changed and reforms are needed and should be based on the assumption that judges are usually honest, intelligent, and know some law, and they should be given greater discretionary powers.

3995 Nass, Gustav, Herter, Benedikt, Abels, Dietrich, & others. Atiologie und Prophylaxe der Sexualkriminalität. (Etiology and prevention of sex crimes.) Berlin, De Gruyter, 1965, 128 p. Forschungsberichte zur forensischen Psychologie, Heft 1

Efforts to prevent and control sex offenses will be successful only if their fundamental causes are attacked. These causes are largely known to science and can be diagnosed in the individual case. It is not enough to treat the convicted offender; rather, the potential offender must be identified by the symptoms which indicate a tendency toward a personality development likely to result in sex offenses. In order to identify initial symptoms, children, especially boys, should be observed and it should be determined: (1) whether and from what time on the sexual sphere assumes special significance for the child; (2) whether the child is able to control and absorb his strong urges and impulses or whether he tends to repress such urges or "bottle them up" within himself; (3) whether his emotional life is developing normally; and (4) whether somatic or psychic abnormalities indicate that a physician or psychologist should be consulted. Rational sex education can lower the incidence of sex offenses even though it cannot prevent them directly; elaborate warnings of children against sex offenders without such education is more harmful than beneficial because they unwittingly create an atmosphere of exotic adventure fascinating to the child. In many sex offenses where children are the victims, there is a prior psychological relation between offender and victim. Their single most important cause is the conscious neglect of child curiosity. Existing institutions can make greater preventive efforts by enlightening the public, by engaging in marriage counseling, family relations counseling, psychological services to the schools, and by initiating socio-therapeutic measures when a potential sex offender is identified.

CONTENTS: The fight against sex criminality; The constitutional aspect in the evaluation of the etiology and prophylaxis of sex offenses; Several cases of serious sex delinquency; Sex offenses as a consequence of cerebral injuries; Diagnostic investigations of juvenile and youthful sex offenders in detention; Educational deficiencies as causes of sex offenses; Sex renunciation as a cause of nonspecific offenses; Discussion.

3996 National Association of Probation Officers. Probation papers: aspects of training, by F. V. Jarvis, and W. B. Utting. London, 1965, 31 p. (Probation papers No. 2)

An absolute standardization of first placement probation officer training is impracticable and undesirable. It is practicable nevertheless to enunciate uniform goals for first placement training. These are: to teach about the setting; to begin the student's learning about probation casework by allowing him to work on his own under supervision as well as by observing his tutor's practice; to begin interviewing, recording, making reports, and planning his work so that he can pass on to the next stage of training with some experience in the basic aspects of his job. Aspects of second placement that probation

officers must understand and master are accurate record keeping, preparation of social inquiry reports for courts, greater experience in casework, and relation of casework concepts to real situations. Finally, at the end of second placement, the tutor officer must arrive at a final evaluation of the student's potential.

3997 Murray, William. Hell's angels. Saturday Evening Post, November 20, 1965, p. 32-39.

Hell's Angels are composed of about two hundred active members in the whole State of California. The Angels are self-proclaimed rebels, whose bizarre dress and frequent slovenliness are intended to attract attention. The exploits attributed to them by the press and other news media are usually exaggerated and designed to arouse public interest. As a result of this extensive publicity, including a much talked about report by the California Attorney General, the Angels are regarded as a much greater menace than they actually are. Now they are in a perfect position to be exploited by politicians anxious to impress their constituents, by policemen unable to halt high level crime, and by reporters and commentators hungry for headlines. The main menace from the Angels is their predilection for rowdiness in the form of beer parties and brawls.

3998 Moore, Robert A. Legal responsibility and chronic alcoholism. Paper presented at the 121st annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, New York, New York, May 1965, 24 p. multilith.

A review of legal opinions reveals conflicting attitudes toward the intoxicated civil or criminal offender. Traditionally, the courts have dealt harshly with him assuming the drunk chooses his condition and must suffer the consequences. At times the punishment has been compounded by considering drunkenness a second crime rather than a mitigating circumstance. The issue of whether intoxication is voluntary or involuntary has not been faced realistically. There is no case on record of a successful plea of involuntary intoxication. The assumption is that the alcoholic has voluntary control over whether or not he drinks or how much he consumes. His responsibility might be the greater since previous experience has shown him his potential dangerousness if he drinks. The courts fear the successful use of intoxication as a defense even against "specific intent" will open the door to wrongdoers who can easily falsify intoxication. Further, the belief continues that intoxication itself is a crime. If we consider the medical and legal rights of the offender, it seems clear that the intoxicated addict does not have the same opportunities as other types of ill people. The alcoholic is both "involuntarily" and "pathologically" drunk. He should not be forgiven but "sentenced" to rehabilitation as a "drunk and dangerous" person.

3999 Loomis, S. Dale. The psychiatric consultation in a delinquent population. Paper presented at the 121st annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, New York, New York, 10 p.

To examine the potential contribution of psychiatric consultation to an incarcerated male delinquent population, 240 psychiatric consultations, the total performed during one calendar year at a state training school, were reviewed. Most often the referrals were strictly administrative, requesting psychiatric sanction for a proposed change in the management of a case. This was particularly true in matters relating to parole planning, transfers to other institutions, and cases committed for specific offenses considered administratively to require psychiatric evaluation. These latter included sexual offenses, assault, arson, and homicide. The consultations themselves revealed a surprising paucity of specific psychiatric diagnoses. A large number presented insufficient clinically-apparent symptomatology to warrant a specific diagnosis. Among actual diagnoses made, overt psychoses were rare. Sociopathic, emotionally unstable, and passive-aggressive personalities were common; but cases complicated by mild intellectual limitation were especially prevalent, as were adolescent adjustment reactions. More important than the actual diagnoses or dynamic interpretations, however, was the actual function of the consultation within the structure of the school. The recommendations were frequently for treatment unavailable in either the confinement situation or in the delinquents' home environments. An occasional severely disturbed boy was successfully certified for state hospital commitment, but the institutional management of psychoactive medication was often extremely difficult. A tendency to rely on the consultation to prevent criticism of administrative decisions, such as parole, was obvious. Since a consultant

can seldom be expected to assume responsibility for on-going treatment, his most useful role may lie in the area of the training of full-time personnel either to treat more effectively or participate with better understanding in correctional programs.

4000 Tupin, Joe P., Stabenau, James R., Pollin, William, & Gaston, Dianne. Interpersonal relationships in families of delinquents, schizophrenics and normals. Paper presented at the 121st annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, New York New York, May 6, 1965, 9 p. app.

As part of the study of the impact of the structure of a family on the behavior of its members and the influence of individual members on the family structure and function, the parents and two children from 22 families were studied. The children were of the same sex and similar age. Families with schizophrenic, with delinquent, and with normal children were chosen to investigate pathological and normal family patterns. In the nine "schizophrenic" families, one child was schizophrenic and the other normal. In the eight "delinquent" families, one child was delinquent and the other normal, and in five "normal" families both children were normal. The families were otherwise comparable for age and sex of children as well as for socio-economic and educational variables. A quantitative evaluation was made of the families using the Leary Interpersonal Check List consisting of 128 items describing interpersonal relations along two continua: hostility-love and dominance-submission. The members of each family rated themselves, the other family members, and an "ideal person," a total of 20 ratings per family. By computer analysis, a comparison was made of the families of the three diagnostic groups of each family with their counterparts in the families of other groups, and also the level of agreement on ratings within families. Numerous statistically significant differences occurred in these ratings made by the three different kinds of families. The normal siblings in the schizophrenic families rated mother as being more hostile than the schizophrenic sibling did ($p < .01$). Also, the schizophrenic siblings rated their fathers more loving ($p < .05$) and conversely, mothers more hostile ($p < .05$) than the delinquent or normal children did their parents. When rated by themselves and their children, fathers of delinquents were seen as more submissive ($p < .05$) than fathers of normal or schizophrenic children.

4001 Drapkin, Israel. Crime and criminology in Israel. Acta Criminologiae et Medicinae Legalis Japonica, 31(5-6):1-12, 1965.

Until 1948, the Jews constituted a minority group in Palestine and their crime rate was very low. As a direct consequence of mass immigration, there was a steep rise in the rate of serious offenses, about 50 percent, with its peak around the years 1951-1952. Subsequently it remained at a stable level until 1960, oscillating between 8.0 and 8.6. With regard to juvenile delinquency, as opposed to the general crime rate, there has been an unmistakable increase: rates have tripled from 14 in 1949 to 39 in 1963. Four different cultural groups can be distinguished among Jews in Israel. (1) "Israelis" who came to Palestine before 1948, with a crime rate of 8.4 in 1961; (2) Oriental Jews from Yemen, Iraq, Iran, India, and other countries in Asia, with a crime rate of 13.4; (3) the Maghrebites from Northern Africa, with a crime rate of 20.8; and (4) Europeans and Americans, with a rate of 6.0. The traditional attitudes about crime among the Jews in Europe and America, that the rate of crime among them is lower than the rate among the Christians, is not true in Israel where they constitute the majority of the population and where they were able to determine their own way of life. To cope with the new situation, criminological research is needed in Israel and in spite of grave handicaps, the Institute of Criminology of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem has been able to complete some basic projects and surveys. In addition to research, the Institute's functions are teaching, extension or extramural activities, and international relationships and cooperation.

4002 Yoshimasu, Shûfu. Criminal life curves of monozygotic twin pairs. Acta Criminologiae et Medicinae Legalis Japonica, 31(4):6-15; 31(5-6):16-23, 1965.

In order to investigate to what extent criminal careers of identical twins are similar, the criminal curves of eight pairs of twins were studied. A striking similarity of their criminal life curves was noticeable. Slight differences often could be explained by environmental differences.

4003 Takemura, Shingi. Der Japanische Vater- und Muttermörder. (The Japanese parricide and matricide.) Acta Criminologiae et Medicinae Legalis Japonica, 31(5-6):29-32, 1965.

According to the Japanese criminal code, a person who kills his mother or father (direct line ancestor) is punishable by death or life imprisonment. Prior to World War II, these two types of crimes were regarded as the most inexcusable acts and the offenders were executed even if there were extenuating circumstances. Various studies by Yoshimasu, Higuchi, and Tsuboi have led to the following findings on the characteristics of the Japanese parricide and matricide and his victim: (1) parricides are most often first offenders; (2) the offenders are often normal psychologically; (3) the personality of the victim as a cause of the offense is far more significant than the personality of the offender; (4) the most frequent type of parricide in Japan is of a despotic and domineering father characterized by V. Hentig as severe, unloving, greedy, power-crazed, alcoholic, and sexually dissolute; (5) the personality of a matricide is closer to that of other murderers than to a parricide. Matricides are often committed for gain. In Japan, it is characteristic for a parricide to sacrifice himself for his family in order to eliminate the cause of family conflicts. Also characteristic is matricide as an extended suicide or suicide pact between mother and son. A son who intends to kill himself because of illness, economic failure, or misfortune will kill his mother, often at her own request, who is old, sick or dependent on his support.

4004 Sellin, Thorsten. Homicides and assaults in American Prisons, 1964. Acta Criminologiae et Medicinae Legalis Japonica, 31(4):1-5, 1965.

In order to study homicides and serious assaults committed in American prisons in 1964, a questionnaire was sent to state and federal institutions in 51 jurisdictions, 42 of which, to date, have replied. A total of 26 homicides were reported; all victims were inmates. Only five homicides had been committed by persons convicted of murder or manslaughter. All but two of the murders occurred in death penalty states. Thus, it cannot be said that the absence of capital punishment would result in more homicides in prisons. Eighty-eight assaults on inmates were reported from 13 states and the District of Columbia; 14 were committed by inmates convicted of murder. Twenty-two staff members were victims of an assault; in three of these cases, the offenders had been convicted of murder. Taking into account the tensions resulting from a stay in prison, it is surprising that there are not more assaultive offenses committed.

4005 New York (State). Supreme Court. Probation Department. How to behave on probation: a self-instructional lesson, by Alexander Bassin. Brooklyn, 1965(?), 16 p.

Intended for the young person who has been placed on probation, this pamphlet familiarizes him with the rules for living up to the conditions of probation. He is told what he is expected to do, what not to do, and how to handle various situations in his everyday life.

Available from: Joseph A. Shelly, Supreme Court Probation Department, Suite 305, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, New York, 11201

4006 Weinberger, Rolf. Aktivierung der vorbeugenden Verbrechensbekampfung. (Activation of crime prevention.) Kriminalistik, 20(1):1-6, 1966.

The growing discrepancy between the number of offenses which are committed daily and the number of offenses which are cleared by the arrest of the offender, points to the urgent need for new measures in the prevention of crime. The rising crime rate should stimulate efforts to immunize the citizen against the dangers of crime by educating him to exercise greater care and caution. Just as he has to be familiar with the dangers of motor vehicle traffic, so he must become thoroughly familiar with the ways and means offenders operate and can harm him. That a crusade against carelessness, negligence, and indifference is long overdue is indicated by the thousands of offenses which could have been avoided with a minimum of foresight. Educating the public in this regard is primarily a job for the police: police consultation as it exists today should be greatly expanded. Private citizens and corporations should be systematically instructed on how offenders operate, how, through mechanical, technical, electronic and any other means, they can protect themselves and how they can best cooperate with police in the prevention and detection of crime. This can be accomplished by means of regular police exhibits, an extensive use of mass media, by lectures to groups of interested citizens, and by individual consultation.

4007 Hardwick, Richard. Children and the badge. American Education, 2(1):1-4, 1966.

School detectives of the Atlanta, Georgia police force help to direct children toward lawful behavior. Through the early action of such detectives, many children have been prevented from performing delinquent acts. The work of these detectives helps to create a healthy image of law enforcement for youngsters.

4008 Ahmed, Salahuddin. A crimeless society with decapacitated limits? Detective, 10(10): 52-57, 60, 1965.

Temporary incapacitation of the limbs of offenders as advocated by the Chief Justice of Pakistan would not create a crimeless society. Severe punishments have never deterred criminals. The modern concepts of parole, probation, and rehabilitation are all aimed at crime prevention, yet none of them claim to eliminate crime completely. Criminologists maintain that only partial and temporary reductions in crime can be expected.

4009 Lunden, Walter A. The revolving doors. Presidio, 32(11):10,11,30,32, 1966.

From 1961 to 1964, 2,319 juveniles entered and 2,396 juveniles left Iowa's two training schools. During this period the traffic of juveniles into and out of the two training schools increased by over 30 percent. Over the years the length of a juvenile's stay has decreased (now eight months) and the number of commitments have risen. From 1961 to 1964, 2,192 juveniles have been paroled from these schools and 517 (23 percent) have been returned for parole violation.

4010 Teele, James E., & Schleifer, Maxwell. Treatability, treatment and outcome: the Judge Baker Pilot Project. Community Mental Health Journal, 1(4):369-374, 1965.

A follow-up study on 28 families of youths treated under the Judge Baker Pilot Project in Newton, Massachusetts was undertaken to evaluate the results of the project. At the time of the follow-up, 67 percent of the youths studied showed overall improvement except in the area of peer relations. Of the five background variables used in the study, age, sex, I.Q., father's occupation and religion, only age was found to be significantly related to outcome. Type of treatment and maternal characteristics were also found to be interrelated with outcome. These findings should be considered in further work on treatment theory and treatment programs.

4011 Freedman, Alfred M., & Wilson, Ethel A. Childhood and adolescent addictive disorders. Pediatrics, 34(2):283-292; 34(3):425-430, 1964.

The spread of addiction in epidemic proportions among children and adolescents is characterized by the use of a variety of substances. The most disturbing factor is not opiate addiction itself, but addiction as a general pathological response to inner and outer stresses. At the present time, children and adolescents are using a wide range of substances that have addictive properties: heroin, marijuana, amphetamines, various proprietary drugs, hallucinogenic drugs, stramonium, glue gasoline, alcohol, and tobacco. In many instances, they are being used simultaneously and multiple drug use seems to be the pattern for a very large proportion of adolescents. While the average pediatrician is not likely to see many young addicts in his practice, such a possibility exists in all strata of society, particularly among middle and upper class high school and college students. Legal barriers to the treatment of addicts at the discretion of physicians must be removed. Drug addiction must be regarded as a civil, not criminal, matter and crimes which may result from addiction must not be confused with the disease itself. The medical profession must take the lead in scientific research and experimentation with all types of treatment methods. In addition, the structure of present-day society that produces the pathological response in large numbers of children and adolescents must be examined. Vigorous investigation and experimentation may lead to the needed change in the environment in which addiction flourishes, and in the persons already addicted.

4012 Ullrich, Wolfgang. Das Schicksal der Lebenslänglichen. Ergebniss einer Untersuchung, zugleich ein Beitrag zur Strafrechtsreform. (The fate of lifers. Result of a study and a contribution to the criminal law reform.) Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 48(6):257-268, 1965.

A study of 142 offenders sentenced to life imprionment in West Germany prior to December 31, 1946 revealed that on December 31, 1960, 36 were still in prison, 13 had died, five were transferred to mental institutions, 65 were pardoned, 22 deported and one escaped. Thus, 61 percent were living in freedom. If it is assumed that of those who died and were deported some would also have been pardoned, it may be concluded that about two-thirds of all prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment are returned to society after 15 years. Considering that conditional release, which is part of the correctional process, may be revoked at any time the offender violates the conditions of his release, and considering that release is applied in all long-term sentences, there is no reason why it should not be incorporated as one of the provisions of the criminal code rather than remain a state prerogative. Such a provision would do away with present practices which give the public the impression that the offender will remain in custody forever and would certainly aid rehabilitation efforts. Long-term sentences give punishment a character of timelessness and cause mental confusion in the offender; long imprisonment makes goal setting difficult and can be utilized beneficially only when a timetable can be introduced into it. Only then can apathy and the tendency of the prisoner to regard institutional life as a permanent way of life be counteracted. If the German Bundestag approves the recommendations of the Criminal Law Commission to increase the maximum time sentence from 15 to 20 years, which corresponds to the actual duration of "life" sentences, it should abolish the life sentence altogether.

4013 Kuhling, Paul. Ruckfalluntersuchungen an jungen Rechtsrechern. (A study of the recidivism of young offenders.) Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 48(6): 269-297, 1965.

A follow-up study was made of 200 male adolescents who were sentenced by the county court of Hannover, Germany, from October 1, 1953 to December 31, 1955. Their criminal records were examined as of December 31, 1960 to determine the amount and type of recidivism of the offenders. One-hundred-and-thirty or 65 percent were again sentenced for a new offense during the follow-up period: 67 percent of those whose original offense was a property offense, 53 percent of those whose first offense was a sex offense, 56 percent of those whose first offense was serious bodily injury, and 57 percent whose offense was a traffic offense. During the follow-up period, the same type of offenses were committed by 50 percent of the property offenders, 25 percent of those first sentenced for bodily injury, and 36 percent of the traffic offenders. No sex offender was again sentenced for a sex offense. Seventy-five percent of the offenders who were originally sentenced for property offenses, 63 percent of those initially sentenced for the traffic offenses, and 44.5 percent of those first sentenced for bodily injury were again sentenced for the same offense. A comparison of the most serious offenses committed during the 1953-1955 period with the most serious offenses committed during the follow-up period revealed an increase of serious property offenses and traffic offenses, but a significant decrease of sex offenses.

4014 Marcus, Franz. Erheblicher Rückgang der Jugendkriminalität vor dem zweiten Weltkriege? (Significant decrease of juvenile delinquency prior to World War II?) Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 48(6):298-299, 1965.

An article by Schaffstein in an earlier issue of this journal states that juvenile delinquency declined considerably prior to World War II in Germany. The statement is both false and dangerous. There was a meaningless statistical decline of juvenile adjudications in Germany between 1933 and 1935 due to a policy of prosecution suspensions. The decline reversed itself after 1935 when the policy was discontinued. Apart from these facts, however, it is irresponsible to credit the Nazi era with a significant decline of delinquency. Instead, it should be clear to today's

generation that National Socialist crimes were not regarded as criminal and that the concept of juvenile delinquency during the period from 1933-1945 was an entirely different one from the one prevailing during civilized times.

4015 Gebhard, Paul H., & Gagnon, John H. Male sex offenders against very young children. Paper presented at the 1964 annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association. 8 p. mimeo.

A study was made of the vital statistics, sexual life histories, and official records of 60 men convicted of a total of 72 offenses against children aged five and under. The men were compared to other sex offenders, to prison inmates not convicted of sex offenses, and to a control group of never convicted males of equivalent socio-economic level. About one-half of these offenders were found to have come from broken homes and they reported poor relations with surviving or original parents. Seventy percent had some sexual play in childhood, a proportion somewhat larger than that of the prison group and the controls; 23 percent had contact with adult males, far more than the control group, but fewer than that of the prison group. Their age range was from 16 to 72 and the median was 27; they had a high proportion of persons who had had homosexual activity after puberty (57 percent), similar to criminal offenders in the prison group; 22 percent had post-puberty sexual contact with animals; 43 percent had less premarital coitus than is usual for males their age and of their socio-economic level. The child offenders were less educated than either the control or prison group, they were chiefly unskilled and semi-skilled workers and had lower I.Q.'s than the other two groups. Twenty-five percent denied their act; more than a quarter had been convicted of a sex offense before their first conviction for an offense against children five years old or under. It was tentatively concluded that reversion to children as sexual objects by these males is a function of a breakdown in control over sexual behavior that is the result of an intersection between a current environmental stress and a potential for offense behavior having its origins in disordered childhood relationships. Four categories contained virtually all of the child offenders: (1) pedophiles (46 percent); (2) mental defectives (25 percent); (3) sociosexually underdeveloped males who as a consequence of failure in this area turned to children as a last resort; and (4) ten percent of the males appeared to be in the sample as a result of severe alcoholism.

4016 Stabenau, James R., Tupin, Joe, Werner, Martha, & Pollin, William. Comparative study of families of schizophrenics, delinquents and normals. Paper presented at the 1964 annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association. 34 p. tables.

Fifteen families have been studied by making objective comparisons of family and individual behavioral, interactional, communicative, and cognitive styles. Three five-family groups have been matched on the basis of age, sex, and socio-economic status: (S), index schizophrenic; (D), index delinquent; and (N), index "normal." Each family unit included an index child, a same-sexed, non-schizophrenic, or non-delinquent sibling, and a mother and father. Each family completed an extensive battery of group and individual psychiatric interviews and psychological tests. A modification of Strodtbeck's Revealed Differences Technique was given to each family unit. The family was asked to resolve the differences and reach an agreement. Comparable excerpts from each family discussion were analyzed for similarities and differences and interactional patterns. The (N) families clarify their positions early in the discussion, are able to be critical of each other without losing control of affect, and complement each other. In the (S) families the question is handled as an intruding object in a formalized and over-controlled manner and often serves as a battleground leading to anger, guilt, and shame. There is often a rambling fragmentation to the pattern and flow of ideas. In the (D) families, the discussion was poorly controlled with frequent shifts in the topic, out-bursts of affect, and a tendency to engage in manipulative behavior. As an objective assessment of conceptual thinking, individual Object Sorting Tests were given. Test protocols were scored according to "health" (characterized by an absence of over-inclusion, fabulation or syncretistic response) rather than impairment. The members of the (N) families, along with control siblings from the families of the (D) and (S) families, were found to score significantly higher than other members of the (D) and (S) families ($p < 0.01$). Initial analysis of TAT data suggests that members of (S) families view the parent-child relationship as inflexible and oriented around the parent's needs. Issues were forced without allowance for development of autonomy. Members of (D) families often see parents as impersonally involved yet strictly demanding and coercive. The child is seen as cooperating superfically while avoiding punishment by manipulation of his environment. Members of

(N) families see the child as being allowed to exercise a measure of autonomy, in response to parental encouragement and some disciplinary control, without experiencing guilt or shame. (author abstract, edited)

4017 Draper Correctional Center. Experiences of the Draper E & D Project for the OMAT Program-Operation Retrieval: youth. Elmore, Alabama, no date, no paging.

The experimental and demonstration project at Draper Correctional Center in Elmore, Alabama offers vocational training, counseling, and social and basic education courses to inmates 16-21 years of age for rehabilitation aimed at determining if the behavioral problems of the inmates can be alleviated for re-entry into society, and if counseling can ease the transition with volunteer and community help. Criteria for the selection of applicants for the courses from the inmate population of 650 come from I.Q., achievement, and general education development tests, interviews, and consideration of potentialities and basic education. Correlations for validity and reliability toward directive training were made. To overcome educational deficiencies and increase effectiveness of the remedial instruction, a prevocational training program was needed. It also accelerated the programmed instruction. The instructional materials for rapid training in vocational areas were developed using a systematic method of analyzing, organizing and presenting subject matter called mathetics. New techniques examined students' educational and vocational needs and background behavior. Field testing determined the success of the objectives. Texts and guidebooks are needed, motivational techniques must be honestly established, and there must be recognition of individuals' improvement and increased sense of responsibility. Inmates were successfully prepared for a productive, rehabilitated, better way of life, placed in jobs through a pre-release program, and then evaluated. Jobs were found through Project Personnel, the Counseling Department and Community cooperation.

4018 Hutcheson, B. R., Baler, Lenin, Floyd, William, & Ottenstein, Donald. A prognostic (predictive) classification of juvenile court first offenders based on a follow-up study. Paper presented at the 1964 annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association. 9 p.

The number of juveniles who appear before the United States' courts makes it desirable to have some procedure to identify at first appearance those delinquents at highest risk to return to court. It is, for the most part, these returning juveniles who become the chronic offenders. A system was devised to classify juvenile first court offenders into two classes so that the members of each class can be recognized. In addition, these two classes are prognostic in nature and hence relevant to the causes of delinquency. One class has a "good" prognosis and the other a "poor" prognosis concerning probability of return to court. The method used to distinguish between the classes is reliable, replicable, and validated. The methods used to develop this classification system include: (1) developing reliable data collection schedules for child psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers; (2) using randomly selected court samples from the East Norfolk, Massachusetts District Court for diagnostic purposes; (3) utilizing controls to measure any bias in clinical judgment; (4) using epidemiologic and social ecological methods to identify high and low rate delinquency incidence areas for previous time periods; (5) using a follow up study of first court offenders to develop a classification system; (6) using advanced mathematical and computer methods in order that a syndrome of characteristics could be used to discriminate the members of the two prognostic classes. One-hundred-and-thirty-four first court offenders were diagnostically evaluated and then followed up one and a half years later. Those who returned to court are called the recidivist class; those who did not return are called the non-recidivist class. Significant differences were found between those who did versus those who did not return to court. An analysis using seven characteristics (most of them psychiatric)can be used to classify cases with an acceptable level of misclassification error. Through chance, three out of ten cases could be identified (by guessing) as returning to court: with the above method three out of four recidivists can be recognized at the point in time when they first appear in court. The findings of the present study take on significance in light of the fact that psychiatric rating scales have not been used before to successfully predict continuing court delinquency. (author abstract, edited)

4019 Tabachnick, Norman, & Klugman, David J. No name: a study of anonymous suicidal telephone calls. Paper presented at the 120th annual American Psychiatric Association meeting, Los Angeles, May 7, 1964. 25 p.

The Los Angeles Suicide Prevention Center is an emergency clinic, the purpose of which is to deal with suicidal crises. Much of its work is done on the telephone; particularly important are the initial calls, which often symbolize and constitute a complete therapeutic transaction. As part of a larger study on the evaluation of initial calls, 16 calls were selcted in which the caller both gave notice of a personal suicidal crisis and refused to divulge his name. A good deal of material was available since extensive transcripts of the calls were being made. This material was then used to answer a number of identificatory, diagnostic, and psychodynamic questions. Control groups were set up from the total number of all the initial telephone calls and these indicated that the results found were not linked to sex, age, or diagnosis. The No Name group of callers consisted of individuals who seemed to express a significant feeling of being frustrated and in consequence were very angry at others, and they tended to elicit reactions of frustration from the interviewers. This work seems to have several interesting implications. First, it suggests that the concept "suicide" may have different meanings and indicates that one of them may be: "I have been attacked." Second, it indicates that there are different types of suicidal individuals who act as if they have different needs. Some wish to be sympathized with or supported in other ways; others desire someone at whom they can get angry. Third, the study sheds some light on the psychology of naming. It suggests that individuals' names are power-linked possessions and that withholding or giving a name may constitute a power transaction. Such a transaction may have a restorative adaptational meaning; the impression was gained that this was the case in the No Name calls. (author abstract, edited)

4020 Fidler, Jay W. Courtroom diagnosis. Paper presented at the 120th annual American Psychiatric Association meeting, Los Angeles, May 7, 1964. 12 p.

The decision made by the court in fixing criminal responsibility where sanity is at issue is a "diagnosis" of human functioning for purposes of "treatment" by one or another legal or social procedure. This is analogous to but not identical with the medical diagnosis for purposes of treatment. The legal diagnosis must be made by people not expert in medical knowledge and it must weigh the general social reaction to the crime and the criminal. If the distinction of sanity versus insanity is accepted as a different distinction from psychosis versus normality, then the rules of evidence must be evaluated for their ability to allow for this distinction. The central strength of law has been in social consensus. Medicine has relied upon observation, reporting, and experimentation. Psychiatry relates medical phenomena to social phenomena but makes medical decisions relevant to the future of the inidividual. Law relates social phenomena to medical phenomena but makes social decisions relevant to past events. Conceivably, there could be a medical diagnosis requiring treatment and a legal determination warranting punishment. Conflict should arise then only in those instances where medical treatment is made impossible by penal management. If the court is trying to decide its moral right to punish, the answer is to be found in social consensus, not in religion or medicine. If the court is trying to make a distinction between dispositions which will best serve the welfare of the community, then they need not ask the physician but can measure, report, and experiment for themselves just as medicine would have to do in order to supply the answer. The centuries of discontent over this abused distinction has seldom been measured by keeping account of recidivism to evaluate legal dispositions and of subsequent psychiatric treatment to evaluate medical dispositions. It is proposed that the "diagnosis" made by the court is a very real social diagnosis with considerations that are different from the factors influencing a medical determination of psychosis. An acknowledgement of this difference by law and medicine may lower the defensive barrier which exists because the lawyer feels the physician may be usurping the power of the court and the physician feels the court may be usurping the medical diagnostic prerogatives.

4021 Wilmer, Harry A. The role of the rat in the prison: practical and theoretical observations of the snitch as seen from the perspective of a therapeutic community at San Quentin Prison. Paper presented at the 120th annual American Psychiatric Association meeting, Los Angeles, May 7, 1964. 26 p. mimeo.

An experimental therapeutic community program has been in operation at San Quentin Prison in California for three years. From the vantage point of group therapy the role of the rat was studied. In a prison there exists two antagonistic cultures: custody and prisoners. Each views the other with fear and suspicion. To survive and maintain solidarity each group keeps strict control of communica-

tion; therapy in attempting to open up communications runs headlong against the convict code which forbids informing. The rat, fink, stool pigeon, or snitch represents a hated, feared and despised prisoner role. The emergence of the rat neurosis seen as an obsessive phobia stems from culturally determined fears and represents a compromise, a neurotic defense, due to the breakdown of protective taboos against fears. It employs the mechanism of identification with the aggressor, colored by paranoid features. The feelings of defenselessness, alienation, isolation, rejection, frustration, fear, and hopelessness are normal for the custody oriented culture. Since it is necessary to suppress hostility in the prison, anxiety is generated. To deaden that anxiety the rat (obsessive phobic) neurotic reaction represents a form of submissive compliance and offers an illusory promise of affection, protection, and reward. The taboo of the "normal" prisoners represents a counterphobic defense. It is a pathetic attempt to regain self-respect, for informing creates a loss of respect from both custody and inmates, thus intensifying the factors which caused the anxiety. In attempts to create a therapeutic community where a man can reveal secrets about himself, we run headlong in the sanctions against this which exist to prevent the talking man from revealing dangerous information about others. The object of the therapeutic community is to create a shift in loyalties with a strong identification with the group, the program and its leaders, and its stronger inmate leaders. That this is possible even in a small degree is a tribute to the cooperation of custody officers, administrators, and the efforts of correctional officers. Failure to understand the significance of the role of the rat in the prison hampers prison communication, leads to misconceptions about punishment, and returns more hateful men to the "free world."

4022 Halleck, Seymour. American psychiatry and the criminal: a historical review. Paper presented at the 1964 annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association. 37 p. multilith.

Psychiatric criminology has been an area of psychiatry characterized by controversy, turbulence, enthusiasm, and commitment. The psychiatrist who attempts to treat the criminal has always been faced with frustrating indifference or imposing resistance from large portions of society. It is likely that in the next decade we will see far reaching changes in attitudes, methods of practice, and techniques of treatment in all areas of psychiatry. As a part of this growth, significant alterations in our approach to the problem of crime can be anticipated. American psychiatrists have added to our theoretical knowledge of criminal behavior. They have created organizations devoted to facilitating the psychiatric treatment of the offender. They have participated in the development of programs for implementing their ideas. A number of psychiatrists have studied the problem of criminal behavior against the background of their interest in the total field of psychiatry. Others have devoted a major part of their life work to understanding and treating the offender. There are many others who have made unhearalded but important contributions. There is a commonality of problems shared by those state and federal groups that have attempted to institute realistic programs for the psychiatric management of offenders. Such programs have had to cope with an unenthusiastic community, uninformed legislators, overtly and covertly resistant criminologists, and a surprising lack of interest on the part of a large segment of psychiatry. There are many questions raised by past experience which require careful consideration. For example, can conventional methods of treatment be modified so as to be appropriate in a correctional setting? What can be done to keep our involvement scientific and more immune from the contaminations of moral and value judgments? What are the ethical and pragmatic consequences of sustained psychiatric intervention in an area that is so remote from the ordinary practice of medicine? Finally, what can psychiatrists learn from past experiences that will help us to implement the needs of the future?

4023 California. Youth Authority Department. Standards for the performance of probation duties. Sacramento, 1965, 28 p. $.75.

To assist local officials in all counties in California to achieve the high level of service now available in only a relatively few counties, the Department of the Youth Authority has been authorized to establish standards. The current revision represents a further refinement and upgrading of the statewide standards established in 1954.

CONTENTS: Probation standards; Administration; Personnel; Tenure; Salaries and expenses; Retirement; Work loads and staff ratio; Precourt investigations (juvenile); Presentence investigations (adult); Court reports; Case supervision; Informal probation; Case records; Physical facilities and equipment; Collections and disbursements; Statistics; Juvenile justice commission; Community interpretation and planning; Appendix: court report outline (juvenile), court report outline (adult), elements of supervision (juvenile, elements of supervision (adult).

4024 Vaillant, George E. A twelve-year follow-up of New York narcotic addicts: the relation of treatment to outcome. American Journal of Psychiatry, 122(7):727-737, 1966.

A 12-year follow-up study was made of 100 New York City male narcotic addicts first admitted to the United States Public Health Service Hospital in Lexington, Kentucky between August 1952 and January 1953. Seventy-five percent of the patients were volunteers; 94 percent were successfully followed for at least ten years. Most had begun their drug abuse in late adolescence and had been considered antisocial prior to admission at the hospital. Most had been severely addicted prior to Lexington. After Lexington, 90 percent of the sample returned to drug use at some time but 46 percent were drug-free and in the community at the time of death or last contact; 30 percent were abstinent for the last three to twelve years. The duration of short-term abstinence appeared to be correlated with the duration of hospitalization. Significant were the findings that 96 percent of the voluntary patients relapsed within a year and 67 percent of those who were imprisoned for at least nine months and on parole for a year or more were abstinent for a year or more. The most important factor determining abstinence in the confirmed addict was the presence or absence of constructive but compulsory supervision. It is concluded that both imprisonment without parole and purely voluntary programs are frequently counterindicated in the treatment of urban addicts.

4025 Moore, Robert A. Legal responsibility and chronic alcoholism. American Journal of Psychiatry, 122(7):748-756, 1966.

A review of legal literature in the area of criminal responsibility reveals contradictory attitudes of the courts in the United States and other parts of the world toward the intoxicated offender. Courts have dealt harshly with him, assuming that he chooses his condition and must suffer the consequences. This attitude is undergoing change, especially in cases where criminal intent is a necessary part. Many regard any increase in permissiveness toward the intoxicated offender as dangerous to society while others feel that the rights of the offender are not being given adequate attention. If intoxication is the result of the illness of alcoholism in a given case, then the medical condition of the offender should be brought before the court as a possible extenuating factor. The alcoholic offender should then be brought to enforced treatment rather than punishment. If the alcoholic is unable to benefit from treatment he may require some form of quarantine for the sake of others.

4026 Ditman, Keith S., & Crawford, George G. The use of court probation in the management of the alcoholic offender. American Journal of Psychiatry, 122(7):757-762, 1966.

A controlled pilot project was begun in San Diego, California, to compare the effectiveness of three treatment procedures for the chronic intoxicated offender and to determine characteristics of offenders which would indicate what treatment should be applied. Each person classified as a chronic drunk offender is fined $25 and sentenced to 30 days in jail. The sentence is suspended on the condition that he abstain from alcohol for one year; he must also complete an 80-item questionnaire and accept one of three treatments: (1) no treatment; (2) alcoholic clinic; or (3) Alcoholics Anonymous. Preliminary results indicate a dramatic drop in drunk arrest rates running as high as 70 percent. Further studies are planned to explain the decline and to see if there are any characteristics of chronic drunk offenders which suggest one type of treatment rather than another.

4027 Selzer, Melvin L., & Weiss, Sue. Alcoholism and traffic fatalities: study in futility. American Journal of Psychiatry, 122(7):762-767, 1966.

Seventy-two drivers responsible for fatal traffic accidents which claimed 87 lives in Washtenaw County, Michigan, from October 29, 1961 to December 31, 1964, were included in a study group designed to determine the incidence of chronic alcoholism in such accidents. Findings revealed that 40 percent were alcoholic, 10 percent prealcoholic and 36 nonalcoholic; thus, one-half had serious drinking problems. Sixty-five percent of the drivers were known to have been drinking prior to the accident; of these, 75 percent were alcoholics or prealcoholics who usually had alcohol levels in excess of 0.14 percent. Many of the 29 alcoholics had long histories of psychopathology which may have contributed to their accident proneness; 52 percent of them were paranoid, 28 percent violent, 28 percent depressed, and 14 percent suicidal. Forty-five percent of the alcoholic drivers

had at least one prior arrest for driving while intoxicated or drunk and disorderly conduct, 16 had at one time driven with revoked licenses and three had no license at the time of the accident. The alcoholic drivers were responsible for significantly more previous accidents and traffic violations than the nonalcoholic drivers. Two had killed other persons in previous accidents while driving in a drunken state. The findings indicate that an identifiable group of alcoholic drivers was responsible for one-half of the accidents studied. Many fatal accidents are caused by alcoholics whose illness immunizes them against present deterrents. It is suggested that only a program for the detection, restraint, and rehabilitation of the alcoholic driver will protect society from the inevitabilities which are now labeled "accidents."

4028 Shoor, Mervyn, Speed, Mary Helen, & Bartelt, Claudia. Syndrome of the adolescent child molester. American Journal of Psychiatry, 122(7):783-789, 1966.

Eighty adolescent boys who had molested children under ten were psychiatrically studied to deal with the subject from three standpoints: (1) delineation of the syndrome; (2) profile and psychodynamics; and (3) guidelines for disposition, treatment, and the estimation of danger to the community. The male adolescent child molester was found to be essentially a "loner"; frequently his only work experience has been baby-sitting which has included diapering and bathing without adult supervision. He is immature in his social behavior and in sexual activity generally; he frequently lives with both natural parents but he tends to be identified with his overprotective and dominant mother. His father tends to play a passive, indifferent role and his lack of authority is crucial. Typically, both the parents and the boy show defensiveness and indifference for the victim. A distinction is made between the aggressive and the passive child molester. The aggressive molester represents a danger to the community and is better treated in a correctional setting. The passive child molester can be handled in the community with psychiatric treatment.

4029 Cameron, Dale C. Drug dependence: no longer can we "let George do it." American Journal of Psychiatry, 122(7):810-811, 1966.

Drug dependence presents problems to many professional fields, including medicine, sociology, psychology, cultural anthropology, law enforcement, vocational rehabilitation, education, economics, and international relations. It is wrong to ask whether drug addiction is a medical or a law enforcement problem, or whether the addict is sick or criminal. He is almost always sick and frequently involved in criminal activity. Rather, the question is how all the professions can better cooperate in the prevention of many types of drug dependence and the treatment of persons dependent on drugs. Such collaboration will be facilitated by looking at the problem in terms of drug dependence rather than addiction. The problems of prevention and treatment can be more meaningfully approached in relation to particular types of dependence other than that of addiction which is a specific term that tends to imply a single solution although different forms of dependence vary in magnitude and possible solutions. Physicians and hospitals have been remiss as a profession and a public service industry in meeting the treatment needs of drug-dependent persons. Existing resources must be fully utilized and members of the medical profession should personally assume treatment responsibility for at least some of the patients.

4030 Bowen, William. Crime in the cities: an unnecessary crisis. Fortune. 72(6):141-145,259-264, 1965.

While in many American cities crime rates are rising sharply, many others have been successful in reducing them. While nationwide statistics show continuing increases, several large cities, including Cincinnati, Oklahoma City, Rochester, Atlanta, and Chicago reported substantial decreases in the first nine months of 1965. This relative success is due to intelligent law enforcement backed by the political structure and by public opinion. Police all over the country need to be strengthened in terms of the quality and quantity of manpower, equipment, training, and morale. Another fundamental need of law enforcement is to correct the imbalance created by U.S. Supreme Court decisions in favor of defendants by means of legislation, clearly defining rules for police to follow in arrests, searches, and interrogations. For this purpose the American Law Institute

is drafting a model code of arrest and pre-arraignment procedures. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, established to study crime and recommend ways to reduce it, will also be able to recommend, with authority to make judges listen, reform in criminal procedure.

4031 U.S. Children's Bureau. Statistics on public institutions for delinquent children: 1964. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1965, 39 p. (Statistical Series No. 81)

Statistics are presented on public institutions for delinquent children in the United States covering the fiscal year July 1963 to June 1964. The Children's Bureau's reporting system is based on uniform reporting definitions and concepts and provides data on the number of children in public training schools, on the numbers committed and discharged, on personnel, and on institutional costs.

CONTENTS: Explanations and definitions; Limitations of data; Summary of findings; Children served; Expenditures; Personnel; Appendix tables.

4032 Jones, Jack. The view from Watts: a series of articles reprinted from the Los Angeles Times, October 10-October 17, 1965. 28 p.

Watts, Los Angeles receives over 2,000 impoverished, uneducated Negro migrants each month. This steady influx, combined with existing conditions of high unemployment, poor housing, and inadequate public education brought the Negroes' underlying resentments and frustrations to a boil, resulting in the riots of August 1965. Watts' Negroes feel discriminated against in the court, in job seeking, and in selecting homes. Furthermore, they feel victimized at the hands of policemen, though many Negroes and many Negro policemen admit that police brutality has almost disappeared. As a result of these conditions, the Negroes have developed a sense of hopelessness and despair. Finally, most Negroes feel no desire to make successes of themselves and refuse to heed the advice of their ministers and responsible community leaders.

4033 National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Legalized Gambling Committee. Report, action, and proposed policy statement. New York, New York, 1964, 25 p.

Twenty-five different denominational and governmental leaders collected data about legalized gambling, illegal gambling, and organized crime and analyzed the problems involved with the intention of making specific action recommendations. Gambling was defined, the personality of the gambler characterized, and the impact of gambling on society described. Gambling, legalized or illegal was considered the same as organized crime in its effect. Misinformation about the seriousness of the crime colors public opinion and creates apathy. Legalizing gambling creates criminal opportunities without producing substantial taxation revenue. Once legalized it is hard to control and protect it from criminal manipulation. National actions recommended by the Consultation include exchanging pertinent documented information, supporting the tax structure as it exists, conducting research and market fact-finding studies on gambling, and reshaping educational materials and recruitment programs for upgrading personnel to fight corruption. The billion dollar gambling industry is related to conditions of poverty, family breakdown, delinquency, and mental illness and results in crime and immorality. The criminal code should distinguish between the responsibility of the patron and the proprietor, and the law should investigate organized gambling from a social, psychological, tax and enforcement approach.

CONTENTS: Letter of transmittal; National Consultation on Legalized Gambling; Issues highlighted; National Consultation on Legalized Gambling: action recommendations; National Consultation on Legalized Gambling: attendance and leadership; Proposed policy statement on "legalized gambling."

Available from: National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York, 10027

4034 Estudios del Dr. Raúl Carrancá y Trujillo. (Studies by Dr. Raúl Carrancá y Trujillo.) Criminalia, 31(8):417-506, 1965.

In a memorial issue to Dr. Raúl Carrancá y Trujillo, articles by this author on the following subjects were compiled: (1) the thoughts and work of his teacher, Francisco Giner de los Rios; (2) justince in Israel; (3) the Chessman murder case; (4) law and lawyers; (5) scientific justice; (6) delinquents and crime; (7) unification of laws for Latin America; (8) social responsibility; and (9) moral science and penal law.

4035 Cruz Mejia, Andres. Tratamiento de los reclusos en establecimientos penitenciarios en provincia. (Treatment of inmates in correctional institutions in the provinces.) Criminalia, 31(11):631-638, 1965.

In the city of Jonacatepec in the state of Morelos, Mexico, there is a jail for the detention of those charged with crimes in the area. If convicted, they are transferred to the prison at Cuernavaca. A study made of the policies and conditions of the jail with comparison of the minimum standards established by the United Nations gives the following information. The registration of the accused offenders generally follows U. N. policy, as there is no separation by race, creed, political opinion, or national origin. Female prisoners are generally kept separate from males, and the stay of the former is usually of short duration, pending release or transfer. The living conditions, however, fail to conform to U. N. specifications. There is a common dormitory for all (usually between 30 and 40 men) which has a hard dirt floor, no sanitary facilities, and no beds. A dirty pit toilet is available and the only facilities for washing consist of a large open tank which is outside in open view of all. Prisoners are forced to wear their own clothes and provide their own floor mat. Those who are lucky enough to have families living nearby eat reasonably well, but for the others the jail provides one peso daily ($.08) with which they may buy tortillas and beans. There is no organized physical activity, nor are there facilities for games or sports. There are only two warden-guards who alternate every 24 hours. There is no medical service, only periodic inspections by the Public Health Service doctor in the vicinity. There are no regulations or provisions for discipline, no library, and there are provisions for Catholic religious services once every two weeks. Finally, there are no inspections by higher civil or prison authorities of the institution.

4036 Wolfgang, Marvin E., & Ferracuti, Franco. Subculture de violencia: análisis interpretativo del homicidio. (Subculture of violence: interpretive analysis of homicide.) Criminalia, 31(11):639-646, 1965.

Violent murders, crimes of passion, and unpremeditated murders are products of subcultures which are violence-oriented. The more integrated this subculture is to the mainstream of society, the more accustomed the individual will become to the norms and values of violence. To try to explain this subculture would undoubtedly involve a close analysis of the classes of society. It would be more productive for studies which deal with violence to study this phenomenon within the framework of the violent subculture theory. By means of economic advance available in today's social system, members of this subculture may involve themselves rather easily in the mainstream of society. Treatment of members of this subculture must focus on disengaging them from their former reference and integrating them into the whole of society.

4037 Drapkin, I., Frankenstein, C., & Rinot H. El papel de la educación en la prevención de la delincuencia juvenil. (The role of education in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.) Criminalia, 31(11):615-630, 1965.

Juvenile delinquency is a phenomenon present in nearly every industrially advanced society of the world today. Israel is no exception to this, and the rates of delinqeuncy per 1,000 youths rose from 14.7 in 1951 to 39.0 in 1962. This includes the group from 9 to 15 years of age, but a recent police investigation in Jerusalem alone disclosed 364 delinquents under nine years of age. Education is not so much a treatment or rehabilitation for delinquency as it is a preventative measure, since the educational process really begins with training in the home and continues through kindergarten and the years of formal schooling. It is the largest single influence during a child's formative years. In the development of a child under adverse economic circumstances, education can teach the adults with whom he is in contact better ways to cope with their problems, and it can provide facilities where the child is able to receive training and education of a first-rate level. The weaker the internal or external influences of destruction or delinquency are in the child, the better the chance of education leading him to a productive life. Lesser problems include the over-protectiveness of middle class and lower middle class parents toward their children. Education can teach children self-reliance. In general,

it may be concluded that the child who shows self-confidence because of his parents' attitudes toward him will carry this confidence over into his relationships with his teachers. Four principles guide effective education for prevention of delinquency: (1) the teacher must see the material he is presenting in terms of objective values as well as instruments of education; (2) the teacher must have a clear idea of the purpose of education; (3) the system and means of teaching must be flexible enough to adapt to the particular problems of an individual child; and (4) the social and educational aspects of learning must be combined during the learning process. Pupils of different outlooks must be screened to determine their proper educational class, classes must be kept small and personal, and cooperation must be maintained between the educational institution and the child's family.

4038 Iwamoto, David. Student violence and rebellion. How big a problem? National Education Association Journal, 55(9):10-13, 1965.

In reply to a questionnaire submitted to a sample of the nation's secondary school teachers, 15 percent of the teachers replied yes to the question of "Has any act of physical violence been committed against a classroom teacher or principal by a student attending your school?" The total percentage of teachers reporting an actual act of physical violence against themselves was 1.4 percent. Most teachers, when asked to list the causes of misbehavior and student rebellion, listed family conditions as the major cause. The most significant of these factors were: irresponsible parents, unsatisfactory home conditions (low income, inadequate housing, broken families), lack of student training in moral and spiritual values, and increased availability of automobile to children.

4039 Wilson, Frank J., & Day, Beth. Special agent: a quarter century with the Treasury Department and the Secret Service. New York, Holt, Rinehard & Winston, 1965. 250 p.

As Chief of the Treasury Department's Secret Service from 1936-1947, and a special agent for a number of years before that, Frank Wilson was faced with numerous law enforcement assignments. Among these assignments were work on the Lindbergh kidnaping, indictment of Al Capone, preventing counterfeiting, protecting Presidents and foreign dignitaries from would-be assassins, and moving America's historic documents to safe storage during wartime.

4040 International Association of Chiefs of Police. Police and the changing community: selected readings, edited by Nelson A. Watson. Washington, D.C., 1965, 240 p.

A changing social order in the United States, a growing population, changes in community life and the structure of the cities have resulted in racial conflicts, demonstrations, sit-ins, civil disobedience, and violence. Students of the universities have joined the social conflict as seen in the student revolts at the University of California. Organizations for the advancement of Negro rights are demanding an acceleration in granting of their rights. Although such organizations do not subscribe to violence they will not passively accept any delay. Law enforcement must cope with the current social problems and racial tension. The police must forsake their traditional role and add new functions of keeping such problems under control. They must enter into community relations which entails an understanding of the existing social problems, a knowledge of group behavior, training in human relations, professionalization, impartiality, integrity, cooperation with the citizenry and all community organizations, a knowledge of the associational life of the community, improvement of the police image, good leadership, and changing the public attitude of distrust toward the police. Misconceptions affecting police functions must be examined and corrected. Charges of police brutality, and some are true, with respect to Negroes must be overcome. Guidelines must be set down to provide the police with a concept of brutality. The Police Community Relations Office of St. Louis, Missouri and its police community relations program has proven very effective in preventing crime, cultural conflict, and evoking civic responsibility. In order to have good police-community relations, it is necessary to utilize community resources; have good programming for citizen participation in

police action programs; and it is necessary to have effective communication tools. Some Southern police officials have been successful in dealing with racial tension by having a police policy that avoids partisanship, employing competent personnel without discrimination, and by the determination of the press, business, civic and professional leaders and the police to accept their responsibilities. To have equal enforcement of the law, to ensure the rights of each individual, and to preserve order in accordance with democratic values, law enforcement officials must know the law, especially the Civil Rights Act of 1964, its implications for law enforcement, and local problems arising from the Act. The police must plan for peaceful handling of racial incidents, civil disobedience, and student revolts. Planning in advance and good liaison with the community, legal departments of the city, city officials, and school authorities will prevent trouble. New York City's Police Department has widened its horizons in connection with youth delinquency by combining vigorous law enforcement with effective crime prevention and increased community involvement. New York City also has tried to improve the police image and evoke civic responsibility in school children by training teachers as to police concepts and having the teachers orient students. The handling of racial and civil rights problems calls for constant and extensive effort, study and action by law enforcement.

CONTENTS: Basic thoughts; Public attitudes; Police and race tensions; Public responsibilities: viewpoints; Anarchy on campus; Police-community relations; Civil Rights Act of 1964: its implications for law enforcement; Police planning; Police and group behavior, by Nelson H. Watson; Moral aspects of law enforcement, by Frank C. Bourbon.

Available from: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1319 Eighteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D.C., 20036

4041 Police and race tension. In: International Association of Chiefs of Police. Police and the changing community: selected readings, edited by Nelson A. Watson. Washington, D.C., 1965, p. 35-57.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Congress of Racial Equality, organizations whose objectives are to secure Negro rights through traditional and legal American methods, do not subscribe to violence but they are determined that there must be acceleration in attainment of Negro rights even if violence comes. The Black Muslims, unlike other Negroes, do not want integration. They want a separate order in an autonomous society. Although they do not resort to violence, they do not accept passive resistance as an effective means of negotiating social change. Law enforcement officers must be aware of the Negro mood in this era of civil rights and racial problems. The police must have a fundamental understanding of the complex problems of human behavior and of the changing social order in the United States, of the respect necessary for differences of race, religion and nationality, of the economic interdependence of our society and of the presence of demogogues and those with special interests who seek to disrupt the democratic way of life. The policeman today must be a professional by reason of education, dedication, and impartiality. There is increased participation in regional law enforcement centers and an increase of training schools and accredited law enforcement courses in colleges. In San Francisco police are given intensive training in human relations in the Police Academy. In 1962, a Police Community Relations Department was set up in that city which has contended with 100 demonstrations without violence. The police officer has a new function: to mediate human relations through lawful and order-preserving procedures. Although the police cannot remedy the basic causes of problems in human relations, they have a duty to keep these problems under control. Unfortunately, police conduct has not been above reproach and Negroes have borne the brunt of certain levels and techniques of law enforcement which have contributed to their disrespectful attitude and increased racial tension. Police should avoid partisan pressures. The Police Department should not deploy its personnel on a nationality and racial basis. There should be identical policing for all areas and groups. Racial tensions will be present for a long time and will require preparation for the day to day handling now given to more common types of problems confronting police departments. The law enforcement agency must always function in accordance with the law and maintain order in ways that preserve and

advance democratic values. Police officers should know the common myths in the human relations field, e.g., that violence is inevitable, so as not to be duped by them and in order to understand the thinking of those who accept the myths as reality. The handling of racial and civil rights problems calls for constant and extensive effort, study, and action by law enforcement.

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4042 Police responsibilities. In: International Association of Chiefs of Police. Police and the changing community: selected readings, edited by Nelson A. Watson. Washington, D.C., 1965, p. 58-66.

Racial problems brought about by the social revolution and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court have created a great challenge to the Southern police official. He is called upon to enforce local, state, and federal laws that often contradict each other and to keep order in a community where citizens are emotionally disturbed by recent developments. Atlanta, Georgia has been successful in dealing with demonstrations by organizations both for and against integration without violence. This success is due to the determination of the press, business, and professional leaders to accept their responsibility, as well as the police. The police policy has been to avoid partisanship and to employ Negro policemen without restriction. The police in Atlanta are prepared to meet the issues of racial tension now and in the future, honestly, fairly, and lawfully. The interracial Committee of Kinston, North Carolina, composed of highly respected white and Negro businessmen and civic leaders, has been successful in dealing with racial problems before trouble developes. The Police Department of this city has four Negro police officers who work primarily in the Negro area. To meet the challenge of racial tension, competent personnel, properly trained and imbued with a sincere belief in this social transition, is the only recourse law enforcement has. In Greensboro, North Carolina, although there is no civil service, the policemen are selected and promoted without discrimination but there has been a Negro protest to have Negroes part of the police force in proportion to the number of Negroes in the population, irrespective of considerations of competence, character, and other qualifications. Often police are accused unjustly of promoting racial tension. The police can act to avoid this criticism by mobilizing constructive community elements to deal with tension, by absolute impartiality, and by avoiding police brutality which merely creates hostility in the rest of the community toward the police force and makes the police the true victim of the brutality. There is a real need for cooperation between local and federal authorities which has been impeded by a lack of understanding of the law. Basic civil rights are contained in the Bill of Rights, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments which are enforced by criminal statutes passed by Congress known as Civil Rights Statutes. The authority of the federal government to act is limited by sections 241, 242, and 243 of Title 18 of the U. S. Code, but these three laws are difficult to apply. The prosecution by the Department of Justice is intended to protect federal constitutional rights; it is the policy of the federal government not to interfere in purely state affairs and to defer to state action for remedial action. The primary function of the police is to protect the citizen in the exercise of his rights and to equally enforce the laws.

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4043 Anarchy on the campus. In: International Association of Chiefs of Police. Police and the changing community: selected readings, edited by Nelson A. Watson. Washington, D.C., 1965, p. 67-101.

The student revolts of the University of California in Berkeley began in September 1964 and lasted through December 1964. They were precipitated by the solicitation of funds by University Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the Campus Congress of Racial Equality in defiance of a University regulation prohibiting political action on the Berkeley campus. The revolt consisted of sit-in demonstrations and a series of mass meetings. Civil disobedience tactics were used by the students spurred on by rebellious propaganda from the Free Speech Movement in a well planned and highly organized manner. There was a constant claim of police brutality by the Free Speech Movement, professional agitators, and by the Berkeley Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. These false cries of police brutality, furthered by inaccurate description by the new media, proved effective despite the fact that not a single complaint of brutality has been registered with any of the law enforcement agencies involved. The causes of the revolt were many but as many observers have stated it was not just one of "free speech." President Kerr noted

that the hard core of demonstrators contained off campus groups and within these groups were persons identified as sympathetic to Communist Party causes; this observation was substantiated by many others. The faculty of the University became involved and many supported the objectives of the Free Speech Movement and the illegal aspects of the revolt. The students were also supported by many others. The revolt culminated in the arrest of 773 persons who were sitting in the Administration building of the University. The arrests involved 830 police officers who had been trained in the techniques of removing non-cooperative subjects. The entire operation of arrest, booking, and detention of the demonstrators was an outstanding illustration of cooperation among the law enforcement agencies-the police of the University of California, the Berkeley Police Department, the Sheriff's Department, the California Highway Patrol, and the Oakland Police Department-and careful planning of arrest procedures and the efforts by the police to carry out their responsibilities as professionally as possible. The obvious threat of such demonstrations occurring across the country should alert law enforcement officials to the problems that may be facing them. If police officers are confronted by similar disturbances they must have the unwavering support of persons of high political responsibility and the backing of university administrators; they should proceed to enforce the law. The police will be supported in their actions by responsible citizens and newspapers. It is to be hoped that the judiciary will take cognizance of the willful violation of the law under the banner of non-violent civil disobedience as a superior court judge in Almeda County did when he found three juveniles guilty of law violations during the sit-ins.

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4044 Police-community relations. In: International Association of Chiefs of Police. Police and the changing community: selected readings, edited by Nelson A. Watson. Washington, D.C., 1965, p. 102-125.

A new phase in law enforcement is being entered into due to urban change, social problems, and changing attitudes toward law enforcement which are common to all communities. The police must forsake their traditional role and assume leadership in the community to deal firmly with social change. Effective police work demands collaboration with citizens and community organizations. Although the growing and complex organization of cities and the technological changes in the 20th century have brought a separate professional police force, the historic distrust of police power continues despite the desire for police protection. To resolve the mixed attitude of distrust and desire for protection, the police department must be an agent of the community and the communities organizations, not merely an instrument of the political system. There must be a rapport between the police and the whole associational life of the community and a recognition of their mutual interdependence for the common purposes they both serve. While the police force is an agent of the community, its professional standards require a recognition of its obligation to enforce the law which implies equal protection and respect for the rights of each person. A Police-Community Relations unit enables the police to be a part of the communities they serve through a separate unit of the police department. St. Louis, Missouri, an acknowledged pioneer in the field of police-community relations has a very effective police-community relations office. One of the objectives of its program is that the police and personnel of all community groups cooperate and coordinate their efforts to reduce inter-group tensions. Therefore, an important duty of the unit is to be knowledgeable of all the groups active in the St. Louis community and to establish rapport with all organizations by bringing the leaders together to work on common projects through district committees. Communication is required on a continuing basis. To have effective communication, the relationships between persons are more important than the technical proficiency with which they communicate. The program of the St. Louis system of block meetings has great value as a communication technique in improving the image of the police in the community. The use of effective language by the police is also important in the practice of good human relations. In programming for citizen participation in police action programs, plans should be made to involve as many individuals and groups as possible, especially the natural leader of the neighborhood. General goals and specific goals accord-

ing to the particular problems faced should be spelled out and citizen's groups should be provided with action-oriented programs to fulfill the objectives. In St. Louis there is a police-community relations committee in each police district but the policy is formulated by the St. Louis Council on Police-Community Relations, an independent body of citizens. Through the programs and projects in each district there is a total commitment on the part of the community to crime prevention and to evolving ways of dealing with all of the issues in contemporary law enforcement. The area of police-community relations requires an inter-disciplinary approach and social research to give a better blueprint for social intervention to prevent crime by destroying its roots.

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4045 The Civil Rights Act of 1964: its implications for law enforcement. In: International Association of Chiefs of Police. Police and the changing community: selected readings, edited by Nelson A. Watson. Washington, D.C., 1965, p. 125-152.

The new Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a civil law, not a criminal statute. It is remedial in nature and protects persons who attempt to vote against acts and practices of voting registrats in applying tests to vote. Enforcement of this portion of the Act could be used to restrain police officers who interfere with applicants seeking to register. The Act provides for equal and full enjoyment of the public accommodations which operate in or affect interstate commerce. Civil suits may be brought by individuals or the Attorney General to enjoin alleged violations but failure to obey the order of the federal court will be penalized through the contempt power of the court. In the states that do not have local public accommodations laws it will require changes in police procedure so that the police can know which establishments fall within the coverage of the Act. The police will refer violations to the F.B.I. The Act also relates to the desegregation of public facilities and the schools and equal opportunity in employment. A Commission on Human Rights and a Community Relations Service in the Commerce Department are created to assist communities in resolving disputes relating to discrimination and to bring about voluntary compliance with the Act in matters referred to it by the federal court. The primary enforcement responsibility under this Act falls upon the federal courts and the Department of Justice. Local enforcement officials still have a responsibility for dealing with violence related to the implementation of the Civil Rights Law and a responsibility to help avoid the violence. There seems to be a definite connection between the crime wave and the rioting which have been taking place recently. Local problems of law enforcement are that the police are restricted in the performance of their duties by the court decision in Escobedo v. Illinois, the threats of mob rule, the utilization of racial disturbances by Communist elements, and attempts to discredit the police image by cries of police brutality, unfairly furthered by the news media. Despite the Civil Rights Law, demonstrations will continue and the police will be torn between local social codes and legal codes. The more professional the police become and the more effectively they serve the community, the more they become subject to charges of brutality and ineptness. They have become the whipping boys for the demonstrators and for hoodlums using civil rights to engage in rioting. It is necessary to develop guidelines for police practices so that the police may be trained for all eventualities. The police officer must be given specific guidelines so that his acts cannot be deemed brutal. In Atlanta, Georgia the Civil Rights Law has caused only minor changes in the lives of its citizens because there has been recognition of the problem and a concerted effort to meet the problem has been made by political, civil and business leaders, and the press Public facilities have been desegregated; Negro policemen have been employed without restriction; and the police have been impartial in law enforcement. The police have informed the political and business leaders of potential dangers and the need for further advice. Efforts of all community groups have been coordinated to promote observance of the law.

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4046 Police planning operations and techniques. In: International Association of Chiefs of Police. Police and the changing community: selected readings, edited by Nelson A. Watson. Washington, D.C., 1965, p. 153-178.

The police can use community civic groups in strategic planning. The St. Louis, Missouri Council on Police-Community Relations, a special citizens committee, has a program designed to acquaint the public with the growing professionalization of the Police Department and with the individual's responsibilities in the maintenance of law and order. The program involves dozens of community agencies, 10,000 citizen volunteers, and an established Office of Community Relations of the Police Department. Citizen-police committees have been established in police districts to educate the public, survey community needs, and to serve as a liaison between the police and the neighborhood, always working through community organizations. These district committees have been effective in crime prevention, reducing racial tension, and improving the public attitude toward the police. In meeting current problems the police must have an inter-professional approach through community participation. Professional law enforcement associations should meet on an inter-departmental level to frankly discuss the problem of violence resulting from racial tensions. Combined training, planning, and liaison programs should be formed. On an intra-departmental level there should be training in the field of human relations and development of the means to aid officers in overcoming individual prejudices to impartially perform his duties. Close supervision and strict discipline of officers is vital. Off-duty police should not take part in civil rights demonstrations. Planning for peaceful handling of racial incidents involves liaison between demonstrators and those affected by demonstrations, liaison with the sources of information, with city officials, and with school authorities. There must be planning ahead for the handling of violence and such plans should be flexible and mobile. The New York City police demonstrated how to plan and render objective police protection under highly tense conditions during the 15th session of the United Nations. The area of juvenile delinquency demands that the police department widen its horizons. Modern police methods must use a dual approach which combines vigorous law enforcement with effective crime prevention and increased community involvement. New York City has combined the separate units in the department dealing with youth problems into a Youth Division. Law enforcement is carried out by the Youth Patrol Bureau; crime prevention functions are carried out by the Youth Investigation Bureau, the Precinct Youth Patrolmen, and the activities of police sponsored civilian organizations--the Police Athletic League and the Precinct Youth Councils. In New York City, the police and the schools have coordinated efforts to counteract hostility in the community toward lawful authority by giving an "in-service course" on the Police Department to school teachers and by initiating a pilot project in schools whereby teachers orient students toward civic responsibility and concepts related to the police; there is integration of parent, student, and teacher participation in civic responsibility.

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4047 Documentos preparatorios sobre el Código Penal Tipo para Latinoamerica. (Preparatory documents of a Model Penal Code for Latin America.) Criminalia, 31(5):204-312, 1965.

In a volume entirely devoted to the preparatory and final documents of the conference on a Model Penal Code for Latin America, held in Chile in November of 1963, the following documents are included: (1) the antecedents, plan of work, and preparatory documents for the Model Code; (2) participants in the conference; (3) the report of the committee on editing the code; (4) the idea of unification of penal codes as expressed at the Ninth International Conference at the Hague; (5) the acts of the first conference on the Model Penal Code for Latin America; (6) observation of Proposal Nine; and (7) the state of the editing commission for the Code.

4048 Zaffaroni, Raúl E. La embriaguez en el derecho penal. (Drunkenness and penal law.) Criminalia, 31(6):314-374, 1965.

Drunkenness is a social as well as a legal problem. Within this study it is defined as the English equivalent of the Spanish word "embriaguez," that is, intoxicated by alcohol. In the consideration of the legal aspect of drunkenness, problems immediately arise as to responsibility for both the crime of drunkenness and other crimes committed while intoxicated; the chronic alcoholic is not a legally responsible person. Alcoholics must be cured rather than punished. The theories of Garófalo and DiTullio are not confirmed by fact and, therefore, must not be taken as proof of the criminal responsibility of those in states of drunkenness; Mezger admits to irresponsibility in cases where drunkenness

has caused the individual to act abnormally. This lack of responsibility does not imply a lack of guilt. The act of drinking must never be confused with crimes committed in a state of drunkenness.

4049 Cárdenas, Raúl F. Homicidio y parricidio. (Homicide and parricide.) Criminalia, 31(12): 648-682, 1965.

The act of homicide must be considered in each of four aspects: active subject, passive subject, material object or means, and judicial outlook. Articles 9 and 80 of the Mexican Penal Code define homicide. Homicide must be considered in one of three categories: damage inflicted as a result of direct and willful action, damage inflicted by secondary means or without representation of the offender at the scene, and damage inflicted as a result of negligence or accident. Parricide has long been defined as a particular aspect of homicide and is now defined as such in the law codes of the major countries of the world. In Mexican law the crime is defined in Articles 62, 63, 324, 325, and 326 of the Penal Code.

4050 Right to counsel at the preliminary hearing. Defender Newsletter, 11(4):1-12, 1965.

The definition of the accused's right to counsel before preliminary hearings began to be formulated in Powell v. Alabama, in 1932. The general interpretation of this decision, however, was to the effect that the accused has access to counsel only during the "critical stages" of the trial proceedings. In Hamilton v. Alabama, 1961, arraignment was defined as one of the critical stages. This decision was upheld two years later in White v. Maryland. While some state courts have held this stipulation true only in dealing with capital cases, in Gideon v. Wainwright, Justice Clark states explicitly that the Constitution makes no differentiation between capital and non-capital crimes with reference to the rights of the accused. State courts, also, have found it no constitutional violation to fail to appoint counsel where no plea offered in the hearing could be used as evidence at trial. Where information was obtained by the states in hearings of investigation, the Supreme Court has held that this does not come under the requirements for counsel in preliminary hearings (U. S. ex rel Cooper v. Reincke). In federal courts, the appointment and compensation of counsel at preliminary examination has been provided by the Criminal Justice Act of 1964 (18 U.S.C. 3006A).

4051 Admissibility of a confession. Defender Newsletter, 2(5):1-11, 1965.

The philosophy against the use of confession in criminal court, a philosophy augmented by recent Supreme Court decisions, including Escobedo v. Illinois, is founded upon the privilege of immunity from self-incrimination, and the right to counsel. The history of this particular aspect of the rights of the confessee date from the 1936 decision of Brown v. Mississippi, in which a confession was extracted from the defendant by force and coercion. In Watts v. Indiana, 1949, the test of voluntariness was applied to determine the validity of a confession. Most recent decisions in the field of confessions have centered on this aspect of the voluntariness and circumstances of the confession, and on the right and access to counsel before signing the document. The important Escobedo case is, in fact, rather narrowly restricted in that it defines principally only the right to counsel which the decision states to be implicit in the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution and to have been set forth to the states in Gideon v. Wainwright. The Supreme Court has found questioning techniques to be improper both for taking place over an extended length of time (36 continuous hours in Ashcraft v. Tennessee) and for coercion (using professional psychiatrists as interrogators while they are posing as friends of the accused in Leyra v. Denno). Threats of physical harm to the accused have resulted in the voiding of confessions in Lynumn v. Illinois and in Rogers v. Richmond. Status of the accused in terms of age, sanity, health, and previous contacts with the police must be taken into consideration with relation to the methods of questioning. In White v. Texas, the Supreme Court ruled that a confession of an illiterate cotton picker was invalid, since it had been given only after several night trips into the woods with Texas Rangers. The use of "truth serum" as a means of obtaining a voluntary confession was overruled in Townsend v. Sain.

4052 Gellhorn, Walter. The Norwegian Ombudsman. Stanford Law Review, 18(2):293-321, 1966.

Other Scandinavian countries long preceded Norway in appointing an official overseer of public administration; Sweden did so in 1809 and both Finland and Denmark did so in this century. Norway enacted a law establishing the office in 1962 and during 1963 the ombudsman registered 1,257 cases. He is chosen by Parliament to serve a four-year term unless sooner removed by vote of two-thirds of the Storting. He must have the qualifications demanded fora judge of the Supreme Court, including a first-class law degree from a Norwegian university. His authority runs to administrative organs and civil servants, but does not deal with Cabinet, courts, or Auditor of Public Accounts. He is to guard against abusive civil administration. During his first year of office, 1963, he had occasion to deal mostly with the Ministries of Social Affairs, Justice and Police, Transport, and Church and Education. Of the 1,257 complaints received in his first year of office, 402 were dealt with on their merits, 868 were dismissed (393 to outside jurisdiction), 128 found administrative remedies available, 91 were not real complaints, 48 were withdrawn, and 97 were filed tardily. Civil servants, including school teachers, comprised one of the largest groups of complainants. Other groups were prison inmates, attorneys, and mental patients. The ombudsman cannot act with all-encompassing authority, but has the power only to make suggestions and institute proceedings. He has three or four law-trained assistants working for him who handle the filing of complaints. Each case is personally seen by the ombudsman. He does not attract much press coverage in Norway, seemingly by his own request; two thousand copies of the annual report of the Office of Ombudsman were printed and later found to have a market of only 1,000. Nonetheless, he enjoys considerable appeal among the public and the various branches of the administration.

4053 Dubin, Gary V. Mens rea reconsidered: a plea for a due process concept of criminal responsibility. Stanford Law Review, 18(2): 326-395, 1966.

Within the concept of criminal responsibility in the United States law there exists at least seven complex issues: the scope of insanity, diminished responsibility, the use of negligence as a basis of criminal responsibility, propriety of public welfare laws creating "strict" criminal liability, ignorance of the law as defense, and the use of a status such as vagrancy, drug addiction, alcoholism, or race as the basis for criminal responsibility. For centuries English and American law have relied on the mens rea concept to determine responsibility in criminal actions. Terms of responsibility must be defined; such phrases as "given certain circumstances," "X should not be punished for having done Y," "because punishment is not justified," and "in law there would be an applicable exculpatory principle doctrine or rule" need to be defined in all their ramifications and uses. Excuses or excusing circumstances fall into general groups of the retributive rationale of excuses, the utilitarian rationale of excuses, the individual liberty rationale of excuses including the utilitarian theory of liberty, and the libertarian theory of legality. The first reference to the mens rea concept appears in Coke's Third Institute of 1641, and it was later taken up by theorists such as Blackstone, Hawkins, and Hale. H. L. A. Hart has dealt extensively with the concept in the twentieth century. The proscription principle and the conformity principle, both dealing with interior or personal limitations of the accused, are current expressions of the problem. The function principle finds the individual not responsible if he violated a law while trying to conform to one of various special circumstances. There is no specific principle in the Constitution dealing with legal responsibility, but the concept is constantly being redefined by the courts of the country. The investigation of criminal responsibility must proceed through both substantive and procedural due process. There is an indication that the Supreme Court is coming to a broader definition of exculpation with regard to criminal acts. The decisional history proceeds from the Fisher v. United States case in 1946, in which Fisher, a mental deficient, was charged with murder. The court, which failed to take this factor into consideration, was overruled by the U. S. Supreme Court. The concept of ignorance of the law was upheld in Lambert v. California (1957), and that of capacity, in Leland v. Oregon (1952). Other decisions have defined in a limited manner the basic principles laid out at the beginning of this study. Basic weaknesses of the law, as formulated through decisions, are the failure to understand the tripartite mens rea concept, the failure to appreciate the relationship between the concept of criminal responsibility and that of due process of law, the failure to understand the extent to which objective liability standards abound in American law, and the failure to recognize the way in which these existing objective liability standards violate due process. A full scale

examination of existing laws is necessary and reform must be forthcoming. Although this article has proceeded on the premise that punishment is justified, there are serious arguments to the contrary.

4054 Smith Kline & French Laboratories. Drug abuse: a manual for law enforcement officers, by James B. Landis, and Donald K. Fletcher. Philadelphia, 1965. 55 p.

In an age of increasing specialization, it is becoming more and more important for the police officer to have an adquate knowledge of drugs and their abuse. Drugs prescribed by doctors and produced commercially by leading drug firms fall into several categories: (1) narcotics, further divided into the five subgroups of opium, coca, marijuana, merperidine, and opiates; (2) depressants, including sedatives and hypnotics; (3) tranquilizers; (4) stimulants; and (5) hallucinogens. Narcotics have been regulated in the United States since the passage of the Harrison Act in 1914. They are used medically as pain relievers and are abused by the addict to obtain a euphoric sensation. Depressants are used medically as sedatives and when abused are usually combined with alcohol. Stimulants are usually prescribed for those who are overweight and may cause addiction if abused. Hallucinogens are not generally used medically. Teenagers are often introduced to the use of drugs after inducing "highs" with gasoline, lighter fluid, airplane glue, and nutmeg. Drug abuse is not confined to slums of urban areas, but may be found in all strata of society. There is a great need for uniform regulation of the traffic and use of narcotic drugs within the various states. In arresting suspected illegal drug users, special care must be taken by the arresting officer to determine whether the suspect has a legal (medical) reason for using the drugs which he possesses. The officer must be especially careful to obtain all evidence in a legal manner and to guard this evidence according to prescribed techniques in order for it to be admissible in court proceedings.

CONTENTS: The drugs; Drug groups subject to abuse; The drug abuser; The illegal traffic in dangerous drugs; Drug industry security measures; Drug law; Investigative techniques; Contact with newsmen; Drugs and driving.

Available from: Smith Kline and French Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

4055 Johnson, Barclay D. Durkheim's one cause of suicide. American Sociological Review, 30(6):875-886, 1965.

Durkheim maintains that two social variables, integration and regulation, jointly determine suicide rates. A high rate is caused by an extreme condition of integration (egoism or altruism) or of regulation (anomie or fatalism) or by some combination of extreme conditions. A closer look at Durkheim's suicide theory suggests, however, that altruism and fatalism really do not belong in Durkheim's pattern, and that egoism and anomie are identical. Thus, his four causes of suicide are reduceable to one and all variation in suicide rates can be attributed to a single cause.

4056 Lieberson, Stanley, & Silverman, Arnold R. The precipitants and underlying conditions of race riots. American Sociological Review, 30(6):887-898, 1965.

Using journalistic accounts and census data, the immediate precipitants and underlying conditions of 76 race riots in the United States between 1913 and 1963 were examined. The precipitants tend to be highly charged violations of one racial group by another, such as rape, murder, assault, or police brutality. Since many of these precipitants are dealt with by established community institutions and because the response is not limited to the alleged aggressor, various underlying conditions must be present. Hypotheses derived from previous case studies and texts on collective behavior indicate that occupational and municipal government characteristics influence the occurrence of riots, demographic and housing characteristics do not. Finally, riots are most likely to occur in communities where institutional malfunctioning, cross pressures, or other inadequacies are such that the city is unable to resolve racial problems.

4057 Boggs, Sarah L. Urban crime patterns. American Sociological Review, 30(6):899-908, 1965.

Crime occurrence rates are viewed in terms of environmental opportunities relevant to each of 12 index crime categories. A factor-analytic test of these crime-specific occurrence rates and the corresponding offender rates indicate that different neighbrohoods are exploited for different kinds of crime. Two components of crime occurrence are the familiarity of offenders with their targets, suggested by the kinds of offenses that occur in high crime neighborhoods, and profitableness, suggested by the types of crime that occur in high social rank neighborhoods where the crime targets are likely to be of greater value than among the populations in the offenders own areas.

4058 Schwartz, Michael, & Tangri, Sandra S. A note on self-concept as an insulator against delinquency. American Sociological Review, 30(6):922-926, 1965.

A study of 101 sixth graders revealed that those deemed likely to become delinquent had considerably different self-concepts from those children judged unlikely to become delinquent. Basically, those potentially delinquent held themselves in much lower esteem than their counterparts. The so-called "self-component" in vulnerability to delinquency may prove to be an important road to follow for prediction and control. Any solutions to the sociological problems of delinquency must, inevitably, incorporate social psychological concepts. The cognitive responses that intervene between delinquency and opportunity are a function of unique socialization experiences wherein lie an individual's reasons for choosing a deviant response to blocked opportunities. To understand these reasons, self-concept research is necessary.

4059 von Hentig, Hans. Mordwaffen in der homophilen Sphäre. (Murder weapons in homosexual situations.) Archiv für Kriminologie, 136(5/6):122-129, 1965.

A review is made of the type of murder weapons used by males against their homosexual partners or would-be partners as reported in criminological literature and other sources.

4060 Wenzky, Oskar. Zur Situation der Kriminalpolizei als Präventivorgan. (The position of the criminal police as an agency for the prevention of crime.) Archiv für Kriminologie, 136(3/4):80-89; & 136(5/6)150-155, 1965.

The role of the West German Criminal Police as an agency for the prevention of crime includes the supervision of professional and habitual criminals, the protection and supervision of endangered youth, the supervision of foreign workers with criminal records, of vagrants, migrants, prostitutes, and counseling activities for the protection against theft, burglary, robbery, and other offenses. This preventive activity is a basic prerequisite for effective crime detection and repression and the two functions are today well integrated and coordinated within the Criminal Police organization. The suggestions that the police be separated into a preventive and a repressive agency, that their facilities, systems, and procedures be separated and duplicated, and that they be incorporated into the state prosecution and become part of the Department of Justice, would have detrimental consequences for the prevention of crime and have been rejected by police experts as unsuitable. Instead, the preventive efforts of the Criminal Police should be strengthened. The successes achieved in such areas as youth protection are good examples of what can be accomplished.

4061 Helmer, Georg. Serienbrandstifter. (Arsonist who committed a series of arsons.) Archiv für Kriminologie, 136(1/2):39-55; 136(3/4):106-116; 136(5/6)156-164, 1965.

A study was made of arsonists who had committed two or more arsons in the West German state of Schleswig-Holstein from 1945 to 1963. A total of 324 arsons were investigated, 308 of them committed in Schleswig-Holstein, involving 103 arsonists; 59 were male, 26, female, and 18 were unknown. Six had committed more than 12 arsons. The 308 arsons committed in series were 25.4 percent of all the arsons committed in the 19-year period in the state, a total of 782 arsons. The average damage caused by those who committed only one arson is estimated at DM 34,600 ($8,650) whereas, the average amount of damage caused by arsonists who committed a series of arsons was estimated at DM 99,000 (roughly $25,000). Of the 103 arsonists studied, 31 had committed 115 arsons causing an estimated damage of DM 8,583,000 or DM 277,000 per arsonist. Twenty-eight arsonists were unskilled laborers, 14 were maids, 14, skilled workers, and 11 had no occupation. An exmination of the motivation for the arsons revealed that 56 were

committed for specific purposes: 23 to collect insurance, 13 to destroy evidence of another crime such as burglary or murder, 20 as acts of revenge. One-hundred-nine were impulsive or affective acts: 37 arsons were attributable to anti-social personalities, 19 to intoxicated persons, and 10 to sexual deviants. Forty-six arsons were attributed to crises in the arsonist's life, such as the arsons of a homeless person who hoped to obtain the food and shelter a prison would offer. Nineteen arsons were such acts of despair and 17 were due to puberty crises. Seventeen arsons were committed by mentally ill persons, 80 had miscellaneous motives, and the motives for 80 could not be determined. Of the 103 arsonists, 62 were dealt with by the courts, 20 cases were dismissed because of a lack of evidence, 18 arsonists were undetected, and three died. Thirty-six received prison sentences.

4062 Hinsdale, C. F. The district court magistrate. Popular Government, 32(4):12-15, 33, 1965.

The office of District Court Magistrate was created by the Judicial Department Act of 1965 to fill some of the functions of the office of the Justice of the Peace in North Carolina, which has been abolished. It goes beyond the office of the Justice of the Peace in responsibility. On the recommendation of the clerk, the magistrate is appointed by the senior regular court judge for two years. In criminal matters he has less authority than the Justice of the Peace had, not being able to try non-guilty pleas, but he can issue search warrants, take dispositions, punish for contempt, administer oaths, and perform judicial or ministerial functions previously assigned to the Justice of the Peace. For 22 counties, a minimum of 48 and a maximum of 85 magistrates is prescribed. The office is a responsible one and the magistrate needs legal training in several areas of constitutional and criminal law and procedure and a high degree of personal integrity. Appointments demand care and selectivity.

4063 Daniel, Clifton, Alexander, Bill, Cedarquist, Wayland, & Schmidt, Richard. Free press v. fair trial. (Papers presented at the Houston Conference of The National District Attorneys Association.) NDAA, 1(2):36-45, 1965.

The records show that neither judges nor juries have been unduly influenced by pre-trial publicity. Juries are usually fair and free of prejudice. Censorship of the press is unacceptable. Certain indiscretions are admitted and should be corrected, but more abuses exist when police, court, and prison information is kept from the public. The recommended British pre-trial rule restricting publicity is inappropriate for the United States, but a constructive code for press action should be evolved after the bar, press, and law enforcement authorities are consulted. Conduct guidelines should be established for both a free press and a fair trial. Recommended are pooling of press coverage, use of reporters with legal backgrounds, and training and orientation of young journalists. News conferences with jurors should be banned, but neither judges nor juries are prejudiced by newspaper stories, whereas censored news is slanted. Publicity can be a deterrant to corruption and inefficiency. Restraint by all participants is important, but the public has a right to know what law enforcement is doing and whether the defendant has been apprehended. Televising court proceedings is an option of the trial judge and is not a right of the industry. Photographing and broadcasting of a trial should be modified to be a discretionary power of the court. Enforcement of Canon 20 of the Professional Ethics Code of the U. S. Attorney General aims at preventing ex parte statements about a pending case which might be prejudicial. Rules of procedure for court coverage in Colorado have successfully guaranteed a fair trial and a free press.

4064 University of Utah. Training Center for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency. Patterns of juvenile delinquency in Utah 1953-1963. Salt Lake City, 1965, 93 p. (Its: Staff Publication Vol. 1, No. 5)

The juvenile court records in Utah are inadequate, making an accurate or complete description of the patterns of delinquency impossible at this time. Data on delinquency, law enforcement agencies, patterns of offenses by age, population, sex, and geographic divisions or counties, although recorded, are only partially kept and inconclusively assembled for any statewide comparison. Generalizations about trends or predictions are impossible. Another base for statistical reporting must be found which will allow a more significant examination of the variable factors. More information is needed about the socio-economic background of the offender and his family, about his intelligence and school performance, length of time in the state, in addition to other statistical data, before a relevant program of prevention and correction can be developed.

CONTENTS: Data on delinquency; Patterns in the juvenile population; Patterns in offense rates; Patterns in the counties.

4065 United Community Services. Juvenile Aid Division. Survey of youngsters apprehended, Juvenile Aid Division, Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 1-June 30, 1965. Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1965, 16 p. app.

A compilation was made of the biological and social characteristics of 111 boys and girls who were arrested by the Juvenile Aid Division in the month of June 1965. Boys were apprehended more often than girls and were arrested at an earlier age. The median age for the total population was 14 years; the male median was 13.7, the female 15.3. Negro boys and girls were overrepresented in the sample; the young offenders tended to live in areas with characteristics of high risk and stress for social problems. About 85 percent were enrolled in school; 44 percent of those aged 16 to 18 had either dropped out or had been expelled from school; eleven of the 96 boys and six of the 15 girls were school dropouts. One-hundred-thirty-nine offenses were committed by the young offenders--54 percent were against property, 27 percent were "miscellaneous," 16 percent were disorderly conduct, and four percent were against persons. Thirty-eight percent of the boys and girls had previously appeared before the Juvenile Aid Division. Ten of the 17 repeaters did not graduate from high school. The majority (59 percent) were placed on probation, while 37 percent were either released to their parents or warned. Being between 14 and 18 years of age, being a repeater, and living in a high risk area were the factors most likely to result in probation. Sixty-two percent of the boys and girls were involved with at least one other person at the time the offense was committed. The large proportion of juveniles who are group members points to a group-oriented approach to prevention and rehabilitation rather than an individual-oriented approach.

4066 California.Youth Authority. Community Treatment Project. Evaluation of community treatment for delinquents, by Marguerite Warren and Theodore B. Palmer. [Sacramento], 1965, 93 p. (Research Report No. 6)

The Community Treatment Project combines experimental and demonstration research to determine the practicality of using intensive community programs instead of traditional training school programs with Youth Authority wards. Phase One began with 204 in the experimental group and 272 in the control group in urban Sacramento and Stockton. Analysis of the offense behavior of both groups and of pre-post treatment with psychological testing was continuous. Community adjustment to school and job and the success of the release of select wards from the reception center to a community treatment control program were measured. Comparisons were made of the effectiveness of community treatment with imprisonment of similar length and treatment plans were hypothesized in specified settings for defined delinquent types. Phase Two, a five-year study, began in October 1964. It described the Community Treatment Program, detailed the treatment strategies and differential treatment models, and compared the effectiveness of the Community Treatment Program Differential Treatment Model and one based on Empey's Provo Experiment. The Fourth Progress Report gave the status of Phase Two goals. At the end of the second year, responses and attitude changes of the students indicated in the treatment situation suggested the success and usefulness of the program's educational aspect. Students were used for part-time accessory duties. Regular school enrollments were encouraged and were successful. The Community Treatment educational program proved to be a laboratory where specially trained personnel could work with treatment personnel in offering a well-rounded, continuing developmental experience for deprived, deviant, and delinquent youth. The staff

offers training to others, plans an institute for differential treatment training, and plans on using group homes as part of the treatment, after the model. Differential approaches to individuals are acknowledged to be essential for successful interpersonal and learning experiences.

CONTENTS: Overview of research activities; Overview of program development; Consultation and training provided to others by CTP staff; Proposal for an institute for training in differential treatment; Consultation and training for CTP staff.

Available from: California Youth Authority, Community Treatment Project, Sacramento, California

4067 California. Mental Hygiene Department. Recidivism among treated sex offenders, by Louise V. Frisbie and Ernest H. Dondis. /Sacramento/, 1965, 159 p. app. (Mental Health Research Monograph No. 5)

One thousand, nine hundred and twenty-one male sexual psychopaths, who had been convicted of a criminal offense and discharged from Atascadero State Hospital in California between July 1964 and June 1961, were studied to determine the extent of their recidivism. Three hundred eighty-five were sexual recidivists. Certain specific legal and medical components such as trial, conviction, and treatment determined the pre-selected population. Analysis and evaluation of demographic and other variable data showed the nature of the deviant act or type of offense to be the most variable compared to age, marital status, social class, and prior hospitalization. Pedophiles had the lowest recidivism rate; other types of offenders, except for rapists, had higher cumulative recidivism rates but were less of a meance to society. Recidivists were about six years younger than their non-recidivist counterparts. Marriage was a deterrent except for exhibitionists. Place of birth, educational status, occupational classifications, and religion had little effect on recidivism rates. Three-fourths of the sample did not revert but became socially responsible and acceptable. Legislative changes in the Code of 1963, which did not affect this study, changed the classification "sexual psychopath" to "mentally disordered sex offender" and changed eligibility requirements for probation, the method of psychiatric reporting, and the hospital's evaluation of treatment results.

CONTENTS: Historical background; Beginning of the Atascadero State Hospital program; Follow-up study project; Demographic characteristics; Other factors related to sex offending; Recidivism; Re-hospitalization; Summary.

Available from: Bureau of Research and Statistics, Department of Hygiene, Sacramento, California.

4068 Community Services Council. Child Welfare Committee. Child protection services: final report. Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1965, 21 p.

A study was made of the problem of protecting neglected and abused children in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The volume of known cases in the community is in the hundreds each year, but to this must be added many more cases of unreported neglect, sometimes kept from the attention of authorities intentionally. Frequently, cases of child neglect co-exist with other social problems such as juvenile delinquency, financial need, school problems, and family disorganization. It is recommended that the Louisiana Public Welfare Department expand the children's protection casework services of the East Baton Rouge Parish Child Welfare Office; the protective casework service should be expanded on a demonstration basis and should be continued for a sufficient period to make a proper evaluation of its effectiveness. The Family Court should be invited to participate in planning the procedures and the principles for the operation of the service. Frequent consultation with the Family Court on case planning should be a continuing feature of the service.

CONTENTS: Recommendations; Findings; Origin, organization and study procedure; Appendix; Bibliography.

4069 McQuade, Walter. Calculated compassion in prison design. Fortune, November 1965, p. 185-186.

Although custody and confinement is still the main purpose of today's prison, it is being modified by the belief that prisoners may have a better chance for rehabilitation if the prison atmosphere creates a decent environment for them. Today's progressive prisons have screen walls, light mesh fences, many school-rooms, libraries, recreation rooms, chapels, auditoriums, dining rooms with four-man tables, bright interiors, and landscaped courts. The old "telephone pole" layout is giving way to the cottage or campus plan. Architects constructing one prison were asked "to provide facilities where the entire staff functions as a treatment team." Examples of modern correctional institutions incorporating the new concepts are the new state prison at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, the federal maximum-security penitentiary at Marion, Illinois, the Kettle Moraine Boys School in Wisconsin, and the Washington Corrections Center at Shelton.

4070 United Nations. Public Information Office. International control of narcotic drugs. New York, 1965, 44 p. $.25 (Sales No. 65.I.22)

The purpose of international narcotics control is to restrict the use of narcotic drugs to medical and scientific purposes and to prevent their being misused for non-medical purposes which can lead to addiction. The worldwide control of narcotics rests upon ten multilateral treaties negotiated between 1912 and 1961, the last being the Single Convention of 1961. The operation of the international system is based on national control by individual states and cooperation with international control organs as well as with other countries. The organs functioning under the auspices of the U. N. include the policy-making Commission on Narcotic Drugs and two administrative organs; the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body, charged with the supervision of the treaties dealing with measures of quantitative control. The two organs will be replaced by one body known as the International Narcotics Control Board.

CONTENTS: Methods and scope of international narcotics control; Historical background of the existing system of international narcotics control; Types of narcotic drugs under international control; Drug addiction and the cure and rehabilitation of addicts; Suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs; Technical assistance in the field of narcotic drugs; Drugs outside international control.

Available from: United Nations, New York, New York.

4071 Masaveu, Jaime. Caracterología y biotipología del bandido Español. (Typology and biotypology of the Spanish bandit.) Criminalia, 31(10):577-589, 1965.

The Spanish bandit (Bandolero, bandido) is the product of a natural milieu; as such, he reflects and even accentuates the characteristics and traditions of his region. In this view, it can be said that the Spanish bandit is "religious" in his own superstitious and realistic way; he is lazy, as are all descendants of the dominating class; he possesses great dexterity-both physically and mentally. He metes out his own brand of justice which is, in fact, exploitative and unequal. With respect to legal authority, he is a natural anarchist. He is violent and ferocious in his choice of activities and companions. He feels a need and a duty to seek vengeance after being wronged. Finally, he invariably presents an arrogant and dashing appearance. In short, the Spanish bandit reflects and deforms the characteristics of his milieu.

4072 Garcia, Sergio R. Asistencia a reos liberados. (Post-release assistance.) Criminalia, 31(9):510-554, 1965.

Considered from a purely juridical point of view, legal punishment is exclusively retributive. Nevertheless, in various countries sheer retribution and protection of society are now considered futile if unaccompanied by attempts to rehabilitate and resocialize inmates. More and more, imprisonment is being considered as a period during which the inmate is prepared for fruitful reincorporation into society. In this view, certain principles have to be adopted by prison systems in order for the detention period to be productive. Individualization of justice is perhaps the supreme principle in this light, since it is the basis for application of various forms of assistance which will best suit the needs of the individual law-breaker. Linked to it are the policies which dictate individualized treatment and indeterminate sentence in order to permit the institutions to perform their functions. Inmate rehabilitation also demands qualified personnel and modern facilities. Rehabilitation

can be complete, however, only if the prisoner's release is well prepared--both inside and outside of prisons--and if the inmate receives judicious personal assistance after his release, especially if he suffers from any psychiatric difficulties. The constant though unequal progress achieved by post-release agencies in such varied countries as Argentina, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Spain, United States, Finland, Russia, and Great Britain attests to the validity of the attempt to combine rehabilitation and retribution.

4073 Willie, Charles V., & others. Race and delinquency. Phylon, 26(3):240-246, 1965.

It is often assumed that personal behavior is, in part, a response to stimuli of situations in which persons find themselves. As concerns juvenile delinquency, much attention has been given to the responding individual, but little to the stimulating situation. In order to obtain information on the stimulating situation and the extent to which deprivation and alienation are associated with juvenile delinquency, particularly as they affect Negroes and whites, 6,629 juveniles referred to Juvenile Court in Washington, D.C. from July 1959 to March 1962 were studied according to information obtained from census tracts of their area. Juvenile delinquency rates were correlated with socio-economic scores for the 115 census tracts in the city used in the study. Then socio-economic deprivation was correlated with family disorganization and racial grouping. The findings show that: (1) socio-economic status is related to juvenile delinquency, the lower the socio-economic status level of a neighborhood, the higher the juvenile delinquency rate; (2) family composition is related to juvenile delinquency, the higher the proportion of broken homes in a neighborhood, the greater the juvenile delinquency rate; and (3) any association between race and juvenile delinquency may be explained by differences in the socio-economic status and family composition of white and non-white populations.

4074 Playfair, Giles. Why imprisonment must go. Kentucky Law Journal, 53(3):415-431, 1965.

Imprisonment is punishment and punishment is retribution, a payment which society exacts in the coinage of suffering. Although most crimes now have minimum and maximum penalties which may be imposed on those who commit them, some, like conspiracy, have no limits and offenders convicted of these crimes are likely to receive mild or severe sentences, according to the whims of the judge. Sentences are often considered a denunciation by the community for a crime, when not thought to be retributive. Modern efforts to reform prisoners have no effect on white-collar criminals and on short term inmates, since sentences of six months or less comprise 75 percent of all sentences. One way of avoiding the consequences of imprisonment is the week-end prison system initiated in West Germany some years ago. Society must be protected from some criminals, of course, and imprisonment has been the traditional way of keeping these "undesirables" away from society. Compared to the 18th and 19th century reforms of abolishing punishment and providing work for prisoners, modern penal reform has been minute in scope. Instead of realizing that imprisonment is an institution which must be done away with, they insist upon trying to keep it alive with well-intentioned but meaningless "reforms." The claim that new prisons attempt to treat the prisoner neglects the fact that treatment and punishment are irreconcilable: one is to make a person well, the other is to make him ill. The deprivations of human comforts, even in the most progressive prison systems, are inhibiting to the prisoner. The most condemning fact of the prison system, however, is its basic failure to accomplish the goal of crime prevention. Treatment in the truest sense of the word must be substituted for imprisonment if the goals of the society and of the individual are to be reached.

4075 Schiller, Andrew. Law or justice? A layman looks at the courts. Kentucky Law Journal, 53(3):432-450, 1965.

With crime, as with other commodities, there is supposed to exist a fixed scale of prices which one must pay for goods or services rendered. The price scale in the case of crime is a flexible one, however. One man may get five years for joyriding in an automobile while another may get away with murder. In the case of a murder trial by jury, what makes jurors who vote for acquittal change their minds and vote for conviction? Pressure felt from being in the minority, pressure from other jurors for holding things up and "wasting time," the desire not to let the defendant go scot-free when it is felt that he "deserves something," even if it is not the electric chair? Any one of these extra-legal factors may enter into a juror's decision on the life of a fellow man. Court trials often take on an aspect of a theater production, with all the suspense and excitement of a good drama. Public prejudices often enter court cases. The more likely a man is to be guilty, the stronger the evidence appears. That is, if he is unemployed, colored, poorly dressed, cares little for the middle class values of society (those values usually cared for most by the members of the jury), and in general presents an appearance which seems unlike the jury's preconceived impression of a "wholesome" person, he is a good candidate for a conviction, little matter what the evidence against him. Modern day law procedures are as fallible, or more so, than the men who try to make them work. The juror does not forget his prejudices when he enters the jury box, nor when he votes on a decision. Human fault and error is and will be ever-present in the courts of law.

4076 Coles, Robert, Race and crime control. Kentucky Law Journal, 53(3):451-460, 1965.

Negro crime is becoming an ever more pressing problem. Some police officers and officials have expressed frank doubts that, given the existing conditions, the police will ever be able to cope with all crime, the way they do in the suburbs. It is often of special concern and puzzlement to Negroes why some members of their race "succeed" in what is essentially the white man's world, while others, often from the same family as those who succeed, end up in jail, as narcotics addicts, and in other socially undesirable states of life. The problem of Negro crime must be seen as such, the manifestation of new freedom coupled with a long history of deprivation, both economic and social. This should not be interpreted as an appeal for clemency for Negro offenders, but for an understanding of just what their crime represents and what is needed to combat this crime: new and modern court systems in which delay will be at a minimum, self-help and guidance programs for delinquent and non-delinquent youth, and an effort at public education and understanding of the problems involved.

4077 George, B. J.,Jr. The imperative of modernized criminal law teaching. Kentucky Law Journal, 53(3):461-477, 1965.

If attitudes toward the practices of lawyers in criminal cases are to change, the impetus will likely come through changes in legal education. These changes are vitally necessary to maintain the integrity of criminal law as a discipline. The public is now feeling an impatience toward traditional legal processes and archaic definitions as means to counter the growing crime and delinquency. If the current attitudes of lawyers toward the handling of criminal cases persists and if neglect of criticism from outside the profession continues, the result will be to remove the legal profession from the society's concept of effective means to cope with the current serious situation in the area of crime. If the legal profession is to remain an effective force it must learn to work with other disciplines for the common good of the legal system.

4078 Bird, Jennings T. The representation of the indigent criminal defendants in Kentucky. Kentucky Law Journal, 53(3):478-530, 1965.

There is an urgent need for the assistance of skilled defense counsel in criminal prosecutions, and the need for assigned counsel for those who cannot afford their own is especially acute. This need springs directly from the principles of equality and fairness upon which the legal system is based. Before the Johnson v. Zerbst case, federal courts did not recognize a duty to appoint counsel in all criminal proceedings. Similar stipulation was made for state courts in Powell v. Alabama and supplemented in Gideon v. Wainwright. The limits of the decisions, however, are hazy. Kentucky crime rates have risen faster than the national average and, coupled with the adverse economic conditions in many parts of the state, this has given rise to an increased need for appointed counsel for the accused. However, Kentucky has failed to meet this need with the necessary changes in its counsel system and has thus failed to appreciate the new concept that legal defense is a political and social right, not a charity. In addition to this, in cases where counsel

is appointed, it is rarely done early enough to be completely effective. Kentucky's practice of assigning the newest members of the bar as counsel is also undesirable, particularly in that no compensation is provided for services rendered. The quality of defense provided by assigned counsel and the fact that that system fails to provide for specialization of defense counsel are also subject to criticism. Kentucky's problems are not insoluble, however. One of many types of the defender system must be adopted by the state and, regardless of choice, the need for such action is urgent.

4079 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. California Council. Juvenile detention: a national perspective, by Sherwood Norman. Address given at the Southern Section meeting of the California Council on Crime and Delinquency. Oakland, 1965, 28 p.

The history of detention in the United States is the history of man's visible rejection of troubled children and youth who trouble society. Currently, the detention of children for the juvenile courts of this country is nightmarish, and about half the population of the United States is served by ninety-three percent of its juvenile courts. Aside from inadequate detention facilities, there are three basic evils of incarceration prevalent on a national scale. These are confusion of role, damaging effects of confining delinquents together, and inconsistent and often excessive use. Currently, there are four trends in detention practice designed to overcome existing problems. The first is that detention administrators are seeking stimulation and guidance beyond the borders of their own states. Secondly, probation and detention staffs are evolving much closer working relationships. Thirdly, more and more detention homes and juvenile halls are serving as an important source of diagnostic information. Finally, there is a trend towards radically reducing the number of detention admissions.

4080 Los Angeles(County). Probation Department. Riot participation study: juvenile offenders. Los Angeles, California, 1965, 74 p. (Research Report No. 26)

In August 1965, the Watts riots in Los Angeles resulted in 534 juveniles appearing in juvenile court for detention hearings. A profile of the average juvenile riot participant reveals the following personal characteristics: male, Negro, age 17, born in California, has lived in Los Angeles County more than five years, is in the ninth or tenth grade, is not doing well, and shows little interest in community sponsored youth organizations. The juvenile's family has some major problem; most are from broken homes in which the father is absent. The family's income is about three hundred dollars a month, the source being either the income of the head of the household or the Bureau of Public Assistance. Most of those apprehended were arrested for looting, within one mile of their homes. Almost all the juveniles tended to deny any responsibility, and claimed to have been involved incidental to legitimate business. Most of the juvenile riot participants had one or no prior probation referrals or police contacts. The final disposition in most cases was court-ordered probation under supervision of the probation officer.

4081 Bonjean, Charles M., & McGee, Reece. Undergraduate scholastic dishonesty: a comparative analysis of deviance and control systems. Southwestern Social Science Quarterly, 46(3):289-296, 1965.

In order to estimate the predispositions of students toward scholastic dishonesty and to determine the influence of the honor system versus the proctor system in the control of such behavior, a questionnaire was distributed to about two hundred randomly selected students at each of two universities, one with an honor system, the other with a proctor system. The questionnaire presented six violation situations and asked several questions about them. Students were scored according to their perception of violations and friends' approval or disapproval, their predisposition to violate, and their fear of apprehension. Most students had engaged in one form of violation or said they would do so. This indicated that students in both institutions are predisposed to academic dishonesty, though more often in the proctored system. However, there were differential predispositions to participate in the different types of dishonesty and, though under the honor system minor violations were fewer, there was no significant difference in frequency of major violations. Reasons for the greater effectiveness of the honor system in the control of minor violations have been suggested: students more correctly perceive formal norms in the honor system setting and students have a greater fear of apprehension in that setting. The data support the former explanation but not the latter.

4082 Breidenthal, Don. The therapeutic community, teamwork, and the teacher. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(1): 3-8, 1965.

New approaches to the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents committed to the California Youth Authority have stressed the integration of disciplines in the "teamwork approach": small interdisciplinary groups of workers are assigned to each section of the institution. In this new arrangement, worker functions are not yet defined. The experience of workers at the Paso Robles School for Boys indicates that the role of the teacher has been enhanced by the cooperative arrangement. The general functions of the teacher are essentially similar to those of public school teachers: the teacher leads class groups, applies methods of child study, develops skills, attitudes, and knowledge, guides psycho-social development, and assists in parole preparation. All of the functions are directed toward establishing a therapeutic climate. The team organization permits the teacher to perform more effectively. Exchange of behavioral reports and observations and coordination of learning with experience within the total community provides an integrated program with greater resources and mutual reinforcement of functions.

4083 McDonald, John. Meeting the educational needs of wards in the community. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(1):9-14, 1965.

The California "community treatment project" was devised to research the feasibility of substituting an intensive individualized program within the community for institutionalization of delinquents. Delinquents were classified according to personality type, and treatment control plans were formulated on a case-by-case basis. Different kinds of delinquents require different treatment; all known types of treatment were considered. Supplementary school tutoring is one aspect of the treatment project which was studied. The tutoring program was coordinated with schoolwork: each participating ward was given six to ten hours a week of assistance with classwork. Special training was found to be needed in the communicative skills. In the third year, the tutoring project was expanded into a school program within the treatment project. A small, regularly-held class utilizing individual instructional techniques could meet the needs both of wards who were unacceptable in public school for non-academic reasons and those who had been temporarily withdrawn from school. The remedial class may be taken for high school credit enabling wards to return eventually to regular school. The expanded educational program has been tried successfully in Sacramento and Stockton. Expansion of the program to include parents of wards is being considered.

4084 Coukoulis, Peter. Life adjustment education: the Marshall Program. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(1):15-19, 1965.

The Marshall experimental program began in 1964 at the Southern Reception Center Clinic, California. A living unit was set aside for 48, 15 to 17½ year old boys involved in intensive treatment. The goal was to parole the boys after ninety days. The treatment team included group supervisors, the school psychologist, a social worker, and an administrator. All boys and the treatment team took part in daily community counseling meetings. Each boy was also assigned to a small counseling group of six which meets several times a week. The goal was to help each ward to bring out and face his own problems. The educational program was designed to contribute to the total project and the educational staff works with the regular Marshall program staff. Life adjustment or "survival" education was stressed, as was preparation for employment. The importance of school was emphasized and most boys were expected to enroll. Each school group consisted of about twelve boys. Methods of instruction included free discussion, audiovisual aids, and role playing. No academic or remedial instruction was given directly but studying was encouraged and, if progress was significant, school credits were earned. Free discussion has been most successful. Appropriate audiovisual materials have proved stimulating. Role-playing creates much interest in some groups, though in others it has been viewed as embarrassing and useless. About 15 percent of the boys earn school credit by study.

4085 Hart, Williard. Teaching boys to read better. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(1):20-26, 1965.

To determine the adaptability of the remedial reading program successfully used in the Reading Development Clinic of San Mateo, an experimental study was made of the modified program in use at the Fricot Ranch School for Boys. The experimental period was divided into two semesters of three months each. Eight classes, two at each of four reading levels, took part. One of each pair of classes was a remedial lab, the other a control group. The remedial class took part in the laboratory program the first semester while the control group received regular academic instruction. During the second semester, the remedial group was given regular instruction and the former control group took part in the lab program. It was assumed that the remedial reading approach would stimulate reading growth beyond the level reached in the regular classroom program. Tests were administered before the first semester, between semesters, and at the end of the second semester. It was found that the mean reading growth scores of remedial classes at the two lower levels were significantly greater than those of the corresponding control groups, but the differences observed at the two higher levels were not significant. Mean reading gains of the former control classes which received remedial training the second semester were analyzed. Again the two lower levels showed significantly greater gains. Initial remedial classes showed considerably smaller gains in the second semester than in the first. Basic aims of the reading laboratory program are to develop reading skills which can be carried over into all aspects of living. Since children are constantly entering and leaving the Youth Authority institution, the goal is to prepare them to return to their schools and communities.

4086 Harris, Robert L., Hazen, Leonard D., Burnett, Coy, & Garetto, Lawrence. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(1):27-32, 1965.

Vocational education at the Youth Training School in Ontario has been found effective in the treatment of students. Reasons for success include good teacher-student relationships and mutual respect, integration of basic academic skills and technical instruction, and work experience in the maintenance of the school. Instruction is adapted to the current needs of industry. Good work habits and attitudes are stressed along with skills. Instructors have found that attitudes can change: identification with a trade and success in challenging work helps to overcome negative attitudes. Work experience in the school creates total involvement and a sense of usefulness and self-confidence. One technique that has been found to be successful in developing attitudes is that of "brainstorming." A session is held in which the instructor presents a problem, divides the groups into several sections, and asks each to report their results to the others after arguing among themselves for a given length of time. A student gains a better understanding through ideas of his own and his peers than if the instructor had dictated the answers by the lecture or counseling methods.

4087 Marshall, Gordon. A special program for parole violators. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(1):33-36, 1965.

In order to better utilize human and institutional resources, a new program was set up at the Fricot Ranch School for Boys which would more fully integrate the different areas of staff specialization in the treatment of a selected group of nine boys, mainly parole violators. Boys were selected for their emotional, intellectual, and creative potential. Participation was voluntary but, once committed, a boy must remain in the program for five or six months. Goals for the new group included giving each boy greater individual freedom, but with the responsibility of functioning within the group, and helping each to learn about himself through self-analysis and interaction with others. Led non-directively by the school psychologist and the music teacher, the boys met daily and weekly for discussion and evaluation. At first the group structure was very loose and indefinite. Later, subgroups and polarization could be seen. Through group interaction, the boys have gained experience in decision-making, cooperation, participation, verbalization, and self-control. It is hoped that this program will help the boys to become more self-accepting and thus more accepting of others.

4088 Guichard, Gus. A team teaching experiment. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(1):37-44, 1965.

In order to fully utilize the talents of the teachers and to renew motivation of both teachers and students, an experimental program in team-teaching was begun at Los Guilucos School for Girls. To determine the results attributable to team-teaching, a control group was maintained. The program combined U. S. history and literature, reorganizing each to provide mutual emphasis. The program has been found to renew students' interest in subject matter and sustain teachers' enthusiasm. It has shown team-teaching to be adaptable to the institutional setting.

4089 Darrah, Guard C. Bright horizons for brighter boys. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(1):45-48, 1965.

The Preston School of Industry's academic program is intended for the academically capable boy who has scored in the ninth grade or above in language and reading tests. Each boy's individual program is the result of a reconciliation of his interests to his needs for graduation. Special strengths are emphasized. Student and teacher enthusiasm for the school program has given Preston the reputation as one of the best academic institutions of the Youth Authority.

4090 Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency. Holland, a new look at crime, by Keith Wardrop. London, 1965, 31 p. 3s.

At the Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency biennial summer school, in the Netherlands, 56 participants who represented all disciplines concerning the treatment of offenders evaluated legislative provisions and penal practices of the Netherlands.

CONTENTS: Treatment of offenders; Child welfare; Juvenile offenders; Probation and aftercare.

4091 Glaser, Daniel. Correctional institutions in a great society. Criminologica, 3(2/3):3-6, 1965.

The social and technological changes in our society will affect anti-social behavior, the nature of crime, and our ways of dealing with them. Our changing concepts and ways of dealing with offenders are evident in the growing movement to graduate the release process, and the distinctive feature of the correctional institution of the future is that release will be gradual, even more gradual than current types of parole. Correctional institutions are foreshadowed by the growing number and variety of half-way houses. These half-way houses and work-release programs will be the transition between the traditional places of long confinement and outright parole, and the released offender will be helped to make a successful adjustment into the community. Research is taking a prominent position in the routine operation of correctional agencies. In the way manufacturing became rationalized by the introduction of modern cost accounting and quality control, so crime control is likely to be guided by statistical feedback on the effectiveness of its various policies and practices. The implication of effective research and reporting demands a standardized method of obtaining pertinent information.

4092 Savitz, Leonard D. The criminologist in an action-program world. Criminologica, 3(2/3):7-8, 1965.

The hit or miss quality in delinquency action programs should be shelved and research should be undertaken to find pragmatic and effective techniques to be used in the fight against, and the prevention of delinquency. Criminologists must make decisions concerning research priorities which is no simple task because there is so much disagreement on what takes priority. So far: there has been little original contribution in criminological research; the unfashionable areas of investigation have been avoided in spite of social need; personal qualifications have not been honestly appraised; the use of available funds has been injudiciously restricted; and the researcher has had to overcome popular but meaningless trends.

4093 Balogh, Joseph K. Increasing reliability and validity in juvenile delinquency research: a methodological critique. Criminologica, 3(2/3):9-12, 1965.

A methodological technique is needed for increasing reliability and validity in contemporary juvenile delinquency research. Scaling and sampling procedures, statistical techniques for purposes of measurement, clinical testing, the element of bias, the role of the researcher and clinician, and other methodological limitations in research are analyzed. A distinction between children "in need of help" and "potential delinquents" must be made, recognizing that juvenile delinquency is not a disease but rather an administrative category which joins together many behaviors, circumstances, and statures which reflect societal assessments and shortages for coping with deviance. Research emphasis is directed primarily toward what is occurring and what can be done about it. Prediction problems present difficulties such as where and how the samplings are obtained, the techniques employed, and bias and prejudice. Various tests for reliability of questions and scales do not recognize the difference between a delinquent and a pre-delinquent. Scales cannot include all aspects of personality and predictability. Many unsolved problems still exist in the medico-psychological fields which could be helped by exchanging ideas with the social and legal fields to balance the conspicuous overemphasis in one direction.

4094 MacNamara, Donal E. J. Crime and police problems in emergent Africa. Criminologica, 3(2/3):13-15, 1965.

Citizens of emerging African nations are being deprived of the benefits of long-awaited democracy because of inadequate preparation and understanding of the crime problem and the need for control. Safety of persons and property is minimal as a result of post-revolutionary confusion. There was little or no preparation for correctional training; training by whites is resisted and the brutality of the native police exceeds that of the white colonials. Vast heterogeneity results in poor communication among people, hostility, and jealousy; police activities are directed toward state rather than individual security. Treatment of offenders is not rehabilitative but abusive, punitive, and unjust. The interest shown in parole and probation is more to relieve crowded conditions in jails than it is correctional. Behavioral scientists of the West can and must help these neophyte governments in identifying and finding solutions to their police and crime problems.

4095 Lunden, W. A. The uprooted men. Criminologica, 3(2/3):15-16, 1965.

Prisoners in jail and reformatories have no roots in life. They can become part of society again only by finding rehabilitation through labor, the first step in acquiring new roots. To develop a new concept of himself, a man must be needed and be able to give of himself.

4096 Gibson, Frank, & Payne, Raymond. The meaning of low failure rates on parole. Criminologica, 3(2/3):17-19, 1965.

Parole failure rates have little value as evaluation criteria of the parole system because correction systems change their regulations, laws, staff and bases for the selection of inmates from time to time, and are frequently affected by politics. Nevertheless, they continue to be used evaluatively. The national average shows that of all the individuals paroled, one-fourth of the paroles are revoked. Less than that is a low failure rate. In a research project on Georgia's parole system, it was found that only 21 percent white and 15 percent Negroes failed which suggests a successful parole program. Actually, it may mean: a high performance level of the courts, highly-trained parole officers, superior police work, good prison operation, weighted selection of low

risk cases, or the nature of the crime involved. Before authoritative causative factors can be precisely evaluated, the many interacting factors must be carefully examined comparing different jurisdictions and periods of time.

4097 Lejins, Peter P. The criminology program at the University of Maryland. Criminologica, 3(2/3):25-26, 1965.

The criminology program in operation at the University of Maryland under the Department of Sociology is an autonomous undergraduate and graduate unit. Recognition of the need for education in criminology exists but there is no general agreement on the programming. The Criminology Program of the Department of Sociology offers the undergraduate and graduate students the opportunity to study the problems of crime and delinquency viewing them from the modern social science point of view, attempting to understand reasons and motivations of delinquent behavior, and, with understanding, developing techniques for eliminating the problems. They develop criminological and correctional insight, and the information is systematized so that it can be passed on to other agencies.

4098 Lopez-Rey, Manuel. The functions of social workers in penal institutions. Criminologica, 3(2/3):27-33, 1965.

The social worker in the penal institution directs the offender to the social adaptation and rehabilitation of a law-abiding and self-supporting life. The social worker's functions are directed toward the offender and his family, seeking to make pre-release care effective, to minimize aftercare, and make the individual more self-supporting. Cooperation from outside organizations and associations must be enlisted, and the institutionalized treatment should be guided and controlled to protect society and the offender and help him to develop a sense of social responsibility. Social workers should receive training in family and group relations, criminal law, fundamentals of criminology, and medico-psychological subject matter.

4099 Hippchen, Leonard J. Basis of an interaction approach in treatment of minor offenders. Criminologica, 3(2/3):34-36, 1965.

A number of demonstration projects and programs have given support to the hypothesis that social interaction or therapeutic community approach is better than other, older approaches. The Provo Experimental Project illustrates the social interaction approach for treatment of social deviants, and the Maxwell Jones Social Rehabilitation Unit near London, England and U. S. Air Force 3320 Retraining Group at Amarillo, Texas exemplify the more extensive community therapy approach. Basic assumptions behind the social interaction or the therapeutic community are that man has potential for growth, that the natural process of this growth is self-actualization and socialization which proceeds through the interaction process, and an opportunity-providing social environment encourages growth, while a rejecting social environment may cause a breakdown in communication between the individual and his environment. The major operational approaches of the therapeutic community in providing the means for resolving the offender's problem are a trusting environment, an understanding staff, the means for study and self-diagnoses, and the opportunities for learning new self-concepts and developing various basic skills. With increasing effectiveness of the approaches suggested, it is logical that more research should test its scientific and operational validity. More wide-scale application of the concepts, especially in the treatment of minor offenders in correctional institutions, is recommended.

4100 Winters, Glenn R. The Utah Juvenile Court Act of 1965. Utah Law Review, 9(3): 509-517, 1965.

One of the outstanding features of the Utah Juvenile Court Act of 1965 is the method of selection of juvenile court judges. A Juvenile Court Commission was established which nominates two candidates for each bench vacancy. From these candidates, the governor makes an appointment. The Act states that: juvenile courts shall have the same status as district courts; juvenile court judges rank equally with district court judges; salary, retirement benefits, and physical facilities should be the same; and citizens advisory committees should be appointed to consult with the judges and assist them in promoting better community relations. Also provided in the Act is the tightening of legal safeguards which protect the Constitutional and legal rights of children by limiting the length of time a child may be held in detention without a court order, by requiring a record of juvenile court hearings, by guaranteeing the right to counsel in the juvenile court, and by the right to self-appointed counsel for persons unable to employ an attorney. The ultimate solution would be the unification of the court system which would obviate cross-jurisdictional problems.

4101 O'Connell,John D., & Larsen, C. Dean. Detention, arrest, and Salt Lake City police practices. Utah Law Review, 9(3):593-625, 1965.

The law of arrest without a warrant, according to common law and state statutes, is that an officer may arrest for misdemeanor only if the offense is committed in his presence and if the arrest is made immediately or upon close pursuit. Where a felony is involved, arrest without a warrant may be made when the offense is committed in the presence of an officer or upon probable cause. It is generally conceded that persons may be legally detained temporarily for purposes of interrogation where there is no probable cause. And, since detention is a knowledgeable submission to authority or threat, there is no detention where consent is present. However, where consent is not present, it raises many problems in the area of unreasonable interference with constitutional rights. A study of police practices in Salt Lake City was conducted to provide a basis for the evaluation of the current state of the law and the various alternatives in the light of law enforcement problems. From this survey it was apparent that: (1) the police did not flout the law; (2) crime conditions in Salt Lake City had not reached the point where law enforcement officers felt compelled to take illegal short-cuts to protect the community; (3) the state of law in Utah was amorphous enough that clear cut rules were few in number; (4) while there is no authority from an officer to detain a person for the purpose of gathering intelligence, in some instances, it can be done under cover of police power; (5) there is apparent authority to detain to make inquiry of suspicious persons although this authority has not been clearly defined; (6) detention for initial crime investigation has been considered under certain conditions a reasonable exercise of police power under emergency conditions; (7) and the distinction between arrest for misdemeanor and felonies should be eliminated lest law enforcement be paralyzed by the unrealistic stricture of the crime having to be committed in the presence of an officer to permit him to make an arrest without warrant.

4102 In three more states: citizens demand court modernization. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 49(9):125-126, 1965.

The Citizens' Conference on Courts in Arkansas, South Dakota, and Missouri recommended that the entire state court system be modernized. This could be accomplished by establishing an administrative office under the Supreme Court, and forming a separate commission to receive and investigate all charges relating to judicial discipline and removal.

4103 Garfield, Theodore G., Carmody, David W., Morris, Carl F., & others. What court reform can do for you: improving the image of the judge, the lawyer, and the organized bar. (Part of a symposium sponsored by The National Conference of Bar Presidents in cooperation with the American Judicature Society, August 1965 in Miami Beach, Florida.) Journal of the American Judicature Society, 49(7):133-142, 1965.

The changing times require that antiquated and inefficient judicial systems be reformed and upgraded. It is necessary that courts be unified and a more efficient administrative system be established. Judges, lawyers, and bar associations, by active and cooperative participation with citizens' conferences can do a great deal in securing the needed legislation to accomplish their reforms.

4104 Cox, Joyce, Kimball, Charles A., Voorhees, Theodore, & others. What court reform can do for you: improving relations with the media, community leaders, legislatures, governors. (Part of a symposium sponsored by The National Conference of Bar Presidents in cooperation with the American Judicature Society, August 1965.) Journal of the American Judicature Society, 49(7): 143-153, 1965.

In order for the public to be better informed on the efforts of the legal profession toward reform, the cooperation of all news media is essential. Public relations activities should be increased and material provided to the media to inspire in them, and in the public, confidence in the profession and the achievements sought. The cooperation of the media is essential to the realization of the ultimate goals. Since the reform of a state judicial system is for the public good, the full support and cooperation of community leaders is desirable and necessary for success. The feeling of participation and of a proprietary interest in the judicial reform strengthens the rapport between the profession and the leaders of a community and assures them that the reforms advocated are not for the selfish advantage of the profession. It is similarly necessary for the bar associations to develop proper relationships with key legislative personnel and governors and pursue through their lobby, with the support of citizens' committees, the selling of their programs to individual legislators and governors to enlist their sympathetic support of the overall objectives.

4105 Miller, Henry. Characteristics of AFDC families. Social Service Review, 39(4):399-409, 1965.

Certain vital questions concerning the characteristics of Aid for Dependent Children recipient families remain unanswered. These families are generally large, fatherless and, by definition, poor. What is it about these troublesome families that should be changed? Is there really anything very different about them at all? If not, what is the meaning of the complex rehabilitative programs? If there are differences, how should they be used to formulate policy and build therapeutic programs? Real, solid information about AFDC families is needed to describe exactly what AFDC families are like, and as a basis for a specific program of rehabilitative attention. Specific characteristics that must be given particular consideration are: general characteristics such as income, population distribution, and size; deviancy data such as juvenile delinquency rates, mental illness and retardation incidence, and alcoholism and illegitimacy statistics; and family life-style data, such as values, goals, attitudes, and child rearing. It is the last type of data, the family life-style, that will provide the most constructive directions for effective rehabilitative social action programs.

4106 My daughter--the "policeman." Ebony, October 1965, p. 82-84.

The daughter of a police officer has followed her father's footsteps. She is a policewoman. Though she carries a revolver and is skilled in its use, she will probably never have occasion to use it. Her job is to patrol night club districts in the dense Washington, D. C., uptown area, where she frequently checks theaters for truants, and liquor parlors for violation of the ban on liquor sales to minors. She also provides assistance for other oppressed individuals: prostitutes, drug addicts, and drunks.

4107 Meyer, Hartwig. Zur gesetzlichen Regelung der unechten Unterlassungsdelikte? (Should provisions concerning delicta commissionis per omissionem be added to the Criminal Code?) Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 48(5):247-253, 1965.

Paragraph 13 of the 1962 German draft of a Criminal Code reads: "Commission by omission: he who fails to avert the definitionally required norm specified by a penal statutory provision may be punished as a principal or accessory if he has a legal obligation to avert the harm and his behavior, under the circumstances, is tantamount to the commission of the criminal offense in question." This definition is incorrect, because: (1) the definition of delicta commissionis per omissionem is based on the erroneous idea that offenses committed per omissionem and offenses, the legal definition of which requires a specific effect, are identical; (2) paragraph 13 does not cover all offenses which may be committed by omission; (3) even with regard to the criminal offenses it does cover, it is either worthless or incorrect, depending on how one interprets "is tantamount." It does not seem that a general definition of delicta commissionis per omissionem can be found. Nor does it seem desirable to deal with this group of offenses in the part of the Criminal Code concerning specific offenses. Therefore, provisions concerning delicta commissionis per omissionem should not be inserted in the Code.

4108 American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965. 227 p. $2.50

At the 1964 annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in Montreal, December 1964, papers were presented on research in criminology, the role of the police in a democratic society, the sex offender, victimology, and the female offender. Also included were papers on self-concept and delinquency-proneness, delinquent and non-delinquent value orientation and opportunity awareness, similarities in components of female and male delinquency, and the development of a criminality level index.

CONTENTS: Records matching as a technique for social research: an illustrative case; Mental health consultation with street gang workers; Rate of success in institutional treatment; Treatment variables in non-linear prediction; Patterns of violence in San Juan; Self-concept and delinquency proneness; Delinquent and non-delinquent value orientation and opportunity; The development of a criminality level index; The attitudes of offenders toward occupations in the administration of justice; The preventive role of the police in juvenile delinquency; The personality of the police officer; The police dilemma in England and America; Controversial areas in 20th century policing; Quest for quality training in police work; A spectrum of sexual problems found in an out-patient setting; Psychosexual development in the anti-social character; The sex offender: report on the New Jersey experiment; The correctional rejuvenation of restitution to victim of crime; Victim compensation in crimes of personal violence; A modest proposal to insure justice for crime victims; Father-daughter incest: treatment of a family; Typologies of delinquent girls: some alternative approaches; Divergence of attitudes toward constituted authority between male and female felony inmates; Similarities in components of female and male delinquency: implications for sex-role theory.

4109 Simpson, Jon E., Van Arsdol, Maurice D., Jr., & Sabagh, Georges. Records matching as a technique for social research: an illustrative case. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L Newman Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 1-12. $2.50

The integration of the record systems of major data collecting systems with data sources at the community level, although neglected by sociologists who favor survey procedures, opens new avenues of investigation and provides a full range of information. Record matching facilitates a more precise matching of cases than can be achieved with a single data source. Illustrating record matching techniques, cases of juvenile delinquents taken from the records of the Los Angeles County Probation Department were matched with respective returns for these delinquents and their families, households, and siblings from the 1960 census of population and housing. The project demonstrated that two disparate systems can be linked

successfully even though not designed to collect comparable data. Record matching procedures provide comparative information concerning delinquents and the general population on the variables included in the census returns and should facilitate an evaluation of some current explanations of delinquent behavior. Also, applications of the method should be consistent with a wide variety of substantive interests.

4110 Chwast, Jacob. Mental health consultation with street gang workers. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 13-21. $2.50

For the past 12 years, a mental health consultation service has been provided at the Educational Alliance, a community center located on the lower east side of New York City. The services of a psychologist, psychiatrist, and three psychiatric caseworkers have been provided to street gang workers at several levels of the agency's operation in an attempt to provide better understanding of the gang worker and to examine staff relationships impinging upon direct service delivered to gang children. It has been an interpersonal service of great utility and it has generated new and creative techniques for working with gang children.

4111 Ciale, Justin. Rate of success in institutional treatment. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 23-28. $2.50

Scientists are concerned with: (1) the effectiveness of penal institutions in preventing recidivism, and (2) what factors are most significantly associated with recidivism and non-recidivism. In this connection, there is an ongoing project examining the total population admitted to St. Vincent de Paul, a federal penitentiary in Canada, between July 1954 and December 1959. Some of these inmates were later transferred to the Federal Training Center, a treatment institution with a program based on trades training. In the time concerned, nearly 70 percent of the ex-prisoners had recidivated. Recidivism appears to be associated with prior juvenile and adult criminal records, trade training does not seem to prevent it, and its probability varies according to the crimes committed.

4112 Grygier, Tadeusz. Treatment variables in non-linear prediction. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p.29-42. $2.50

One of the goals of science is the prediction of human behavior so that each person may be treated individually, but on a scientific basis. The major methods of prediction are the Burgess Method, the linear regression and social progression models, the Glueck Method, the association analysis technique, and predictive attribute analysis. All of the methods except predictive attribute analysis are inefficient and have severe limitations. The predictive attribute analysis demonstrates that treatment variables do matter, and it does show where treatment efforts should be concentrated. However, this method is not the last word in prediction methodology. Although this method may become outdated shortly, what can be done now is to improve on "experience" and "trial and error." Since science is uncertain, legal safeguards must not be abandoned nor must there be interference in the lives of people. Every method has its limitations and to make more of a method than has been proved is unscientific and dangerous.

4113 Wallace, Samuel E. Patterns of violence in San Juan. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 43-48. $2.50

A study made by the Social Science Research Center of the University of Puerto Rico of interpersonal violence with the aggressor, the victim, and the audience making up the social situation which was based on data collected in 988 situations involving 1,049 victims and 1,189 aggressors, indicates that violent behavior does not take place in a vacuum. Preliminary findings seem to justify the social unit as the essential unit, rather than the lone aggressor.

4114 Donald, Ernest P., & Dinitz, Simon. Self-concept and delinquency proneness. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 49-59. $2.50

To ascertain the use of a self-concept orientation in identifying a veering of boys at the threshhold age of adolescence toward or away from delinquency and the place self-theory occupies in current sociological formulations regarding delinquent behavior, a series of follow-up studies (1955-1960) was made. Sixth grade white boys from high delinquency areas nominated by their teachers as "good" boys, and a group of sixth grade white boys from the same classrooms and areas designated by their teachers as "headed for delinquency" were distinguished by their responses to certain self-concept items. The answers to the self-concept questions were so different, an item analysis was not made. In 1957, a schedule containing 56 self-concept items, among others, was administered to sixth graders in selected high and low delinquency areas of Columbus, Ohio. Again, the answers were markedly diverse so that an item analysis was not made, but a favorable and an unfavorable direction of self-concept was related to the teachers' evaluation and to other measures. The boys with a favorable self-concept held the line against delinquency during a four year follow-up period. Self-concept is an important factor and must be measured when trying to discover delinquency-proneness. It does not seem possible that American sociologists can explain delinquency without including self-theory.

4115 Landis, Judson R., & Scarpitti, Frank R. Delinquent and non-delinquent value orientation and opportunity awareness. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p.61-69. $2.50

An attempt was made to test selected aspects of Albert Cohen's theory that delinquent behavior occurs when lower class boys reject middle class values and participate in gangs as a solution to their status problem, and the Cloward-Ohlin theory that delinquent behavior is related to the disparity between level of aspiration and life chances in the opportunity structure. Both theories focus on slum areas of large urban centers. A second purpose of the study was to determine the applicability of the theories to different types of communities such as the small city without great social class, race, and ethnic differences. A schedule of four instruments was administered to middle and lower class white and Negro sixth and ninth graders in Columbus, Ohio, and to white and Negro boys, ages 13 to 18 who were inmates of the Fairfield School for Boys in Lancaster, Ohio. It appears that class-oriented perceptions are modestly related to anti-social behavior in adolescent years and this holds true in the smaller homogeneous communities.

4116 Reckless, Walter C. The development of a criminality level index. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 71-82. $2.50

Sociologists in the United States are aware that officially recorded histories of offenses or deviations are inadequate for the study of criminal behavior. It is also accepted that criminologists are unable to make meaningful and significant comparisons between samples of adult offenders because they lack an instrument to measure the level of criminality in individual cases. A criminality level index has been developed which measures the internalized amount of potential for involvement in crime as an adult. It is assumed that the accumulated residue of social experience created the potential. The residues consist of attitudes and perceptions which can be activated and control the direction of behavior. Eighty-nine items found to be good indicators of attitudes towards the law, legal institutions, and law enforcement officials were selected from the Mylonas "law items." These law items, plus the Socialization Scale of the California Personality Inventory and items constituting Crissman's Moral Judgment scale were administered to inmates in a maximum security prison (Ohio Penitentiary), prisoners in a reformatory, male probationers, labor union members and Mormon males from a western state. As expected, Mormon males made the best showing, labor union members next, and probationers followed. An unfavorable set of residues leads to further criminal involvement. A criminality level index, in addition to being used as a gauge for comparison, would be a useful instrument in selecting cases for probation, maximum or minimum security custody, and therapy.

4117 Weston, Paul B. The attitudes of offenders toward occupations in the administration of justice. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 83-96. $2.50

To determine the attitude of offenders toward the policeman, the district attorney, public defender, judge, and parole officer, a random sample of inmates from the California Medical Facility at Vacaville, the Sacramento Sheriff's Office Branch Jail at Franklin, and the Youth Authority Reception Center at Perkins were interviewed and compared with a control group of students from Sacramento State College. Comparisons were made on the basis of a 32-item, forced-choice questionnaire and the utilization of a simple prestige formula for determining the prestige of the occupations reviewed. The study indicated that the policeman was held in low esteem by the experimental group, evidencing a cause and effect relationship. There is a marked hostility to the arrest-to-release occupations which includes judges and public defenders. There was a favorable attitude toward the parole officer. Less favorable attitudes can be improved, but there is a need for corrective action within the structure of the arrest-to-release occupations charged with the administration of justice. One of the frightening aspects of the study is the early age at which unfavorable attitudes toward positions in government appear to be formed.

4118 Tardif, Guy. The preventive role of the police in juvenile delinquency. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 97-100. $2.50

The crime prevention activities of law enforcement agencies have progressed from those of a physical nature to measures aimed at the redirection of the individual, and the use of casework techniques. With respect to the preventive role of the police in juvenile delinquency, despite isolated efforts made toward a real preventive approach, the resources of the administration of justice are still geared to a punitive approach. The police must concern themselves with scientific research and must be supported in their preventive efforts by scientific disciplines. Delinquency prevention is the frontier of criminology.

4119 Vignola, H. P. The personality of the police officer. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 101-107. $2.50

The qualifications, integrity, and ideals of each police officer determine the efficiency of the police force as a whole. Methods must be found to evaluate and analyze the personality of the police officer, since it may affect his efficiency and the day-to-day social circumstances surrounding his work. This is evaluation with a view to improvement. An experiment was carried out in 1963 in the Montreal Police Department in order to set up a program of police personnel evaluation. The results have been helpful in determining the dimensions of the police personality. The personality of a police officer is shaped during his first few years of service by a strong identification with the group and by acceptance of the values of the group to the detriment of individual personality. This is only a temporary process. It would seem that as a police officer acquires more experience and knowledge, he becomes more independent and individual in his thinking. The value of a group depends on the originality of each of its members, on their different personality traits, and on whether it forms an integrated unity made up of different personalities.

4120 Falk, Gerhard. The police dilemma in England and America. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 109-121. $2.50

The policeman must obtain the education of a professional but, before educational attainment becomes possible, it will be necessary to promote a more favorable attitude toward the police in the minds of the public and the members of the police department themselves. The very nature of police work leads to public and private resentment and the development of negative stereotypes. In England, public views about the police have changed from the resentful attitude due to the education of the British police and the British public about police functions. A study conducted in Los Angeles in 1954 revealed a lack of confidence in the police, whereas a similar study in England in 1955 revealed that the police were favorably regarded by the public. The American police

contribute to the current negative stereotypes by their use of informers and police violence. Generally, American police are poorly trained, although recent developments in police training have made for some improvements both in large cities and small towns. The police departments in America should build a more favorable image in the public mind by trying to overcome the unfavorable stereotype promoted by the mass media, and by improving police training. To avoid the possibility of police violence, interrogative powers should be placed in the hands of lawyers assigned to each police precinct. Firearms should be restricted, as in England. Better relations with children in the community can improve the police image. The use of policewomen can promote better community relations.

4121 Jameson, Samuel H. Controversial areas in 20th century policing: quest for quality training in police work. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 123-133. $2.50

Policing, in any form, is a social instrument. Now the police have an added role in protecting the freedom of self-expression, individual and minority-group civil rights, and the expansion of public services. The police in certain communities are expected and encouraged to devise new techniques to stabilize the community. These constitute one of the controversial areas in 20th century policing. The task of the police officer is becoming more complex, and common sense training is not enough. There is a trend to supplement the training offered at the police academies with education on an academic level; not less than 55 colleges and universities in 20 states offer curricula leading to academic degrees, and 26 schools in five states extend terminal programs in law enforcement. There is, however, much resistance from academic quarters. California has succeeded in putting into force certain minimum instruction in addition to the training of police and sheriff's academies. The Los Angeles Police Department and Sheriff's Department have, by selective recruitment and training, maintained a sound and stable police force. Preparation of the police force necessitates both "training" and "education." A post-academic and post-police academy training program geared to the tenets of the behavioral sciences is imperative to attain a professional level of training in law enforcement.

4122 Turner, R. E. A spectrum of sexual problems found in an out-patient setting. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 135-142. $2.50

It is important to examine the spectrum of sexual problems found in a psychiatrict out-patient setting because the accumulation of a number of specific problems permits a clearer description of the phenomenology. The Forensic Clinic, an out-patient unit of the Mental Health Branch of the Ontario Department of Health set up as a division of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, has cases referred to it by order of the court and by the provincial probation service of Ontario, for examination, diagnosis and treatment. These cases may be assessed as sex deviates or sex offenders. In the first six months of 1964, 89 cases were diagnosed as suffering from sexual deviation, and, of these, homosexual cases outnumbered the combined cases of exhibitionism and pedophilia. The latter two types were studied and classified so as to clarify some parts of the spectrum. There is need for similar studies of the homosexual problem and other groups of sexual deviates as well as non-sexual offenders whose criminal acts are rooted in sexual problems. If there is no danger to the community and a potential for treatment, such persons should remain in the community. Research is also needed with respect to the potentially dangerous sexual offender so as to develop special facilities for their custody and treatment. With further clarification of phenomena and clinical features, there can be a more precise opinion offered to the courts and a better treatment of such offenders.

4123 Galardo, A. T. Psychosexual development in the antisocial character. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 143-149. $2.50

Social scientists in criminology should not limit themselves to a study of the sexual offender, but should study the sexual behavior of all offenders. The sexual offense is an end product. There is a larger perspective; sexual behavior should be properly situated in the genetic and structural psychosexual development of man. Offenders are grouped according to anti-social acts and judged in a legal frame of reference, but such legal and social judgments may be far from the most important. Clinical experience with persistent offenders in a Quebec penitentiary was obtained in three separate studies involving 410 offenders, excluding sexual offenders not legally charged as such, falling into three groups: primary delinquents; secondary delinquents; and offenders who are latecomers to crime. Both primary and secondary groups are persistent offenders. The studies indicate that in individuals where seriously disturbed psychosocial development results in persistent anti-social behavior from childhood, culminating in an adult criminal career, a disturbed sexual development is also likely to be found in the majority. This manifests itself in sexually deviant behavior in spite of the fact that most of them will never be arrested for sexual offenses. Many sexual offenders are otherwise nondelinquent.

4124 Brancale, Ralph. The sex offenders: report on the New Jersey development. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 151-158. $2.50

The New Jersey Sex Law deals with sex offenders who have committed an overt sex crime in the physical sense; it includes only those offenses overtly sexual in nature. It represents the combined efforts of experts in the fields of law, medicine, penology, and sociology. The Law attempts to respect constitutional rights and avoid a witchhunt psychology. Mandatory screening is provided for all sex offenders convicted of major sex crimes. A central clinic has the responsibility of differentiating cases which have psychiatric implications and cases which suffer from a pattern of repetitive pathology. In 16 years of operation, one-half of all convicted sex offenders have been recommended for probationary status. Where recommendation for institutionalization is made, this becomes mandatory upon the court and the offender is admitted to a state hospital where, after satisfactory progress, parole may be recommended. This legislation, despite administrative difficulties, is enlightened in penological practices and the results are very good. Only about one percent of the offenders previously placed under the statute and treated on an ambulatory or institutional basis seem to have committed new offenses.

4125 Schafer, Stephen. The correctional rejuvenation of restitution to victim of crime. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 159-168. $2.50

The conventional arguments for restitution to victims of crime rest on the recognition of an obligation for compensation for the harm caused by a criminal offense; an obligation of the offender and perhaps of the society which failed to provide protection against the crime. This approach reduces its understanding to a concept of damages and a copying of civil law provisions. Only in rare cases is there any provision for compensation to the victim provided by any legal system. In the development of a universalistic approach to the crime problem, criminal law has neglected full consideration of the interest of the individual victim. Restitution should be part of the criminal and correctional procedures; it should be imposed as part of the sentence so that it could become an institution of the criminal law. The idea of state compensation based on fines would degrade restitution to a position outside the scope of judgment of crime and correction of the criminal. It would not aid the reform of the criminal but merely exempt him from his obligation. To see how far an offender was prepared to try to compensate his victim, an inmate population of 819 prisoners in Florida sentenced for criminal homicide, assault or theft with violence, was studied from July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963 using official records and a random sample of 55 interviews. Most of those who committed homicide wished they could make reparation. The attitude of those who could not understand their wrongdoing was due to a lack of understanding of the referent factors of their crime. Restitution cannot replace punishment.

4126 Wolfgang, Marvin E. Victim compensation in crimes of personal violence. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 169-180. $2.50

The idea of compensation for injuries sustained by victims of criminal assault may be found in primitive cultures, in the early history of western civilization, before the state assumed responsibility for adjudication in criminal cases, and, to some extent, in contemporary law. There is justification for suggesting that the offender himself make restitution, and if this concept of personal reparation were added to the concepts of deterrence and reformation, a new therapeutic element would reduce further criminality. However, the immediate and most practical reform of the criminal law is that the obligation to the victim rests on society which fails to protect the victim, and that the state can effectively compensate the victim. The combination of several principles inherent in federal and state workmen's compensation laws and in the Swedish Penal Code provide support for victim compensation by the state in crimes of personal violence. If state compensation is adopted, some system for measuring the harm is required. Recent research conducted to provide a more valid index of crime and delinquency offers some suggestions for obtaining scores of gravity of physical injury that can be translated into cost in money values.

4127 Starrs, James E. A modest proposal to insure justice for crime victims. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 181-189. $2.50

A system of private insurance to compensate victims of crime would be advantageous in that benefits could be offered at moderate costs; benefits would be payable immediately and without regard to the rehabilitative needs of the offender. The system would be voluntary and, hence, not subject to legal challenge. All that would be required to have such a system would be to have legislation prohibiting the exclusion of crime victims from the benefits of existing coverage in insurance policies. A "major occupational" policy or rider similar to the "major medical expense" rider would entitle the crime victim to benefits approximating his wages. A "pain and suffering" rider could be attached to any existing insurance policy as a method of alleviating just losses. A private insurance plan is more in keeping with the American tradition than government intervention.

4128 Kennedy, Miriam, & Cormier, Bruno M. Father-daughter incest: treatment of a family. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 191-196. $2.50

A study was made of 20 families in which there was father-daughter incest. In nine cases, the incest was consummated. In all the families, the father was essentially noncriminal and not otherwise sexually perverse. The fathers were not sentenced to prison, but were placed on probation and remained in the community. Some did not appear in court at all. The cases were seen as family problems and were treated as such. Incest is the culmination of a growing crisis in family relationships. It affects all members of the family concerned and all play their part in implementing it, in its disclosure, and in its eventual outcome. Appropriate roles must be established to reconstruct the families. In the families studied, there was no recurrence and an improvement was noted in the functioning of the members of the family, particularly the daughter. Once incest is discovered, recidivism is rare. A majority of such incestuous cases can be successfully handled without recourse to a prison sentence.

4129 Butler, Edgar W., & Adams, Stuart N. Typologies of delinquent girls: some alternative approaches. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 197-208. $2.50

In order to develop a meaningful scheme for the classification of delinquent girls into differential treatment modalities, a representative sample of 139 girls placed in the Las Palmas School for Girls was given a psychiatric evaluation prior to institutional assignment. The Interpersonal Maturity Level, or I-level, typology developed by Sullivan, Grant and Warren, which assumes the existence of seven definable types in a hierarchy, the integrating concept of which is interpersonal maturation, was introduced into the classification procedure. An objective means of determining the I-level was a necessity because without it too many misassignments were made for efficient use. On the basis of a Q-factor analysis and evaluation of 155 inventory items of the Jessness Psychological Inventory completed by each girl at intake, three major types of girls were labeled: the disturbed-neurotic, the immature-impulsive, and the covert-manipulator. There was a failure to objectify I-levels because there was no consistent relationship between the typologies but this finding was offset by the discovery of the covert-manipulators, which was a significant gain. Although conventional therapeutic techniques were not successful with most girls, the I-levels were found to have practical significance in deciding upon alternative treatment modalities and for the allocation of custodial and treatment staff. More thought should be given to the problem of assignment of types to treatment modalities.

4130 Kay, Barbara A., & Schultz, Christine G. Divergence of attitudes toward constituted authorities between male and female felony inmates. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 209-216. $2.50

To determine whether male and female prisoners were significantly differentiated in their attitudes regarding the law and moral values, a structured schedule was administered to 355 men (Ohio Penitentiary) and 258 women (Ohio Reformatory). The schedule contained a section on social and criminal background, Mylonas Attitudes toward the Law and Legal Institutions Scale, the Crissman Moral Judgments Scale, and the Gough Socialization Scale. The Mylonas and Crissman Scales were computer analyzed in terms of Critical Ratio. Statistically significant differences were found in the majority of law items between male and female prisoners, showing that women have a more unfavorable attitude toward law and legal institutions than men. No significant differences were found in 75 percent of the 50 moral judgment items. The more antagonistic attitude toward the law on the part of female prisoners may be explained by the special adverse selection of women prisoners in the arrest-to-commitment process, and that the criminal procedure is more traumatizing to women than to male offenders.

4131 Clark, Shirley Merritt. Similarities in components of female and male delinquency: implications for sex-role theory. In: American Society of Criminology. Interdisciplinary problems in criminology: papers of the American Society of Criminology, 1964, edited by Walter C. Reckless and Charles L. Newman. Louisville, Kentucky, 1965, p. 217-227. $2.50

To make a systematic comparison of sex differences of female and male delinquents relative to selected social and behavioral components, official data and questionnaire responses were collected from 200 girls who were the first admissions to the Girls School, Delaware, Ohio, and 428 boys who were the first admissions to the Fairfield School for Boys. The selected components of behavior were extensiveness of delinquency, companionship, onset age, socialization, and self-concept. While the major offenses committed by the sexes are different, there is much greater extensiveness and versatility of the delinquent behavior in the girls. The amount of delinquency is very similar to that of the males studied. Companionship seems to be as much a part of the delinquent act for the girls as for the boys. There were slight differences in age of onset of delinquent behavior. If other research confirms this homogeneity in characteristics of delinquent boys and girls, theories about the delinquency of girls based on offenses in the sexual area and explained by the specific impact of puberty may have to be revised. The prevalent attitude of a less serious delinquent involvement of the girl as compared to the boy due to societally-approved parental control and protectiveness is incongruous with the image presented here. The image is more congruous with sex role theories that acknowledge the emancipation of women.

4132 U. S. Children's Bureau. Juvenile court statistics, 1964. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1965, 20 p. (Statistical Series No. 83)

Statistics in this report represent the volume of children's cases which were disposed of by the juvenile courts in the United States in 1964. They include the number of delinquency cases, manner of handling, rate, percent change, reason for referral, disposition, traffic cases, trends in delinquency and traffic cases, and dependency and neglect cases.

CONTENTS: Summary of findings; Sources of data; Definition of terms; Summary tables; Delinquency cases; Traffic cases; Trend table on delinquency and traffic cases; Dependency and neglect cases; Appendix tables.

4133 Schroeder, E. K. C. Het nieuwe kinderstrafrecht. (The new criminal law concerning juveniles.) Sociaal Contact, 14(6):141-148, 1965.

The central idea in the Dutch legislation concerning juveniles is education. The most important new provisions are: (1) juveniles under 12 years old can no longer be the object of a criminal prosecution, only civil law measures can be imposed; (2) the judge may pronounce a conviction without imposing a sentence because of the trivialness of the offense and the personality of the offender; (3) if necessary, juveniles may be committed to special institutions for treatment of extremely maladjusted children; (4) a new form of punishment has been introduced which deprives the offender of his liberty for at least four hours and not exceeding 14 days; and (5) the juvenile court judge is given discretion in combining penalties and pronouncing deferred sentences and parole.

4134 de Smidt, J. Th, & de Bruin, M.P. Tekeningen bij stravonnissen uit Zieriksee, XVIe-XVIIIe eeuw. (Illustrations made in the files on criminal law sentences in the town of Zieriksee, 16th-18th century.) Verslagen en Mededeelingen, 12(3):609-643, 1965.

A picture history of punishment practices in the small Dutch town of Zieriksee is given by presenting an anthology of sentences registered in the files on criminal sentences, as well as the illustrations that were occasionally added to these by court clerks.

4135 Gough, Harrison, G., Wenk, Ernest A., & Rozynko, Vitali V. Parole outcome as predicted from the CPI, the MMPI, and a base expectancy table. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 70(6):432-441, 1965.

Parole outcomes for an initial sample of 183 violators and 261 nonviolators, and a cross-validity sample of 130 violators and 165 nonviolators were predicted from demographic and personal data. The best source of prediction in the cross-validity sample was the California Youth Authority Base Expectancy index. The best combination was given by an equation including the index, the socialization, self-control, and communality scales of the CPI with a negative weighting. Conceptual analysis of the equation from the CPI, MMPI, and CPI plus MMPI revealed a clear dimension of psychological meaning, one having significance for normal as well as for deviant behavior.

4136 Bruggemeijer, B. Geestelijke verzorging in de strafgestichten. (Religious care in correctional institutions.) Maandschrift voor het Gevangeniswezen, 17(5):57-59, 1965.

Religious care in correctional institutions is necessarily subject to regulations. This contributes to the erroneous idea that religion is confined to church, whereas, in fact, it permeates all life. Thus, it can be said that by his mere presence in the institution, not only in religious services but in all phases of corrections, the minister or chaplain performs a most important part of his task.

4137 von Zelst, A. C. M. Penitentiaire jeugdzorg in de Huizen van Bewaring. (Treatment of young offenders in pre-trial detention.) Maandschrift voor het Gevangeniswezen, 17(5): 63-68, 1965.

"Treatment" is any systematic and purposeful activity directed toward promoting resocialization of convicted prisoners. A person in pre-trial detention has not been convicted and, therefore, may not be subjected to involuntary treatment. Many of them, however, have already confessed, and feel a need for help which they should not be denied.

4138 De vrije-tijksbesteding in de strafgestichten. (Recreation in correctional institutions.) Maandschrift voor het Gevangeniswezen, 17(5):69-72, 1965.

During a meeting of Belgian and Dutch corrections officials, it was generally agreed that recreation in correctional institutions has the following purposes: (1) improvement of physical health of the inmates; (2) character-building; (3) improvement of interpersonal relations and of adjustment to society; (4) improvement of group morale; (5) cultural education of the inmates; and (6) relaxation.

4139 Geerds, Friedrich. Über strafprozessuale Massnahmen, insbesondere Entnahme von Blutproben bei Verdacht der Trunkenheit am Steuer. (On measures to be taken in criminal procedure, in particular blood tests in case of suspicion of driving while intoxicated.) Goltdammer's Archiv für Strafrecht, 1965(11): 321-341, 1965.

Under Paragraph 81a of the German Code of Criminal Procedure, a physician is permitted to take blood samples without the consent of the accused for the purpose of ascertaining facts which are important for the proceeding, providing it would not be detrimental to his health. Under Paragraph 81c, persons other than the accused, if they may be called as witnesses, may be subjected to the same procedure with the same qualifications. In the latter case, the self-incrimination privilege applies. The judge should order blood samples unless the results of the investigation would be endangered by delay, in which case the prosecution and police official may issue the order. Taking blood samples should not be permitted in cases of suspicion of petty offenses, if the accused is not strongly suspected, or if the measure is not indispensable for the exploration of the truth (at present, this requirement applies only to persons other than the accused).

4140 Zwezerijnen, J. J. A. Provo-gedrag. (Behavior of "provos".) Nederlands tijdschrift voor Criminologie, 7(4):83-97, 1965.

"Provos" are a certain category of Dutch beatniks who derive their name from the word "provocation." "Provos" are not prepared to accept an existence which follows ordinary patterns prescribed by society. They seek a way of life which has as much excitement as possible. Offenses against property does not constitute a category apart from aggressive "provo"-behavior. These views are not inconsistent with the results of a recent study showing that "provos" identify less than the control group with the norm of seeking a successful career, and they engaged in less traditional patterns of recreation, but identified more with their friends.

4141 Silver, Albert W., & Derr, John A comparison of selected personality variables between parents of delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 22(1):49-50, 1966.

A study was made comparing matched groups of 40 adolescent delinquents and 40 non-delinquent adolescents on the PALS test while their parents were tested with an abbreviated individual I. Q. test, the Symonds Picture Test, an abbreviated standard Rorschach, and the Harrower Multiple Choice Rorschach Test. Parents of non-delinquents manifested a significantly better adjustment level on the Harrower Rorschach but the other tests failed to reveal significant differences between the two groups.

4142 Campbell, Ross W. The attorney in juvenile court. Michigan State Bar Journal, 44(11):11-17, 58-59, 1965.

Under the 1958 Michigan Juvenile Code, the juvenile court was created as a division of the probate court and its proceedings were not deemed to be criminal proceedings. The court's power is not invoked by the need of a child for treatment, but rather by whether or not a child falls within the category of delinquency, neglect, or wayward minor cases as set down by the provisions of the Juvenile Code. The Code provides specifications for the intake process, detention, and pre-hearing procedures, and for the appointment of an attorney to represent the interests of the child. The court may conduct the hearings in an informal manner, and may exclude the general public from the hearing. Delinquency and neglect cases are subject to jurisdictional and dispositional hearings. Due process must be observed in both, but the rules of evidence tend to be more relaxed in the dispositional hearing. Provisions are made for petitioning a rehearing where it is warranted by a change of circumstances, and for an appeal to the circuit court. The role of the attorney in this court is not to provide successful resistance to the court, but to assess the circumstances of the individual case; the nature of the offense, the child, and the parents. In this way he is able to evaluate

the ability of the court to successfully treat the basic problems which exist for the child. He must then provide counsel to his client to contest or not to contest the petition, whichever he feels is in the best interests of his client. The attorney's awareness of the effect of his counsel upon the life of his client is a valuable safeguard in the performance of a grave responsibility.

4143 Youth crime: some suggested treatments. U. S. News and World Report, November 15, 1965, p. 46-47.

As the rate of serious crimes committed by persons under 18 years of age continues to soar and outpace the population growth by 2 to 1, law-enforcement officials, nationwide, are beginning to raise the question as to whether it is now time to cease treating young outlaws as juvenile pranksters and treat them as criminals. The laws which are intended to protect youngsters are in fact sheltering hardened criminals. Some of the steps advocated at the Federal Bar Association convention in Chicago were that a distinction be made between juvenile delinquency and youthful criminality; that a more realistic approach is to treat youthful criminals like adult criminals; that they be fingerprinted; that the cloak of secrecy be lifted from their records and their names publicized to act as a possible deterrent to future crimes; and that a separate court be set up for youths between the ages of 16 and 21 whose sophistication, records, and actions indicate that they have become a menace to the community.

4144 Turner, William W. Crime is too big for the F.B.I.: an ex-agent sums up. Nation, 201(15):322-328, 1965.

The myths of Edgar Hoover as the giant and the F. B. I. as the supreme crime-busting agency of the country are exploded. The F. B. I. has consistently and deliberately avoided entering into the battle to deter major criminal activities and apprehend major criminals and has failed to recognize the Mafia organization for the supreme crime syndicate it is. Mr. Hoover himself has persisted in his opposition to the establishment of a national crime commission to handle the gigantic task of dealing with organized crime as represented by the Cosa Nostra. The F.B.I. is regarded as inadequately organized to cope with large scale criminal syndication and, at best, is only equipped to deal with crime as it existed in the 20's and 30's.

4145 Rosenheim, Margaret K. The child and his day in court. Child Welfare, 45(1):17-27, 1965.

While what the "child and his day in court" means to the lawyer, the judge, and the parents are considered, it is basically what it means to the social worker that is of prime consideration here. Where delinquency is involved the social workers appear to recognize and endorse most of the developments in delinquency law. However, the picture of social work opinion shifts when the attention shifts from delinquency to neglect. Because of the current adversary system, the social work agency in the area of cases of neglect is greatly handicapped in presenting their side and evidence in court. It is therefore recommended that there be a joint hiring of an attorney and the social worker by a committee of agencies for the purpose of referral to and presentation by this duo of all the participating agencies' potential neglect cases. Such collaboration would: (1) permit access to services too costly for an individual agency to sustain; (2) establish common criteria for court referral; (3) produce a superior level of legal service and a common standard of representation; (4) provide means to identify cases that should be appealed; (5) offer a mechanism for interprofessional education; and (6) lead to a clarification of neglect concept and the development of law in this field. The collaboration of the professions would assist in the presentation of social agency information without running afoul of the hearsay rule and would lead to a better definition of the "best interests" of the child.

4146 Junker, Howard. Smut hunters: the new jurisprudery. Nation, 201(16):358-360, 1965.

The assertion of the Citizens for Decent Literature, Inc., that they are not smut hunters but are organized to stimulate the authorities to arrest, prosecute, and convict those who dispense pornography is intended to avoid the liberal backlash usually attendant upon vigilante tactics. The CDL insists that it is against fanaticism and censorship, publishes no list of forbidden books, and does not encourage boycotts (which have been declared illegal). However, it does expend its efforts to extend the power of the obscenity laws by requiring jury trials in all cases brought to court because the jury can best assess offending materials on the basis of known "community standards". It employs the one-man boycott by bringing

individual pressure on a store or newsstand. The CDL proclamation that for every freedom there is a corresponding responsibility. Its actions in the field only serve to increase the necessity for the defense of freedom of speech as an absolute.

4147 Moore, Marvin M. Unrealistic abortion laws. Criminal Law Bulletin, 1(10):3-13, 1965.

The laws in nearly all American jurisdictions provide that one who performs an illegal abortion is guilty of a felony and the termination of a pregnancy is permitted only when necessary to preserve the mother's life. While in 1964 more than 1.2 million abortions were performed in this country under aseptic conditions by the women themselves, by incompetent midwives, and by doctors who must operate with secrecy, the prosecution of an abortionist was a rare occurrence. The many objections to the revision of these laws are considered and discounted, and the adoption of an abortion act is recommended which provides that: (1) it shall be lawful for a licensed physician to terminate a pregnancy if he believes it necessary to prevent grave impairment of the physical or mental health of the mother, if the child will be born with a grave physical or mental defect, or if the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest; (2) permission be certified by a committee of three licensed physicians in writing that the circumstances are justified and the certification is filed prior to the performance of the abortion in a licensed hospital; (3) the pregnancy may be interrupted after the 16th week of gestation; (4) justification of an abortion under this act is an affirmative defense with the burden on the accused to prove same. A provision is provided to protect Catholic practitioners who, because of conscientious objection, fail to advise or perform an abortion declared legal under the act. Unless the need for legislation is recognized, the performance of illegal abortions will continue unabated with the attendant misery and mortality.

4148 Radaelli, Uberto. Lo specialista e l'educatore in istituto di trattamento. (The specialist and the educator in a rehabilitative institute.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 12(7/8):1-5, 1965.

The problem of integrating the role of the specialist with the role of the educator assumes special dimensions in a rehabilitative institute. The specialist should not be seen as competing with the educator; his role is a varied one in that he will orient the educator in psychopathologic and therapeutic matters, but he will initiate rehabilitative action only in cases where direct psychotherapy becomes necessary. The educator on the other hand, has the task of choosing the most efficacious pedagogical means of organizing professional training and scholastic activity, of nourishing contacts between the inmate and his family, and of maintaining group spirit. Both the specialist and the educator will be able to assume their full roles only in a climate of teamwork, collaboration, and reciprocal integration.

4149 Breda, Renato. Diversi livelli di qualificazione del personale educativo. (Various levels of qualification in educational personnel.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 12(7/8):6-27, 1965.

Considering education in a rehabilitative school for juveniles as an experience of life as well as a science to be mastered, brings the realization that the educator must arrive at a level of maturity and interior equilibrium often surpassing his cultural formation or educational background. The elements which determine this equilibrium in an educator are: (1) a genuine interest and desire to help children; (2) ease of rapport with children; (3) self-knowledge; and (4) facility for human contact. Education can be validly carried out according to four levels of qualification. On a first level, because of personal qualities of interior equilibrium, an educator will be able to inspire the type of confidence which will lead to successful treatment. On a second level, the educator who possesses a technical comprehension of the problems of youth and of the professional role in the resolution of these problems will be able to effect a directly operative role. On a third level,

the educator who possesses analytical capacities and self-control can play a greater interpretative role. On the fourth level, we find the educator whose talents have developed in the direction of leadership and can assume the responsibility of forming or directing reeducational institutes. In summary, a good educator is one who knows how to utilize his capacities correctly and efficiently.

4150 Giannotti, Adriano. La psicoterapia di minori disadattati. (Psychotherapy of maladjusted youths.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 12(7/8):35-42, 1965.

Present Italian juvenile law and a current legislative project for the prevention of juvenile delinquency make mention of "special therapies" to be used in the treatment of disturbed children. In general, these special therapies refer to various types of psychotherapy as well as various types of drug therapy. Theoretically, psychotherapy should be applied in all cases where interpersonal treatment such as casework or psycho-pedagogy is useless in resolving the child's difficulties, in extreme cases, or for longer-term treatment of various disturbances. This means that the personnel in charge of diagnosis and classification in juvenile rehabilitative institutes and clinics must possess a sound knowledge of the goals of psychotherapy in order to make subsequent treatment effective.

4151 Illinois. Investigation of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee. Report of the committee pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 12. [Springfield], 1965, 8 p.

A Committee for the Investigation of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in Illinois was created by the 74th General Assembly of Illinois and provided for a 10 member commission composed of five senators and five representatives. The Committee was given the duty and authority to investigate all aspects of the distribution of dangerous drugs and the part they play in criminal activity, and to determine whether additional legislative safeguards are necessary concerning these drugs. Interviewing a number of individuals concerned with the problem of narcotics, the Committee finds that there has been a 100 percent increase in dangerous drug cases in the State of Illinois since 1960. Although the minority stressed the need for channeling potential addicts' nervous activity into less injurious spheres, the committee itself concluded that drug addicts must be hospitalized or confined in some manner in a specialized facility. As for potential future drug addicts, the use of triplicate prescriptions would result in a substantial decrease in the use of narcotic drugs. Moreover, laws against glue-sniffing, tightening controls on cough syrups containing codeine and paragoric, and increased penalties for the illegal distribution of drugs would contribute to the reduction of future drug addiction.

CONTENTS: Members of the Committee: Senate Joint Resolution No. 12; Committee activities; Minority report; Recommendations.

4152 Illinois. Crime Investigating Commission. Report regarding charges of corruption in the Illinois General Assembly. [Springfield], 1965, 6 p.

In 1965, the public charges of alleged misconduct by members of the Illinois General Assembly initiated an inquiry which was made by the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission. The Commission investigated a total of 70 allegations of misconduct. One hundred thirty-four persons were interviewed; those who charged misconduct, those who were charged with misconduct, and various persons experienced in the workings of the General Assembly. Based upon the allegations, investigations, facts and information developed during the investigation, the Commission concluded that no clear violation of the existing Illinois conflict of interest law has been shown. Nevertheless, certain suspect situations should not be tolerated since they tend to impair the people's confidence in the government. In the main, the allegations of specific acts of wrongdoing were predicated upon uncorroborated hearsay. Broad allegations of corruption are unfounded, leading to the conclusion that freedom of speech entails the responsibility to exercise it justly.

4153 Illinois. (Statement) regarding charges of corruption in the Illinois General Assembly, by Prentice H. Marshall and Harlington Wood, Jr. [Springfield], 1965, 8 p.

The report of the majority of the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission is misleading, inadequate, and unfair. The Rules of Procedure of the Commission unfortunately prevent the release of a Minority Report which would reveal evidence and factual material gathered by the Commission and its staff; nevertheless, it can be said that of the 70 allegations investigated, only four warrant detailed

discussion. In each of these cases: (1) the charge was current and specific; (2) the evidence was substantial; (3) the accuser could be identified; and (4) the participants were advised of the charge and were afforded the opportunity to respond to it. The arguments presented by the Commission against further discussion of these allegations are invalid. Moreover, the people are entitled to know the facts about the accusations and the accused members of the Assembly, and those whose reputations have been jeopardized by the broad accusations have a right to clear themselves. The primary consideration in examining cases of conflicts of interests should be to guarantee the integrity of governmental process and protect the public from the corruption which might lie undetected beneath the surface. Thus, the results of the Commission's investigation should now be objectively and fairly published.

4154 Illinois. Crime Investigating Commission. Report of the Commission. /Springfield/, 1965, 19 p.

The Illinois Crime Investigating Commission was created by an Act of the 73rd General Assembly in 1963. It consists of 12 Commissioners, of whom four are Senators, four are Representatives, and four are appointed by the Governor. The Commission has the power to investigate: (1) the nature and extent of organized crime in Illinois; (2) the relationship between organized crime with any governmental or political unit, or with any organization or association doing business with the State; and (3) the practices of public officials and employees which are inconsistent with any laws of the State. Although it has only been in existence for a short period, the Commission has already conducted major investigations in gambling, arson, and alleged corruption in the General Assembly. In addition, it has conducted public hearings on the subject of wire tapping. Its investigative staff has become an effective law enforcement group, working in close cooperation with state and local police agencies for the general well-being of law enforcement in Illinois. The Commission is thus off to a cautious, constructive start and looks to the future with optimism.

4155 Pariente, Kipman, & Rafin. L'entassement dans les grands ensembles et ses incidences sur la santé mentale. (Overcrowding in apartments and its effects on mental health.) Études Internationales de Psycho-Sociologie Criminelle, 1965(9/10): 10-16, 1965.

The relative frequency of complete cures from mental illness points to the essential role of the social environment in the pathogenesis of psychic disturbances. Experiences in mental hospitals have pointed out that overcrowding and its concomitants, especially noise, segregation in all its forms, and loss of freedom of movement, have adverse effects on the patients' return to mental health. The psycho-social study of apartment living and overcrowding indicates that the same factors could be active in producing mental disturbances in apartment buildings. Overcrowding, the loss of privacy, noise, and congestion not only lead to social disturbances, but also bring on a deterioration of the personality and loss of mental equilibrium. Furthermore, the loss of freedom and the segregation and isolation of tenants caused by apartment living, interpenetrate with overcrowding to multiply its adverse effects on mental life.

4156 Stanciu, V. V. Les incidences de l'entassement dans le logement sur la criminalité. (Residential overcrowding and criminality.) Études Internationales de Psycho-Sociologie Criminelle, 1965(9/10): 17-27, 1965.

Correlating statistics on population density and overcrowding in Paris, France with those on criminality (operationally defined as infractions punished by law) reveal that there is no apparent relationship between density of population and criminality. On the other hand, a clear correlation exists between overcrowded housing and criminality; for example, the three districts with the highest rates of overcrowded housing are also the ones with the highest criminality rate. However, overcrowding itself is not the direct, determining criminogenic factor which leads to immediate anti-social action. It is rather a slow, pernicious factor in that it creates a long-term criminogenic situation. Overcrowding

leads to excessive noise, irritability, promiscuity, rootlessness, insecurity, apathy, and other similar disturbances; these in turn lead to a type of reactional rather than natural criminality. Thus, in explaining criminality, one cannot rely on theories of criminal constitution, criminal predisposition, or criminal affinity; socio-economic conditions represent a more realistic approach to the phenomenon of criminality.

4157 Bornecque-Winandye, Edouard. La résorption du délit résidentiel dans les grands ensembles. (Housing misdemeanors in great housing complexes.) Études Internationales de Psycho-Sociologie Criminelle, 1965(9/10):37-41, 1965.

A new type of artificial offense resulting from the social organization typical of the modern era has come into prominence in the residential misdemeanor. This offense is, in fact, but an incident of a passionate nature resulting from the frustration and miseries of living in great urban housing complexes. Approached from a legal standpoint, housing misdemeahors cannot be treated in the same way as ordinary crimes; from a preventive point of view, a special department should investigate the criminogenic nature of great housing complexes and plan for the possible removal of many of the sources of friction.

4158 Charles, R. Le logement et l'inadaptation sociale. (Housing and social inadaptation.) Études Internationales de Psycho-Sociologie Criminelle, 1965(9/10):42-52, 1965.

Most of the great urban agglomerations of modern times include certain zones or sections characterized by a higher rate of social inadaptation and criminality. Usually these districts are located near the center of the city in a zone of transition marked by poor, overcrowded housing and a transient, sometimes marginal, population. Experience shows that the best way to combat these criminogenic zones is by concerted action on both the population and the artifacts. Architecture must concentrate on building homes adapted to modern-day families fulfilling modern-day functions. The economic and social security of today's population depend less on the family than it does on the state, but psychological security has to be provided by the family. In this sense, greater emphasis should be placed on providing favorable circumstances in which even the low-income family can perform its integrative, affective function. Efforts directed toward the population of these zones must be primarily social, becoming legal only to the extent which it is necessary for the protection of society.

4159 Le Parc, P. L'expulsion. (Deportation.) Études Internationales de Psycho-Sociologie Criminelle, 1965(9/10):56-60, 1965.

In recent years, development of the French economy has increased the influx of workers from surrounding countries and has given added importance to the laws governing the presence of foreigners and the conditions under which they can be deported. Presently, statutes enacted in 1945 and 1946 regulate the stay of foreigners in France. These statutes mark a decisive advance over pre-war regulations in that they removed a great deal of the arbitrariness formerly associated with decrees of expulsion. Nevertheless, more cases of hastily declared criminality (a motive for expulsion) have been charged where, in fact, the individuals in question were simply not acquainted with the proper administrative regulations and procedures, or they were mentally or physically deficient. Part of the remedy for this arbitrariness would involve a more complete investigation by social workers as well as police officials, of every case presented to the Commission. Legislation should be enacted outlining the minimum rights of any foreigner in France.

4160 District of Columbia Commissioners. Fifth annual Conference on Juvenile Delinquency, April 1964, held at the Children's Center, Laurel, Maryland. Washington, D.C., 1964, 42 p.

The fifth annual Conference on Juvenile Delinquency was held at Children's Center in Laurel, Maryland on April 7 and 8, 1964. Subjects discussed were: the public image of juvenile crime in which the negative and positive aspects of the current fight against delinquency were outlined; the progress and future plans of the Washington Action for Youth Program, stressing the development of the Cardozo High School project; the role of the Juvenile Court in a community sponsored anti-delinquency program, and manpower programs for disadvantaged youths.

4161 Yelaja, Shankar A. The concept of authority and its use in child protective service. Child Welfare, 44(9):514-522, 1965.

Authority as an integral part of child protective service has a potential for positive use in helping neglectful parents improve the way they take care of their children. Its effective use, however, depends upon the extent to which the protective caseworker understands the meaning of the authority vested in him. Authority can be viewed as a power of communication and not merely as a springboard of action. The possibility of its effectiveness in reaching out to an unmotivated or resistive client is greater if the caseworker can communicate through empathy and can appreciate the fact that this authority may remain ineffective until the neglectful parents have sensed his genuine concern for them and for their children.

4162 Sprott, W. J. H. Neighborhood and delinquency. Approved Schools Gazette, 59(8):325-328, 1965.

There has been a change in the general attitude of criminologists. The emphasis now is on the process of socialization rather than on delinquent or criminal subculture. It appears that at least three factors are important in the socialization process: (1) the version of the social code conveyed must be adequate; (2) it must be backed up by general social consensus; and (3) the relations in the home must render the requisite controls acceptable. In studying differential socialization, it appears that the influence of the home as well as that of the neighborhood has to be taken into consideration. Furthermore, the psychological aspect cannot be neglected since it brings out the fact that despite the neighborhood and the home, some individuals are more easily conditioned than others.

4163 La prostitution en Thailande. (Prostitution in Thailand.) Revue Abolitionniste, 90(212):67-74, 1965.

A survey made in 1960 showed that nearly 90 percent of the prostitutes in legally recognized houses were between the ages of 15 to 25 years and that over 95 percent had had at least on child. Most of the girls had been seduced and/or constrained into prostitution and were financilly unable to get out of it. In 1949, a law was passed forbidding the opening of new houses of prostitution and in 1960 prostitution was banned. As a result, there has been a slight decrease in rates of venereal disease, but prostitution continues to prosper clandestinely.

4164 GE opens a prison door with computer training. Business Week, November 20, 1965, p. 96, 98, 103.

General Electric Company is teaching a course in computer programming to 22 prisoners in the Atlanta Penitentiary. This is one of the first examples of industry sponsorship of federal prisoner training. The 40-week course includes 120 hours of classroom instruction with practical experience in writing computer programs. The students' progress has been promising; better than most college classes. On successfully completing the course and his sentence, the inmate will qualify for a job as computer programmer, a job which pays a minimum of $5,500; the program is hoped to have beneficial effects on rehabilitation and will be repeated if successful.

4165 Osterburg, James W. Controls and limitations imposed on investigative practice by court decisions. Law and Order, 14(2): 22-25, 1966.

The criminal law cases which reach the U. S. Supreme Court are of two kinds: (1) those which are created by questionable police conduct; and (2) those which result in new interpretations of law or custom. The effect of the Supreme Court decisions on criminal investigations in the areas of search, seizure, and confessions will probably continue to be the Court's object of attention. The Supreme Court's future impact will depend on how well the trend is understood. The police must insure that dubious conduct is held to a minimum and must rest its case on rigorous data if it wishes to change opposition opinion. Civil libertarians and the legal community will not be convinced by warnings of an impending breakdown of law enforcement, but they are likely to be persuaded by arguments based on verified, quantitative data.

4166 Sanders, Stanley. The language of Watts. Nation, 201(21):490-493, 1965.

The riots in Watts and the threat of future riots elsewhere should be a warning to Americans of the Negro's growing restlessness. They represent a shift of Negro attitudes from passive to active and indicate that violence can easily erupt in all the big cities of the North. The problems are extremely difficult and it is not possible to treat the Negro as though he were something other than himself. To expect him to become white in his thinking is to expect too much; understanding between the races will grow only if there is a firm recognition of differences. Failure to recognize the differences and to understand what they mean to the Negro will lead to more riots.

4167 Cook, Fred J. Law-enforcement underground. Nation, 201(21):496-501, 1965.

United States Senator Edward V. Long's investigation into the invasion of privacy by law enforcement officials has produced evidence that invasions of privacy in the United States are frequent and that they permit the average American almost no security of thought or communication. To come up with the truth about snooping and wiretapping has proved very difficult. Contradictory testimony was given by agents of the United States Internal Revenue Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Post Office Department, and showed that a police-state mentality has infected many federal agents. Illegal entries into private homes, the tapping of telephones by the Revenue Service and the F. B. I., with the full cooperation of the Bell Telephone Company, the opening of first-class mail, first denied, then admitted, was disclosed in the Congressional investigations. Such activities cannot be supposed to be confined to these federal agencies: what military intelligence and the C.I.A. are doing no one really knows, protected as they are by the shield of national security. Nor are these activities confined to federal employees: private detectives in Kansas City, for example, have joined the wire-tapping free-for-all by obtaining, by bribery, the cooperation of telephone company employees. No nation can feel free when government agents spy on the most private areas of the lives of its citizens and then lie about it on the witness stand. The activities which the Long Committee has exposed are irreconcilable with American traditions and are menacing democracy

4168 Southern Illinois University. Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections. Early responses to a questionnaire sent to various states and local narcotic control agencies regarding amphetamine abuse. Carbondale, 1965, 35 p. app.

State and local narcotic control agencies in the United States reported on amphetamine abuse in their localities. Monthly statistics from 1955-1965 analyzed filings of narcotic addiction and adult dangerous drug complaints; narcotic seizures by the year from 1955-1965; marijuana and dangerous drug usage; juvenile arrests in California by sex and locale; mode of drug usage by state and major city; the type of amphetamine used by state and city; and types of users of amphetamines. Filings were higher in 1964 than 1963 but were below the peak years of 1960 and 1962. Juvenile narcotic arrests are up for males and females in California. Pillpopping and intravenous methods of use were the most common. Dextroamphetamine and methamphetamine, dexedrine, and benzedrine are the most common types of amphetamines used. Adults and young persons are the greatest users.

4169 Morris, Terence. Crime and criminology. British Journal of Sociology, 16(4):358-364, 1965.

Research into the causes and treatment of crime in Great Britain began with the funds available under the Criminal Justice Act of 1948. Americans recognize and study criminology as a branch of sociology. The British have considered their system of criminal justice beyond reproach, not acknowledging the handicaps conviction places on the indigent, the inadequate background and training of the lay court magistrates who frequently handle criminal cases, the prejudiced method of jury selection, the abuse of police power, and antiquated penal institutions and methods. Research into the penal system is needed. Professor Edwin Schur, in Crimes Without Victims, points out that acceptable research has been in fields not critical of the relationship between crime and the political and legislative processes, and that narcotics addiction, homosexuality, and abortion crimes are surrounded by unenforceable laws with distinct law reforms needed for each. Women must be protected from the unskilled abortionists; the homosexual protected from legal blackmail and police victimization; and recognizing that all drug users are not addicts, the addict must be examined relative to the consequences of his addiction. Society must prevent citizens from harming themselves

but repressive laws do not cure, they only bury the problem. Criminology must be involved with redefining behavior, the administration of justice, and the exercise of police power. Society produces conditions stimulating crime, and by its definitions of social actions, creates criminals. When the desirability of law enforcement is questioned, the integrity of the enforcers is challenged.

4170 Oswald, M. Detached work amongst two adolescent groups. Australian Journal of Social Work, 18(1):8-14, 1965.

A two year study in a major suburb of Adelaide, Australia compared the detached workers' group efforts with 22 suburban gang boys, mostly Italian, Australian, and Central European, with 70 males in a heterogeneous, mostly Australian, coffee lounge group to determine the effectiveness and achievement of their experimental program. Data from clients, although partly biased, proved useful and informative. Problems were either familial and societal in nature or directly personal. With the development of client-worker rapport, the 60 percent with original societal problems tended towards seeking help with personal problems. Those seeking help with societal problems lacked information about the appropriate agencies, or were reluctant to talk because of language barriers or delinquent records. Thirty-six of the 92 clients showed improved behavior, 36 did not change, 20 deteriorated. More clients in the 18 year old group deteriorated than improved. Unsatisfactory family relationships proved significant factors in those cases showing no improvement. The detached work program was effective with middle class, better educated clients; it was supportive of the social worker in dealing with streetcorner and coffee lounge groups; it increased knowledge about the agencies available for help; it made clients progress from impersonal to personal contacts; it stimulated requests for help; and it made clear the inadequacy of current social services in working with adolescents.

4171 Space-General Corporation. A study of prevention and control of crime and delinquency: a final report. El Monte, California, July 1965, 258 p.

Space-General Corporation has undertaken a systems analysis and cost/effectiveness study of the California system of criminal justice. It was an initial attempt to apply the techniques of systems engineering to the problems of crime and delinquency. The purpose of the study was to recommend a prevention and control program for crime and delinquency. Data on commitments determined that of the offenders, the majority were between 14 and 29 years of age. This provided a statistical base for calculations of the extent of present and future criminal activity, suggesting a projected growth in the crime rate of this crime susceptible age group of 110 percent which is almost twice the expected 60 percent increase of the total population. A better collection system for improved quality and quantity of data is needed before other observations are made. To improve the system of criminal justice, a program is recommended to continue the engineering analysis of its management and effectiveness, to develop an interdisciplinary information system, to study criminally active persons and crime groups, and to select predelinquency programs carefully. Technical assistance in apprehension and processing of of offenders, better treatment and management of offenders, and more complete manpower training programs and educational programs should be developed. A master plan should detail the scheduling and costs of the program for a five-year period.

CONTENTS: Abstract; Summary; Crime and criminals in California; California system of criminal justice; Master plan; Proposed program: systems engineering programs; Crime reporting programs; Potential offender identification programs; Prevention programs; Apprehension programs; Case management programs; Manpower development programs; Community relations programs; Program costs; Appendix A: crime and criminals; Appendix B: decision networks and systems analysis; Appendix C: mathematical techniques; Appendix D: glossary.

Available from: Space-General Corporation, 9200 E. Flair Drive, El Monte, California

4172 Skousen, W. Cleon. Communists declare war on U. S. police. Law and Order, 14(1): 6-9, 1966.

The cost of the Watts Riots in California was heavy in dollars, life, property damage, police and national guard services, and police prestige. It was a typically Communist inspired riot from the first stage: an "incident" where police were attacked doing their duty, the second, where Negro mobs were calculatedly turned loose on whites, and the third, the mob turning Negroes on Negroes. According to the admission of Communist leaders, the attack, planned for two years, was intended to destroy police authority. Increased tolerance of Communist activities has resulted, in part, from U. S. Supreme Court decisions whittling down internal security laws. Colleges and disadvantaged areas present the best possibilities to the Communists for strategic frustration and paralysis of police action. The program of the civilian review board over the police is a Communist plan masked in the concept of protecting the public from police brutality. The civilian boards are not efficient and properly skilled in police problems, and they result in loss of confidence in the police and in their effectiveness as a functioning agency. Where they have been set up, police forcefulness has been paralyzed. Functioning, equitable, professional Police Review Boards make civilian boards unnecessary.

4173 U. S. Health, Education, and Welfare Department. The court and the chronic inebriate: conference proceedings. Washington, D. C., 1965, 43 p. $ .35

The National Institute of Mental Health projects pertinent to alcoholism attempt to clarify and assess existing knowledge, provide a broader understanding of drinking behavior, develop effective prevention and intervention methods, and establish more suitable clinical research terminology. Reports from current research studies on rehabilitation and prevention programs with recommendations from agencies on action, examined the evolution of drinking patterns from socio-cultural, medical-social, and non-pathological aspects. Chronic inebriates are the largest group of individuals in short-term correctional institutions. Penal sanctions and existent community rehabilitative resources have failed. Recidivists are lower class, Irish or Negro, 40 to 49 years old, male, and unable to perform occupationally or maritally. The chronic offender, captive of a snowballing anti-social pattern, uses alcohol as an adjustive mechanism. Before effective treatment with programs for intervention can develop at community, police, court, or institutional levels, a reversal of the alcoholic's behavior is necessary. Changes in care for the inebriate should include treatment centers, coordination of financial rehabilitation, educational and informational services by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and court programs developed using available medical-social resources. Attention must be given to the methods of prevention.

CONTENTS: Activities of the department; Chronic drunkenness offender--an overview; Medical and psychiatric aspects; Correction and the alcoholic; Court program for the chronic inebriate; Standards for handling drunk docket offenders in the Denver County Court: Official agency; Role of the voluntary alcoholism agency in dealing with the program of the offender.

Available from: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402

4174 Strachan, Billy. What is a conviction? Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review, 129(51):837-839, 1965.

English law is indefinite on the question of exactly what constitutes a conviction. According to many authorities, the conviction takes place sometime before sentencing. In a recent case, however, (R. v. Cole, 1965) the Court of Criminal Appeal held that the conviction does not take place until the offender is sentenced. This is no mere question of semantics, for in many cases the time when a conviction occurs is very important.

4175 Some thoughts on the reform of magistrates' courts, the police and local government. Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review, 130(1):4-9, 1966.

Although there has been much criticism of the magistrates' courts in Great Britain, they have done and are doing a very creditable job. That 97.5 percent of all criminal business comes before the magistrates' courts is a reasonable indication that defendants believe these courts administer justice expeditiously, cheaply, and with fairness. Although towns may appoint a stipendiary if dissatisfied with lay justices, during the post-war years, none have done so. One major criticism of

these courts has been disparity in sentencing, however, professional judges are also guilty in this area. England's unpaid magistracy has been the envy and the wonder of much of the world, and essentially there is very little wrong with it.

4176 Cape, William H. It's a police problem. Police Chief, 33(1):18-21, 1966.

Many private citizens feel that crime is strictly a police problem. Responsible citizen action, however, can help to reduce the crime rate. Law enforcement depends, in part, on individuals who will report criminal actions, sign complaints when victimized, and testify in court. Citizens can also help reduce the crime rate by locking their homes and cars. Police and citizen cooperation and mutual respect can be promoted through meetings with students, teachers, and civic groups.

4177 Diplomatic immunity. Valor, 3(6):21-26, 1965.

Universally recognized diplomatic privileges and immunities fall into two categories: (1) inviolability involving special protection for the diplomat against assault; and (2) exterritoriality or exemption from local law. Immunities apply to all diplomatic personnel and the families of ambassadors. The property and house of an ambassador are entitled to the same immunity and protection as his person. The Charter of the United Nations provides that the organization shall enjoy such immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purpose.

4178 New York (City) Temporary Narcotics Addiction Commission. Report to the Mayor of the City of New York. New York, November 1965, 46 p.

It is estimated that 50 to 60 percent of all addicts in the United States are in New York City. In New York State, the Metcalf-Volker Act of 1962 placed the responsibility of treatment and prevention of narcotic addiction with the State Commissioner of Mental Hygiene. The 1962 legislation specified that an arrested addict might choose to convert criminal proceedings to a civil hospital commitment. The period of hospitalization and aftercare is not to exceed three years. The usefulness of the program has been limited by a shortage of beds and aftercare resources. In New York City, since 1961, a Narcotics Coordinator within the Health Department has had the responsibility of developing community education programs and after-care services. In 1965, at the Gracie Mansion Conference on Narcotics Addiction, the Temporary Commission on Narcotics Addiction was established to recommend action for the control and treatment of narcotic addiction. The Commission believes that support should be given to a variety of treatment programs coordinated by the government, and it favors the state civil commitment program. The Commission's recommendations include: (1) that the number of hospital beds available in New York City for addicts be maintained at a level to meet peak demands, (2) that day centers and half-way houses be supported; (3) that an additional unit within the Office of Narcotics Coordinator to develop and coordinate educational techniques and materials for dissemination among school children, professional persons, and the general public be established; (4) that the Office of Narcotics Coordinator be transferred to the Mayor's Office from the Health Department; and (5) that a permanent Commission on Narcotics Addiction and Drug Abuse to advise the Mayor be appointed.

4179 Park, James W. L. A tale of two tigers. Correctional Review, 1965(Jul/Aug):3-7, 1965.

There is a basic misunderstanding between the administrator and the researcher. The administrator is concerned with the everyday problems of operating a prison. The researcher takes a long-range view and is interested in projects that often do not yield results for years. The researcher can afford to be selective about his subjects, but the administrator is forced to deal with the most recalcitrant. The practical knowledge of veteran custodial officers might prove as sound a basis for a theoretical structure as the sociological and psychiatric foundations.

4180 Smith, R. J. Improving correctional decision making through EDP. Correctional Review, 1965(Jul/Aug):11-15, 1965.

A modern information system would improve decision making in the correctional field in two areas: (1) management decisions determining the use of resources; (2) case decisions determining the type of treatment for offenders. Present systems do not have the

ability to: (1) process large volumes of data; (2) apply techniques of mathematical statistics; (3) make the most efficient use of staff time; or (4) provide rapid and meaningful feedback to decision makers.

4181 Russell, Bruce L., Jr. Group counseling: a staff training tool. Correctional Review, 1965(Jul/Aug):16-17, 1965.

Group counseling with staff-inmate participation affords the staff an opportunity to learn how the inmates really view themselves. An inmate can hide in his work or classroom situation because he is responding to familiar stimuli and usually conforms in order to avoid personal involvement. The group counseling process accelerates the development of a climate where the prisoner has to think, feel, and react as a person. As the staff member learns of his inmates' concepts of himself and his future, he develops a skill in dealing with the inmate.

4182 Bokil, M. K. Adult probation in the state of Maharashtra. Samaj Seva: Journal of Social Welfare, 16(2):13-25, 1965.

The Probation of Offenders Act of 1958 gives the State Governments power to frame rules as required by local conditions which are subject to the approval of the Central Government. Those offenders for whom imprisonment is deemed essential to be successfully rehabilitated after release from prison, need the cooperation of the public and family members.

4183 Shoham, Shlomo. Criminology in Israel. California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association Journal, 2(2):1-8, 1965.

One of the most basic issues in the study of crime on the social level is the link between conflicts of conduct-norms (culture-conflict), crime and delinquency. Mass immigration makes Israel a country suitable for testing the culture-conflict theory. Clashes between the conduct norms of immigrant groups and the norms prevailing in the receiving country may have implications for the etiology of crime. The crime and delinquency rates of the new immigrants to Israel exceed those of the native born. An analysis of the types of offenses committed indicates a preponderence of the more serious offenses among African immigrants. It has been shown that cultural differences have a greater causal significance than the fact of immigration, thus, the oriental immigrant has a higher delinquency rate than the European immigrant.

4184 Terwilliger, Carl. The public relations dilemma in corrections. California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association Journal, 2(2):9-12, 1965.

Public relations objectives should be clearly defined. The public relations specialist should participate in management decisions and administrators must meet demands for information about their operations with accurate tabulations and evaluation information. Good relations with mass media can and should be fostered by making news available to all media without secrecy. The opportunity to enlighten the public on correctional philosophy and programs can be exploited through cooperation with the press and other news media.

4185 Guipre, Lyle D. "Trade training" for probation. California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association Journal, 2(2):13-15, 1965.

The objective of a one year training program is to provide the department with qualified personnel for probation casework at the Grade II Deputy Probation Officer level. Academic requirements and job duties keep the trainees busy 40 hours a week. The trainee is evaluated in terms of rate of learning, attention to detail, and ability to relate to others. During the first six months of the program the emphasis is on orientation and familiarization with the probation department and courts. Case investigation and report-writing experience follow orientation.

4186 Dreikurs, Eric. Preparing psychological interviews for court: a new technique. California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association Journal, 2(2): 16-19, 1965.

Psychological reports in court should be concerned with matters that can be observed and demonstrated and should be in language understandable to the layman. The procedures recommended include taped interviews that can be edited and material that best gets across the major point selected for print out.

4187 Zoellner, David. Writing the evaluative sections for probation court reports. California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association Journal, 2(2):20-24, 1965.

The evaluative section of a probation court report should be an interpretation of the facts presented in the previous section. Organization of the report should make a logical transition from evaluation to recommendation. The probation officer should be aware of conflicts in data and resolve them when the resolution of conflicts does not invade the province of the court. He must show a clear understanding of the case in its context and justify any recommendations which are not appropriate under usual circumstances. If alternatives other than the one which has been recommended exist, they should be considered and the report should deal with them explicitly. It is important to show the connection between the causal factors set forth and the remedial measures recommended.

4188 Long, Jean S. A symbiotic taxonomy for corrections. American Journal of Correction, 27(6):4-7, 1965.

Classification of offenders reflects the professional discipline of the typologist. No one discipline has all the answers for the rehabilitation of each offender. There must be a workable method of pooling all knowledge from both professional and non-professional personnel. At the Oregon State Correctional Institution, each staff member having some responsibility for the rehabilitation of an offender is provided with an evaluation of the offender's capacity for reaction to a human problem. Human problem situations were divided into four areas: problems rooted in conflict between the prisoner's values and the values of society; in conflicts with other people; in the need for material things; status, and security; and in the prisoner's perception of himself. In compiling case histories, psychologists and sociologists ask the inmates questions that can be utilized in appraising problems in these four areas. Chaplains, educational supervisors, and custodial officers provide observations about the inmate which fit into the framework for evaluating the inmate's capacity for successful release.

4189 Scarlett, William H. I was in prison and Ye visited me; the story of the Salvation Army. American Journal of Correction, 27(6): 8-12, 1965.

The Salvation Army counts among its correctional services work which eventually led to the abolition of Devil's Island, the penal colony in French Guiana. In the early days of the Salvation Army, Salvationists were often jailed for preaching. William Booth, who founded the Salvation Army in 1865, proposed a system of "half-way houses" and sought permission for Salvationists to visit prisoners. The scope of the present program includes prison counseling services, parole planning services, family counseling, and help for narcotic addicts. Homes for a delinquents on probation are maintained by the Salvationists.

4190 Sturz, Herbert. The Manhattan Bail project and its aftermath. American Journal of Correction, 27(6):14-17, 1965.

The Manhattan Bail Project was launched in 1961 by the Vera Foundation in cooperation with the New York School of Law and the Institute of Judicial Administration. It was a three year project which tested the hypothesis that with careful screening, release on recognizance could be expanded. Accused persons were interviewed by law students to determine their employment and family situation. The accused was scored according to a point-weight system. Homicide, most narcotic cases, and certain sex crimes were excluded. If the prisoner appeared to be a good risk, a release on recognizance recommendation was sent to the court. The decision rested with the judge. Half the recommendable cases were set aside as a control group and not recommended to the court. The court granted release on recognizance in 60 percent of the cases recommended and in only 14 percent of those in the control group. Of those released, 98.4 percent returned to court at the designated time. Of the 3,202 persons released on recognizance, only 166 were eventually imprisoned. The Office of

Probation in New York City has taken over the Manhattan Bail Project and has extended the operation permanently to the other boroughs. Similar projects operate in 80 other communities in the United States which indicates that verified information about a defendant is a more reliable criterion for release than the ability to post bail.

4191 Sokol, Jacob. Glue sniffing among juveniles. American Journal of Correction, 27(6):18-21, 1965.

The public should be alerted to the dangers of glue sniffing and its dangerous and sometimes fatal effects upon youths. Acts of violence committed while in a state of euphoria are numerous. Educators, medical men, and probation officials should be concerned with the problem in order to make young people aware of the dangers. Manufacturing companies should endeavor to remove toluene and other toxic chemicals from their products. The State Legislature in California has enacted a bill to make the sale of glue containing certain toxic chemicals to persons under 18 years of age illegal.

4192 Clinard, Marshall. Social change and criminality. American Journal of Correction, 27(6):22-24, 1965.

The consensus of the United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was that the causes of crime and delinquency are to be found in the broad social and political developments in the individual's background. Urbanization and new values and norms are probably more significant than economic factors since crime and delinquency is extensive in both developing and highly industrialized countries. Laws do not always keep up with social changes in society. Alternatives to criminal sanctions should be considered in dealing with certain kinds of deviant behavior. Criminal statistics should be utilized with caution since they may reflect an increase in the younger age categories of the population, improved reporting measures, or increased police facilities. A dominant youth culture in urban areas influenced by democratic values presents a potentially dangerous situation. Governments should try to find ways to strengthen the role of family controls in urban areas.

4193 Mears, George B. The Texas Diagnostic Center. American Journal of Correction, 27(6):26-29, 1965.

The Texas Department of Corrections has erected a special unit to serve as a Diagnostic Center and orientation facility. It has a capacity of 576 inmates; there are 120 permanently assigned inmates. The center contains medical laboratories, educational testing rooms, and conference facilities for the State Classification Committee. The unit is designed to provide the optimum in inmate security and observations. The installation of closed-circuit television frees more officers for other work. The classification of prisoners and orientation requires approximately three weeks.

4194 Iowa. Comprehensive Plan to Combat Mental Retardation. The mentally retarded in Iowa's correctional institutions for juveniles and adults. In: Statistical supplement summary of data compiled for task force use, July 1, 1964 to September 30, 1965. Des Moines, 1965, p. 26-52.

Statistical data identifying and categorizing adults and juveniles in Iowa's correctional institutions as mentally deficient were obtained through the Department of Statistics, Board of Control. This statistical information was gathered for the purposes of identifying placement practices and summarizing data on sentencing and offenses relative to the mentally retarded. With regard to adult correctional institutions, the information is tabulated as to the type of admission, type of offense, maximum sentences for specific offenses, number of arrests and prior prison commitments, sex and race, mental status, usual occupation, education, type of community from which inmates came, number of inmates who are problem users of drugs and alcoholics, physical defects, and living arrangements. Statistics on the mentally retarded population of juvenile correctional institutions include the type of admission, time on probation, reason for commitment, number of court appearances, age at first court appearance, months previously served, age at admission, by whom the juveniles were reared, psychiatric history of the family, race, education completed, I. Q. range, and the geographic distribution by county.

4195 Edwards, George. Due process of law in criminal cases. Paper presented at the Midwest Conference on Bail and Right to Cousel at Des Moines, Iowa, September 1965. 14 p. mimeo.

The two principles upon which our government was founded, order and individual liberty, are frequently in conflict with each other. The U. S. Supreme Court has been setting higher standards of due process of law in Mallory v. United States, Escobedo v. Illinois, Mapp v. Ohio, Gideon v. Wainwright, and in Jencks v. United States. Much of the current controversy has been occasioned by: (1) the Mallory case which holds that there must be prompt arraignment and that illegal detention for "investigation" may invalidate a confession; (2) the Mapp case which maintains that evidence obtained by illegal searches and seizures is inadmissible in a state court; (3) the Gideon decision which insures that a person accused of crime has a right to counsel; (4) the Escobedo ruling which holds that statements made during interrogation by the police by a suspect who has been denied his request to consult with his counsel and not warned of his constitutional right to be silent, are inadmissible. These rulings are the law and must be followed. Law enforcement officials should emphasize investigation before rather than after arrest; there should be reliance on establishing guilt by evidence other than confession. There should be prompt measures by the bar to provide counsel for indigents, prompt arraignments, and increased use of the judiciary to issue warrants for arrest and search. Constitutional law enforcement is the only practical law enforcement possible. Higher quality of law enforcement demands more police officers, higher pay, better training, more public support, and greater cooperation between the agencies of government concerned with law enforcement. Police rules of conduct should be formulated and made applicable to the federal jurisdiction by the Supreme Court to serve as a model.

4196 Fitzgerald, P. J. Real crimes and quasi crimes. Natural Law Forum, 1965(10): 21-53, 1965.

The distinction between crimes of murder, assault, and theft and offenses against modern statutory regulations concerning industry, transport, and other aspects of present-day life is found in the theory that crimes may be classified into those which are mala in se and those which mala prohibita. It is an old theory which is trying to make a comeback supported by Lord Devlin who argues that crimes like murder and stealing are real crimes, that is to say, sins with legal definitions which should be punished with imprisonment after a trial by jury, whereas quasi-crimes are technical offenses which lack moral content, and these crimes should be tried by magistrates and be subject to a lesser penalty. It is true that many technical offenses of the quasi-criminal law are not necessarily moral wrongs and should carry only minor penalties, but the division proposed by Lord Devlin omits the case of the malum prohibitum which is halfway between the real crime and the pure technical offense and which, though not based on a fundamental moral norm, is based on some neutral or local norm to which adherence is required by the common good.

4197 Verani, John R. Motion picture censorship and the doctrine of prior restraint. Houston Law Review, 3(1):11-57, 1965.

From 1915 to 1951, the Supreme Court of the United States did not regard movies as an essential medium for expressing ideas. For this reason, they did not come under the protection of the First Amendment and they were subject to arbitrary censorship. Motion picture censorship is a form of prior restraint in that advance approval by an administrative or executive official directed by state and municipal statutes or ordinances, is required before a movie can be shown. In constitutional terms, the state and federal governments are forbidden to impose any system of prior censorship in an area of expression protected by the First Amendment. In 1952, motion pictures were brought under the protection of the First Amendment and its safeguards against prior restraint in Joseph Burstyn, Inc. v. Wilson. Thereafter, the court employed a case-by-case approach to problems of motion picture censorship, but in so doing it had to condone some exercise of prior restraint or abandon this method of judicial review. The position of the court was challenged in Times Film Corp. v. City of Chicago (1959). In this decision the court reaffirmed its review technique and rejected the doctrine of prior restraint, relying on the rationale that obscenity remains outside the protection of the First Amendment and that every movie is potentially obscene and potentially unprotected. This rationale is unsound and creates a dangerous precedent which may subject other forms of expression to prior restraint. Judicial

review imposes an undue burden on exhibitors or distributors to initiate litigation; it is not a proper judicial function. There is a great deal of support for making motion picture censorship unconstitutional. In Freedman v. Maryland (1965), the Court has eliminated some dangerous results of a conventional system of censorship.

4198 Moore, John L. M'Naghten is dead--or is it? Houston Law Review, 3(1):58-83, 1965.

In federal criminal law, a rule different from the right-wrong test of sanity of M'Naghten's Case needs to be adopted. It is virtually impossible to formulate one definition that would satisfy the medical experts, or the requirements of society to exact punishment. Since the M'Naghten Case, these rules have developed: (1) the Durham rule applied in the District of Columbia; (2) the Currens test applied in the third circuit; (3) the American Law Institute proposal; and (4) the New Hampshire rule. The New Hampshire rule is most appealing because of the emphasis for the jury to decide the case from their own collective experience. Although the adoption of the rule will not solve the issue for all times, its practice will be more in accord with other similar criminal defenses, such as self-defense. The adoption of any of these rules, or any modification or combination, will remove the injustices of M'Naghten's Case. The future conceptions of punishment and rehabilitation will dictate which rule will be the most satisfactory.

4199 Vann, Carl R., & Morganroth, Fred. The psychiatrist as judge: a second look at the competence to stand trial. University of Detroit Law Journal, 43(1):1-12, 1965.

Based on research completed for a county court in New York for a ten year period, it can be stated that psychiatrists play a significant role in criminal judicial administration at the pre-trial stage by providing expert data relative to the competence of defendants to stand trial. Although the judge makes the final decision on this, he rarely questions the psychiatric determination of competence. In practice the standard of fitness to stand trial becomes a discretionary matter with the psychiatric expert lacking objective standards. There is confusion concerning the role of the psychiatrist. The traditional doctor-patient relationship is meaningless because the accused person in the hospital for psychiatric evaluation is not a patient and, theoretically, may not be "treated" since the commitment is only to determine his capability to stand trial. There is also confusion as to whether the psychiatrist is an agent of the accused person, of the prison, or of the court. The psychiatric evaluation is a trial itself, but it is without legal safeguards thereby denying due process of law.

4200 Vann, Carl R. Pretrial determination and judicial decision-making: an analysis of the use of psychiatric information in the administration of criminal justice. University of Detroit Law Journal, 43(1):13-33, 1965.

In order to assess the influence of the psychiatric evaluation of criminal offenders in cases where the issue of competence to stand trial was raised, data were obtained through interviews, observation, court records and hospital case records in New York State, which covered the years 1950 to 1960. The cases involved indicted felons and of the 83 persons referred for psychiatric evaluation, 42 were found to be capable of standing trial. An analysis of the data showed, among other things that: (1) there was a decided trend toward harsher sentences for persons who were sent for psychiatric examinations and found capable of standing trial; and (2) the judges followed the major findings of the psychiatrists. The process of pretrial psychiatric referral does have a real effect on sentencing and it impinges on the administration of justice. It gives the defendants a psychiatric rather than a judicial trial and is a denial of due process.

4201 Judicial Conference of the 5th Circuit, April 1965. (Addresses presented by Robert A. Ainsworth, Jr., Homer Thornberry, W. B. West, III, and Bernard F. Sykes.) Federals Decisions, 38(4):351-392, 1965.

Implementation of the Criminal Justice Act of 1964 provides for the appointment of private attorneys for persons charged with felonies or misdemeanors other than petty offenses, who are not financially able to obtain counsel for themselves. The attorney will represent the accused at every step of the proceedings. As a result of this Act, the number of appointed counsel will increase, the percentage of guilty pleas will be reduced, and many more trials will be held. The United States Commissioner will have to advise the defendant who appears before him of the right to counsel and the right to appointment of counsel. If the defendant is financially unable to obtain counsel, the Commissioner will have to appoint counsel or obtain a signed waiver if defendant wishes to waive counsel.

4202 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. California Citizen's Council. Work-Furlough: A time-tested and tax-saving program for your community. Oakland, [1965], no paging.

Work-furlough is a plan whereby county jail inmates are permitted to leave confinement during working hours, retain their regular employment, pay the county for their own room and board while in jail, usually at a rate of $2.00 to $5.00 a day, and continue to support their families. Work-furlough is sometimes referred to as "The Huber Plan" after Wisconsin State Senator Henry A. Huber who guided the program through the state legislature in 1913. The benefits of work-furlough are twofold: first, there are the obvious tax-benefits since the inmates pays for room and board and continues supporting his family. Second, it is a valuable rehabilitation that is useful in preserving marriages, keeping families intact, maintaining occupational careers, and preventing delinquency. Work-furlough has been successful whether administered on a local level as in California, Washington, and Wisconsin or administered on the state level, as in North Carolina. The program consistently makes it possible to reduce the cost of crime whether it is implemented by the sheriff or the probation officer or whether it is operated in a metropolis of several million or a small community of a few thousand. Work-furlough is no panacea, it must be implemented with great care, and additional personnel is needed by the department which is to administer the program. The advantages, however, far outweigh the problems.

4203 Seattle-King County (Washington). Youth Commission. Evaluation of "Youth and the Law": a project in citizenship education. Seattle, 1966, 13 p. charts, tables, mimeo.

Six school districts, considered representative of the urban and rural characteristics of Seattle-King County, Washington, were selected to test the effectiveness of the pamphlet "Youth and the Law"; the pamphlet was distributed to all junior and senior high school students and discussed as part of the curriculum. In each of the six districts selected for sampling, one percent of the student and teacher population in grades seven,nine,ten, and twelve were asked to complete a questionnaire; one designed for students and one for teachers. Student reaction to "Youth and the Law" was, almost without exception, significantly positive; seventh graders were generally the most positive in their appraisal; in sharp contrast to student reaction, teachers were less than enthusiastic in their reactions to the content and the format of the pamphlet, stating that "Youth and the Law" was most suitable for junior high school students of the ninth grade level; teachers in suburban school districts tended to use "Youth and the Law" as a basis for classroom discussion more often than teachers in city schools. Over 50 percent of the teachers did not use the accompanying Teacher's Aid provided; senior high school teachers used the Teacher's Aid considerably more than did junior high school teachers. Of the teachers on all grade levels, the twelfth grade teachers were generally the most positive toward "Youth and the Law."

4204 Pennsylvania. Justice Department. Juvenile Court Judges' Commission. Juvenile Court handbook and directory. Harrisburg, 1965. 727 p.

The nine judges of the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, in compliance with legislative directive, submitted this handbook of standards for the consideration and use of their fellow juvenile court judges and for the information and assistance of all those concerned with the problems of children and delinquency. The standards conform to the spirit and, at times, follow the text of the numerous policy resolutions of the council. In developing the standards, the Commission members looked to the principles of juvenile court law as an ultimate guide cognizant of the right of the public for protection and of the right of the individual child for understanding and help.

CONTENTS: Juvenile Court standards and recommendations: administration; Jurisdiction; Detention; Intake; Hearing; Disposition; Juvenile court-police procedures; The operation of juvenile probation offices; The social study; Keeping of juvenile court records; Appendix: laws; Policies and resolutions of the Pennsylvania Council of Juvenile Court Judges; Directories; Institutions; Books and films; Sample forms; Uniform statistical program.

4205 Byrd, Robert C. Police brutality or public brutality? Police Chief, 33(2):8-10, 1966.

Law enforcement in America is in trouble today because of the small cadre of confused idealists and irresponsible extremists who seek to destroy respect for law and law enforcement officers. The group most discriminated against today is the law enforcement officer. He is being psychologically and physically assaulted and few responsible citizens have come to his aid. Our police must be supported by their community officials, by the press, and by the public.

4206 Hoover, J. Edgar. The faith of freedom: the crime problem. Vital Speeches of the Day, 32(3):71-74, 1965.

The American heritage of freedom is under relentless attack at home and abroad. In their offensive to destroy the cause of freedom, the Communists are receiving invaluable aid from too many intended victims both of the extreme left and the ultra right. Particularly vulnerable are the country's youth, the target of the Communist Party in many of its campaigns such as campus speech programs. In spite of the continuing efforts of so-called experts who minimize the crime problem, the undeniable fact is that crime is increasing at an alarming rate. It is growing six times faster than the population. Unlike the illogical criticism voiced by the clique of criminologists and sociologists who are suffering armchair fatigue, crime figures are based on facts. The impractical theorists who attempt to theorize the crime problem should step from their paper castles into the world of reality. Realistic action is needed, especially in the area of youth crime where society has been asked for too long to endure gross abuses by shallow-minded juvenile authorities. An examination of 93,000 criminals arrested in 1963 and 1964 revealed that 76 percent had been previously arrested, at least once. Over one-half received lenient treatment in the form of probation, parole, and suspended sentences and had an average of more than three additional arrests after their first encounter with the school of soft justice. Decent people all over America have tired of the street brawl tactics used by lawyers who employ any means the courts will tolerate to defeat the interests of justice and they are also losing patience with systems of parole and probation that are little more than conveyor belts from prisons and courts back to the underworld. Faith in God and unity of purpose are the strongest bulwarks against the criminal and subversive enemies who would destroy the American heritage of liberty and justice.

4207 Inbau, Fred E. Lawlessness galore: the philosophy of unrestraint and excusability. Vital Speeches of the Day, 32(3):95-96, 1965.

Two basic philosophies have developed in the United States in recent years which have profoundly affected law and order. One is the philosophy of individual unrestraint; the overemphasis upon the civil rights and liberties of the individual with a concomitant de-emphasis of the importance of public welfare and public safety. The other is the philosophy of excuse; the idea that if an individual's background has been unfavorable it is unjust and unfair to impose criminal sanctions for his criminality. There is nothing inconsistent between a law enforcement official's recognition of the righteousness of a cause and his obligations to arrest and prosecute those who employ unlawful means to further the cause. Anarchistic behavior cannot and should not be tolerated; peaceful demonstrations, court action and demands on legislators are the alternatives to sit-downs, sit-ins, and all forms of destruction. The district attorney's duty is to insist that, in his community, protest groups employ the legal processes and he should make it clear that illegal actions will result in criminal prosecutions.

4208 National Parole Institutes. Uniform parole reports: a feasibility study. Administered by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. New York, 1965, 68 p. app. multilith.

One of the greatest problems in effective parole decision making has been a lack of reliable statistical reports based upon uniform reporting standards and a common vocabulary. This study was undertaken to determine whether a useful information system describing the results of parole can be developed as a joint effort of paroling authorities. Twenty-nine U. S. parole agencies were represented at a planning meeting in December 1964 and the following actions were taken: (1) they devised a simple data collection system, believed possible for use with a large number of agencies, to keep track of paroled offenders and their parole outcomes; (2) they agreed

on tentative definitions of critical terms such as "offense classification," "prior prison sentences," and "parole performance"; (3) they planned and immediately began two further explorations of the feasibility of procedures which were developed: eight agencies participated in a pre-test of the data collection system by providing the needed information weekly to the National Parole Institutes. Additional agencies explored the application of these procedures in their own agencies by studying representative samples of parole offenders. This achieved: (1) a workable data collection system; (2) a common vocabulary; (3) a regular reporting to participating agencies; and (4) a demonstration that comparisons of agency effectiveness must take into account the differences in the kinds of offenders paroled. The data collected show differences among: (1) agencies in parole performance criteria; (2) in the kinds of persons released under parole supervision; and (3) in the likelihood of successful parole. Thus, parole success rates cannot be compared meaningfully unless relevant differences in offenders are considered. The results of the study show that the tentative model can ultimately provide a firm basis for meaningful analyses of parole experiences based on uniform reporting from all the diverse parole systems in the United States.

CONTENTS: Preface; Acknowledgement; Summary; Background; A test of feasibility of continuous data collection; A few tentative results from the test of continuous data collection; A study of feasibility by 16 additional agencies; Suggestions for further development of a uniform parole reporting system; References.

4209 John A. Donaho and Associates. A report upon manpower requirements, Baltimore City Jail. Baltimore, Maryland, 1965, 18 p.

The manpower requirements for the Baltimore City Jail were studied and the posts proposed by the warden evaluated as to necessity and character. Posts were classified in terms of necessity into "must posts" and "useful posts." The jail currently has 130 correction officers; to man the posts considered "must" in 1966-1967, 136 correction officers will be needed, an additional 15 in 1967-1968 or 48 more if all Warden-requested posts are covered.

4210 Baltimore City. Jail. Post, orders, housing classification, and post positions for the Baltimore City Jail. Maryland, 1966, no paging.

This manual prepared for Baltimore City Jail personnel presents post orders, an organization chart of the jail administration, housing classifications, and a description of post duties.

4211 Lincoln, James H. Statement by James H. Lincoln, Judge of Probate, Juvenile Division, Wayne County, Michigan, to Committee on Judiciary, House of Representatives, concerning House Bill No. 2392 to provide for open hearings and open records on juveniles charged with felony. [Lansing], 1966, 9 p.

Legislation similar to Michigan's proposed House Bill No. 2392, which would open juvenile court hearings and records to the public, has been enacted in four states in the United States. The "open court" for juveniles, advocated as a new approach to the control of serious crime, is at least as old as the nation. This procedure was condemned not only for ethical and humane reasons, but also because it was ineffective as a delinquency control measure. Any state legislator who has been swayed by the claim of reported success attributed to Montana's "Loble Law" should question whether any court by its actions alone can overcome the collective forces of the myriad of factors contributing to delinquency. An open hearing is a two-edged sword. In many cases it makes it more difficult to rehabilitate delinquents after a community hears about a boy or girl in trouble. Juveniles with court records get into a position where they are forced to find friends among troublemakers even if they want to be rehabilitated. Adults may be able to survive the publicity of a false charge but a juvenile in school is forever damned. House Bill No. 2372 should be shelved.

4212 Sandhu, Harjit S. A study measuring the impact of short term institutionalization. Social Defence, 1(1):10-12, 1965.

A study measuring the impact of short term institutionalization was conducted in Faridkot District Prison in India in 1959. Among the major research tools used in the study were a delinquency scale based on the California Psychological Inventory, a value questionnaire, hostility measurement schedules, and a test to measure the convict's self-concept in relation to the impact of prison. The sample consisted of 200 prisoners who

were representative of the bulk of the convict population. The findings of the study indicated a rise in delinquency potential and in hostility. Most of the prisoners thought that the impact of prison was harmful. These 200 prisoners were given no special treatment during the three month study. Another sample was given group therapy over the same period of time and they showed signs of improvement of self-image and a lessening of hostility. In general, married and casual offenders grew more severe in their values while in prison and unmarried and habitual offenders became more lax.

4213 Probation services. Social Defence, 1(1):23-30, 1965.

Statistical data on probation services in India for the year 1962 are presented. By the end of 1962, India had 364 full-time and 125 part-time probation officers; 7,507 persons were under their supervision. Statistical data are given on the age, family background, education, marital status, socio-economic situation and cultural background of the probationers, and on the nature of their offenses.

4214 Kelly, Ernest G., Jr. The right to effective counsel in criminal cases. Vanderbilt Law Review, 18(4):1920-1937, 1965.

In determining whether the right to effective counsel has been violated there is a conflict between public policy considerations of sparing the defendant from injustices resulting from ineffective representation, and the need for the orderly functioning of the judicial system which would be disturbed by overturning convictions because of the absence of representation by counsel. Also, there are unusually difficult problems of proof in many types of cases in this area. Courts, therefore, have failed to reduce the decisions to meaningful categories. The category which raises the most difficult questions involves specific errors of counsel made in the course of the trial. Most courts accept the "mockery of justice" rule stated in Diggs v. Welch, that the appointment of competent counsel by the trial court satisfied the defendant's right to counsel and subsequent errors of counsel would be ignored unless they rendered the trial a mockery of justice. Other categories of cases are: (1) failures of counsel caused by factors beyond the control of attorney or client, e.g., if the court fails to allow sufficient time to prepare the case or prevents full representation; in such cases courts have been liberal in granting relief; (2) failures caused by status or incompetence of counsel; cases where the attorney's loyalty to the client is in doubt and where the attorney is incompetent; (3) failures caused by errors in the course of the trial. Some courts distinguish between privately employed counsel and court appointed counsel and jurisdictions which apply a double standard do so in the second and third categories. Also in the second and third categories, the courts are insisting on the single test of the "mockery of justice" rule because of the need for the finality of judgments and the problems of proof. A coherent pattern does emerge from the cases. The courts should recognize this pattern and divide the cases into meaningful categories to improve the formulation of the law in this field.

4215 Sterling, David L. Police interrogation and the psychology of confession. Journal of Public Law, 14(1):25-65, 1965.

The police, psychologists, and psychiatrists point out that the most influential factors leading to confession of a crime are a sense of guilt, remorse, the satisfaction of conscience, the strength of the evidence, and the hope to lessen punishment. There is general agreement among psychological authorities that the innocent can also subject themselves to the compulsion of confession. The relationship between guilt and confession is explored in the descriptions of the Evans case (1949) and of Soviet and Chinese Communist interrogation procedures. The basic technique in such procedures is the hostility-sympathy technique along with continuous interrogations and physical coercion. If American police manuals are examined there is a striking similarity between their recommendations and the Russian-Chinese interrogation procedures; the differences in the methods are in degree not in quality. There are many indications that the third degree has not disappeared from the interrogation room. To ascertain in detail contemporary police procedures, 100 state and federal cases dating from 1943 were surveyed and a questionnaire was sent to 72 American police departments. The results are compiled in the appendix.

4216 Parker, Terrill A. Equal protection as a defense to selective law enforcement by police officials. Journal of Public Law, 14(1):223-231, 1965.

The police use discretion in enforcing the law. This discretionary and selective enforcement of the law has remained a serious obstacle to the administration of equal justice since in some cases there is a conscious intent on the part of the police to arrest one individual or group and to allow others to go free. The arrests are therefore discriminatory. There are several remedies available outside the criminal trial phase which will protect citizens against police discrimination, such as a criminal action against an official for neglect of duty, a writ of mandamus to compel a public official to perform a duty, and injunctive relief to prohibit discriminatory enforcement. But these are inadequate to bar the conviction of a victim of discrimination. The equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment should be applied at the criminal trial level. Although the Supreme Court of the United States has never directly held that the discriminatory enforcement of penal law is a violation of the 14th Amendment, there is a statement in Yick Wo v. Hopkins which could be used as the basis for seeking equal protection as a defense. State courts have refused to apply equal protection to penal enforcement but in the dicta of their decisions, there is a possible future extension of the equal protection doctrine. The cases further indicate that the defendant must prove that the police intended to discriminate without setting forth clear standards. It will be an infrequent occurrence when this doctrine bars conviction. When the defense is allowed it will most frequently be in cases in which the offense is a minor violation such as vagrancy and loitering.

4217 New York (State). Drug Addiction Council. Recommendations [to the Governor of New York for the control and treatment of drug addicts]. Albany, 1965, 16 p.

The New York State Council on Drug Addiction recommends the following measures in the control of drugs, addiction, and the treatment of addicts: civil commitment after trial; establishment of rehabilitation centers stressing vocational training and increasing educational competence; reevaluation of penalties for manufacture and sale of drugs; fund programs for voluntary aid groups and medical treatment and research facilities; improvement in in-patient treatment programs; greater state-local and federal cooperation; and intensive attack on the underlying sociological causes which provide the milieu in which drug abuse thrives.

4218 Kiwanis International. Kiwanis Foundation. Freedom and you! [Chicago], 1965, 15 p.

The 16 "freedoms" guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of the United States are: (1) freedom of religion; (2) freedom of speech; (3) freedom of the press; (4) freedom of assembly; (5) freedom to keep and bear arms; (6) freedom from search and seizures; (7) freedom from being tried twice for the same offense; (8) freedom from testifying against self; (9) freedom from deprivation of due process of law; (10) freedom from discrimination against citizenship or right to vote because of race or color; (11) freedom to work in localities of one's choice; (12) freedom to go into business, compete and make profit; (13) freedom from cruel or unusual punishments; (14) freedom from religious tests for public office; (15) freedom from suspension of writ of habeas corpus; and (16) freedom from ex post facto laws.

4219 Duhm, Erna. Psychologische Untersuchungsmethoden bei Kindern und weiblichen Jugendlichen in der forensischen Praxis. (Psychological methods of examination of children and in forensic practice.) Vorträge im Landeskriminalpolizeiamt Niedersachsen, no vol.(2):1-7, 1965.

Psychology experts have a great number of testing devices at their disposal to use in psychological examinations of children. Choices should be made according to the specific problems and requirements of each case, using as an important criterion, the proven validity of the test. Since human behavior is determined by many related factors, the psychological examination of delinquents should cover numerous areas.

4220 Patzschke, Wilhelm. Wird man in einem Erziehungsheim besser oder schlechter? (Does one become better or worse in a training school?) Vorträge im Landeskriminalpolizeiamt Niedersachsen, no vol.(2):8-23, 1965.

It is certain that discipline alone will not suffice as a method of treatment of delinquents. In the training school, a positive effort should be made to create something in the youngster that is lacking. A person is likely to make his behavior conform to people's expectations of him, but good behavior is more than mere appearance. Accordingly, the basis for the establishment of an educational rapport is that the educator expect the youngster to become a good person. The educator, by his own behavior, should make the "good" attractive. He should also be aware of all he has in common with the youngster, rather than all of the differences between them. Statistics show that 60 to 70 percent of former training school students do not get involved in conflicts with the law again.

4221 Patzschke, Wilhelm. Mädchenerziehung in einem geschlossenem Heim. (The education of girls in a closed training school.) Vorträge im Landeskriminalpolizeiamt Niedersachsen, no vol.(2):24-36, 1965.

The population of the training school in Niedersachsen, West Germany, is made up of the least rule-abiding boys and girls. There is no coeducation, but the boys and girls do meet occasionally. The biggest problem of most of the girls is that they have lost their own identities by trying to become what the men they know want them to be. Sexuality is nothing more to them than a purely physical phenomenon. What the training school tries to do is to restore the girls' shattered identities by changing their views of sex, by giving them as much of a true home as possible, by establishing personal relationships with the girls, and by doing anything else that would contribute to their leaving the school as more responsible young women.

4222 Munkwitz, Werner. Mädchenerziehung in einem geschlossenem Heim: Kasuistischer Beitrag. (The education of girls in a training school: a contribution consisting of cases.) Vorträge im Landeskriminalpolizeiamt Niedersachsen, no vol.(2):37-44, 1965.

Most of the girls in a training school are impulsive, unstable, and often emotionally superficial. In addition, some of them show deviations which indicate brain injuries or psychopathological symptoms. It is important to test the correctness of social prognosis and the effect of treatment in training schools by means of follow-up studies.

4223 Zech, Karl. Einführung in Erscheinungsformen und Behandlung geistig-seelischer Störungen sowie ihre forenisische Beurteilung. (Introduction to the symptoms and treatment of mental illnesses and their forensic evaluation.) Vorträge im Landeskriminalpolizeiamt Niedersachsen, no vol.(2):45-53, 1965.

If a psychic disturbance is a result of an illness, it is called psychosis. It may result from a brain disease or be a result of another physical illness (symptomatic psychosis). The most current psychoses are schizophrenia and manic depression, which are both at least partly due to hereditary factors and are therefore called endogenous psychoses. Epilepsy is actually a neurological disease, but it generally results in chronic psychotic symptoms. In addition to these actual mental illnesses, there are psychic abnormalities. Mental deficiency is often congenital, but may also be due to early brain damage. Psychopathies are due to minor deviations of the emotions and the will and are often considered to be innate. Neuroses are psychic disturbances which are mainly caused by environmental factors, although one person may be more inclined to neurotic reaction than another. Both occupational therapy and chemotherapy are important new developments in the treatment of mental illness.

4224 Bonk, Franz. Psychopathologie des Jugendalters und Trieblebens. (Youth psychopathology and drives.) Vorträge im Landeskriminalpolizeiamt Niedersachsen, 1965(2): 54-59, 1965.

Drives and instincts have a large impact on the personality development of children and adolescents. Education should be directed toward developing a harmonious personality by integrating drives, instincts, and intellect. The sexual drive influences personality at an early age. During adolescence, sexuality has to become an integrated part of the personality, both as a physical and as a psychological phenomenon. Deviations in the development of adolescents are often not of serious importance, unless a congenital defect is involved. In the latter case, therapy is rarely successful.

4225 Catanzaro, Ronald J. Rehabilitation of the incarcerated alcoholic offender. In: North American Association of Alcoholism Programs. Selected papers presented at the fifteenth annual meeting September-October 1965, Portland, Oregon. Washington, D. C., 1965, p. 161-170. $2.50

A group of 46 inmates at a federal institution who were labeled as "recalcitrant alcoholics" underwent compulsory weekly alcoholic group therapy sessions for a six-month period. Upon more accurate analysis, the group was found to consist of three subgroups: addictive alcoholics, non-addictive alcoholics, and non-alcoholics. The addictive alcoholics were found to profit markedly from the therapy, the non-addictive alcoholics, moderately, and the non-alcoholic, little. It was concluded that compulsory therapy was successful with those subjects who were really alcoholics; 39 percent of the inmates labeled as recalcitrant alcoholics by the Classification Committee of the institution could not be medically diagnosed as such. The presence of the non-alcoholic subgroup was detrimental to the alcoholic group as a whole; the need for accurate diagnosis is thus of prime importance if an effective rehabilitation program is to be planned for either the alcoholic or non-alcoholic inmate. Addictive and non-addictive alcoholics may require different types of therapies for maximum benefit to each group.

Available from: North American Association of Alcoholism Programs, 323 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C., 20036

4226 University of California. School of Criminology. San Francisco Project. A non-technical description of the San Francisco Project, by Joseph D. Lohman, Albert Wahl, and Robert M. Carter. Berkeley, April 1965, 16 p. (Research Report No. 1)

The San Francisco Project's study of federal probation and parole is designed to develop discriminating criteria for offender classification, to examine the effects of specific caseload sizes and supervision available for different types of offenders, to make actuarial tables on the potentiality of federal offenders to become socially adjusted, and to examine presentence reports relating probation recommendations to disposition. The Project follows the standards of the Federal Correctional System in restoring the offender to usefulness through the facilities of the Probation Service, Board of Control, and Bureau of Prisons. Individuals placed on probation or parole were randomly assigned to caseloads receiving one of four types of supervision: minimum, intensive, ideal, or normal. A standard operating procedure policy for consistency of method was established in August 1964. The research design is directed toward collecting significant criminological data of legal, statistical, psychological, demographic, and supervisory backgrounds to show the relationship between diverse supervisory conditions and prisoner adjustment. Minimum supervision offenders are to be used as baselines. Techniques used for functional prediction of adjustment under supervision, analyses of behavior patterns, varying approaches of presentence investigation, and parole and probation officers' decision making will be examined and evaluated. Federal and state offenders will be compared.

Available from: University of California, School of Criminology, Berkeley, California

4227 University of California. School of Criminology. San Francisco Project. Three hundred presentence report recommendations, by Joseph D. Lohman, Albert Wahl, and Robert M. Carter. Berkeley, June 1965, 12 p. (Research Report No. 2)

The presentence report covers data gathered by the probation officer to be used in his recommendations to the court in passing judgment on the defendant. It also offers an assistance plan for the offender after release. Data on 300 presentence investigations, recommendations, and dispositions by the U. S. Probation Officers in the Northern District of California were classified into categories and evaluated. A very high

relationship (96 percent) was established between the recommendation of probation and its acceptance. The court also considered the impact on the individual and the community. In 76 out of 86 cases, imprisonment followed the recommendations. In about 5 percent of the cases there was a significant difference between the recommendations and the disposition. Probation officers are considered to be more punitive than judges. The decision making technique of the probation officer prior to the submission of his recommendation needs examination in order to evaluate differences among officers and the effect of their work on the administration of criminal justice. Several critical variables make decisive data limited in application and they need clarification for more effective researching.

Available from: University of California, School of Criminology, Berkeley, California

4228 University of California. School of Criminology. San Francisco Project. Federal probationers and prisoners: statutory sentencing alternatives and demographic data, by Joseph D. Lohman, Albert Wahl, and Robert M. Carter. Berkeley, December 1965, 74 p. (Research Report No. 4)

The federal courts have a choice in whether to sentence a convicted person to imprisonment, a fine, probation, or a suspended sentence. The typical offender is male, white, Protestant, from 20 to 35 years old, with limited skills and low income. Predominant offenses are Dyer Act violations, narcotics abuse, U. S. Treasury forgery, and embezzlement. The type of offense was found to be a significant factor in affecting the sentencing alternatives for a sample of 500 probationers and prisoners. Probation was usually granted for embezzlement, theft, and false statement, while imprisonment was imposed for violations of the National Defense Law, bank robbery, and interstate car theft. Two-thirds of those pleading guilty and one-third of those pleading not guilty are granted probation; women, more often than men. Those under 20 and over 45 years old who are well-educated and financially, vocationally, and socially successful are more likely to be put on probation. An analysis of the characteristics of the offender and the act indicates that imprisonment is alternative when the offense also includes the use of a weapon or violence, and the individual shows little stability. Probation is given to non-violent white and blue-collar offenders with no previous criminal records who do not evidence instability. Further research suggested by the data would examine the probation performance of the unstable group, the kind of probation supervision offered, the caseload management used, and their distinctive characteristics.

CONTENTS: Offense; Plea; Legal representation; Confinement status prior to judgment; Age; Race; Sex; Education; Prior criminal record; Prior arrests; Family criminality; Marital status; Religion and religious activities; Occupational patterns; Average monthly income; Employment stability; Military history; Weapons and violence; Use of aliases; Narcotics usage; Alcoholic involvement; Residence stability; Distance from residence to location of offense; Homosexuality; Crime partners.

Available from: University of California, School of Criminology, Berkeley, California

4229 Gigeroff, A. K., & Mohr, J. W. A study of male sexual offenders. Canada's Mental Health, 13(3):16-18, 1965.

"Sex offender" is a very broad term and requires a more specific defintion if it is to be used in communication. A study was undertaken of a full year's court population at the Forensic Clinic of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital. Fourteen charges from the criminal code were used as basic categories and basic information was obtained on all offenders. Findings included the following data: there were a total of 597 offenders, of which 12.6 percent were multiple offenders, making a total of 715 offenses studied. The breakdown of charges was indecent assault on a female, 40 percent; indecent act or exposing, 20 percent; gross indecency and buggery, 20 percent; and rape or attempted rape, 6 percent. Fifty-four of the 55 charges of indecent assault on a male were for acts against a child, thus constituting a pedophilic act. Of the entire 715 offenses, convictions were registered in two-thirds of the cases and one-third of the charges were dismissed or dropped. Of those cases resulting in conviction, 35.2 percent drew prison sentences, 33.6 percent were placed on probation, 27.6 percent were fined, and the remainder received suspended sentences. The largest number of offenses occurred in July, thus refuting the commonly held belief that most sex offenses occur in the spring. The highest concentration of sexual offenders is between the ages of 16 and 29 and reaches another high point in the 35 to 39 age group. The study provided a link between the investigation of deviant sexual behavior

and the laws which have been formulated to control this behavior. The contribution that mental health agencies can make to the community and to offenders is pointed out.

4230 Baum, Terry L. Wiping out a criminal or juvenile record. Journal of the State Bar of California, 40(6):816-830, 1965.

According to California law, a pardon is the main non-judicial provision for relief from the social embarrassment, legal disabilities, and economic handicaps which result from having a criminal record. A pardon can be granted with a certificate of rehabilitation if the person has been convicted of a felony and has served time in a state prison or a Youth Authority institution. A full and direct pardon restores the right to vote, but an employer must be told of the conviction even though the convict was pardoned on the grounds of innocence. Convicted felons who are not granted probation, if committed to the Youth Authority and not transferred to a state prison, are provided with relief from penalties and disabilities. Eligibility for relief differs in terms of offenses. Remedies are broader with minors in juvenile proceedings, stricter in criminal proceedings. A narrow class of criminal convictions with specific conditions under which relief can be obtained is included in the "blotting out remedy," and applies to cases involving persons under 21, misdemeanors, and no previous convictions. A person convicted of a felony may be relieved of penalties and disabilities, but the conviction will not be wiped out.

4231 Cavallo, Vincenzo. El aspecto formal del delito. (The formal appearance of crime.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, 1965(11):13-23, 1965.

A crime is an act which is in conflict with established legal codes and, thus, with moral norms. As such, it is punishable. A crime occurs when an individual performs an action forbidden to society by the legal code, when this action is the product of conscious thought on his part, and when the act takes place as the result of the conscious thought process. A criminal act does not take place without the components of action and desire or will on the part of the offender. Standards of punishment for society are established in Article I of the Mexican Penal Code in which it is stated that no one may be punished for an act not explicitly defined within the Code. Stipulations of the code on illegality and punishment may be considered normative as well as judicial.

4232 Grispigni, Filippo. La correspondencia al tipo descrito en una normal penal. (Correspondence to class listed in the penal code.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, 1965(11): 25-56, 1965.

For an act to constitute a crime it must correspond to a class or type described in a penal code. Thus, a rule of law must exist rather than of men. Subjective elements or decisions may enter the judicial process in only a few cases: when the accused has undertaken a risk in the protection or execution of justice; when the offender committed an illegal act while following instinct or habit; or when the offender is not sane or is mentally disturbed. The subjective aspects of the case do not change the class or type into which the offense would normally fit. The processes of drive and thought, whether reasonable or not, may be considered internal circumstances of crime; they must not be confused with external factors, which may also be defined. Factors contributing to crime may also be classified within the framework of those which limit the individual and thus drive him to some manifestation of his frustration, and those which enlarge, develop or liberate him and thus expose him to the possibility of crime. Also to be considered are the means or instrument of the crime and the time and place of the act.

4233 de Pina, Rafael. La jurisdiccion penal. (Penal jurisdiction.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, 1965(11):57-72, 1965.

Jurisdiction is the activity whereby the state maintains law and order, and it represents one of the three functions of the state. Penal jurisdiction is a part of the overall jurisdiction of the state. It may be divided into common and special jurisdiction. The legislation of the state defines its jurisdiction. Trial by a jury of citizenry allows popular participation in the state's function of jurisdiction. Ideas contrary to this practice indicate that a "technical" judiciary of trained judges might be superior to the practice of using untrained citizens in this important job.

4234 Magallón, Jorge Mario. Análisis de los delitos contra la familia en el proyecto de código penal tipo. (Analysis of the crimes against the family in the projected penal code.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, 1965 (11):73-86, 1965.

Mexican penal law provides for punishment by imprisonment or fine for any couple who marry knowing that a legal impediment exists against their marriage. Restrictions of this sort have existed in Mexican law since the Codes of 1870, 1884, and 1917. The current Penal Code enumerates the situations which constitute impediments to marriage: being under the age required by law, lacking consent of the appropriate parents or guardians, proof of parents lack of blood relationship, adultery on the part of one or both parties, an attempt on the life of the partner of one member of a couple in order to free him/her for marriage with another, addiction to drugs or alcohol, insanity, or commitment to a previous marriage. Other articles define the minimum time wait between former marriage and present one and forbid the marriage of a guardian to his charge. These provisions, with minor additions, must be incorporated into the projected Mexican Penal Code.

4235 Cepeda Lópezhermosa, Rodolfo. El derecho penal fiscal. (Financial law.) Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, 1965(11):87-104, 1965.

Mexican law obliges citizens to pay taxes to the national, state, and municipal governments as directed by law. Articles 216 and 217 of the Penal Code which pertain to fiscal policy, lay the responsibility to the citizens to pay taxes and Article 232, which has to do with fines and duty charges, provides punishment of fines or imprisonment for those who fail to pay taxes. Mexican law and jurisprudence concerning fiscal policies turn on three principles: the violation of an obligation can be a fiscal crime and an administrative crime at the same time; the damage caused by failure to pay taxes as obligated is partially repaired by the levying of fines for this crime; administrative process attempting to impose sanctions cannot be a true and legal process. Mexican law also taxes foreigners within certain classes. Certain confusion brought about by Articles 241 and 6 of the Penal Code are clarified by Articles 10 and 11, which explain the liability of the offender in the failure to pay taxes, the liability of his property, and of his other assets with respect to fines he may incur.

4236 Illinois. Sex offenders Commission. A report to the 74th general assembly and Governor The Honorable Otto Kerner. Evanston, 1965, 54 p.

Prevention of crime must be attacked in numerous ways. Enlightenment through schooling and public information programs are two approaches aimed at the general public. In this vein, the program proposed by the Illinois Commission on Sex Offenders to institute classes in family life, venereal disease, and sex education can be the most fundamental step in crime prevention which Illinois can make. Other programs proposed by the Commission aim at more effective rehabilitation of the inmate and his smoother reintegration into society. For example, the recommended transitional institution with a clinical division would provide a safer way to return certain convicts to society. Additional measures suggested to the Illinois General Assembly include a proposal which permits Illinois courts to obtain pre-trial and post conviction services under certain conditions from the Diagnostic Depots of the Department of Public Safety. Included also is a proposal allowing for voluntary admissions of persons with compulsions to do violence to others; one which requires certain employers to inquire whether prospective employees have ever been convicted of sex offenses of a criminal nature if those employees will have extensive dealing with children and youth in the course of their employment; finally and most important, a proposal to permit convicts to participate in work release programs operated in the transitional institution.

CONTENTS: Commission membership; Letter of transmittal; Introductory statements; Work release proposal; H. B. 1631 - work release; The transitional institution; H. B. 1632 - the transitional institution; Family life, venereal disease and sex education; H. B. 1633 - family life, venereal disease and sex education; Need for diagnostic admissions; H. B. 1634-35-36 diagnostic admissions; Voluntary admissions; H. B. 1637 - voluntary admissions; An employer check on sex offenders; H. B. 1638 - employer check on sex offenders; Unfinished business; H. B. 1639 - establish Commission on Abnormal Criminal Offenders; Acknowledgement.

Available from: Commission on Sex Offenders, 1025 Ridge Court, Evanston, Illinois

4237 Anderson, Sonia. Group counseling of "pre-juvenile" delinquents. Berkeley, California, [1965], 3 p.

During the school year 1964-1965, a program was conducted in leaderless group counseling of "pre-juvenile" delinquents at Emery High School, Emeryville, California. The purpose of the program was to allow students to discuss their problems in a permissive atmosphere with others who may have similar problems. The group was composed of all the hard-core discipline problems in the school. It was hoped that by expressing their thoughts and feelings freely they would find alternate behavior patterns. There was definite improvement in attendance, studies, and referrals to the office by teachers, but not much improvement in students' grades. In addition, there were indications of more regard for the feelings of others and better understanding of the students' own emotions and feelings.

4238 Midwestern Governors' Conference. Interstate compact on the mentally disordered offender. 1965, 8 p.

The Interstate Compact on the Mentally Disordered Offender was developed pursuant to a resolution of the Midwestern Governors' Conference. As used in the compact, the term "mentally disordered offender" includes two subgroups: (1) persons who have committed or are charged with having committed criminal acts but who are not subject to conviction because of their mental condition; and (2) persons under sentence who become mentally ill while in prison. The compact identifies those areas in which interstate cooperation could be useful to the states in dealing with the mentally disordered offender: (1) cooperative institutionalization; (2) cooperative aftercare; (3) cooperative research and training of personnel; and (4) interjurisdictional procedures for the early disposition of criminal charges pending against persons already adjudicated as mentally disordered offenders. Included are the text of the compact and a suggested enabling act for it.

4239 Indiana State Farm. Data Processing Office. Admission survey for December. Greencastle, 1965, 17 p.

A study was made of 391 inmates who were admitted to the Indiana State Farm during the month of December 1965. Information was obtained through personal interviews and from records. The study revealed that the average inmate was 34 years of age and had been committed either on a theft charge or for public intoxication; he was white, had been there four times previously, and his sentence was 122 days; he was Protestant with a church affiliation, was either never married or was divorced, and if divorced was responsible for the support of two children. The chances were one in two that he had a previous misdemeanor conviction, one in five that he had a previous felony conviction, and one in three that he had no previous record. He came from a broken home; he had a job at the time of his arrest, although he made less than $1,000 the previous year. He was either an alcoholic or alcohol had contributed to his offense.

CONTENTS: Charges by age group; Age and race distribution; Length of term; Admission by county of commitment; Charges; Previous commitments to Indiana State Farm; Educational achievement level--grade claimed completed; California Achievement Test; Stated religious preferences; Marital status; Previous criminal history; I. Q. test results.

4240 New York (State). Youth Division. Youth Research. Report on the Youth Worker Training Program. November 1965, various pagings.

The Youth Worker Training Program was begun in 1963 as a means of recruiting persons to alleviate the manpower shortage in the social services. The 1963 program was based on the belief that experience in youth services offered to interested college students might contribute both to recruitment and training. The program offered was an eight-week, work-study experience including field work and seminars. It was found that trainees can make valuable contributions even during training, but the program failed to influence their career choices. The 1964 program was similarly structured but trainees were selected, not from college seniors and recent graduates whose career choices had already

been made, but from the socially-disadvantaged and minority groups. Some rehabilitated offenders from residential treatment centers were also selected. Evaluation of the program indicates that many interested young adults without previous experience could function well as youth workers.

CONTENTS: Manpower issues in social welfare; The youth worker training programs; Evaluation of the 1964 Youth Worker Training Program; The Job Development Training Program.

4241 The National Council on Illegitimacy. Methods of stimulating community action on the problem of illegitimacy, by Dorothy A. Purser. Paper presented at the Annual Forum of the National Conference on Social Welfare, May 1965. New York, 1965, 13 p.

Considering its association with mental and physical illness, school dropouts, family instability, and limited earning capacity, illegitimacy is a serious social problem. Although the problem is not new, today illegitimate births are increasing at a much faster rate than the population. Community action may be stimulated by determining community mores regarding illegitimacy, assessing available facilities meeting the need, cooperating with similarly-oriented agencies, and encouraging interdisciplinary collaboration in planning prevention and rehabilitation. A Workshop and three Institutes were held in Cleveland in 1964 to consider this problem. There was general agreement that little was known about the problem and that society has a responsibility it is not meeting.

Available from: National Council on Illegitimacy, 44 East 23 Street, New York, New York, 10010

4242 General Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church; The North American Judges Association; National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Project Misdemeanant. A guide: securing community support for misdemeanant probation services. Washington, D. C., no date, various pagings.

Millions of Americans come before the misdemeanant courts for petty violations, yet, beyond the fine or jail, these offenders are largely ignored. Less than five percent of these courts have any rehabilitative services. As these offenses are left untreated, the opportunity to prevent them from "feeding" into major crimes is lost. The Probation Program of the Municipal Court of Vancouver, Washington was developed to deal with those who reappear before the courts for similar offenses. Probation is used to force treatment upon an offender who is unable to change on his own. A jail sentence is entered in the court records and the defendant is released under specified conditions of probation with which he must comply or be returned to jail. The success of the program greatly depends on judicial leadership.

Available from: Project Misdemeanant, Room 200, 100 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C., 20002

4243 Southern Illinois University. Delinquency Study Project. A workshop on emerging trends in state delinquency programs. Carbondale, October 1965, 6 p.

In order to measure the impact of the workshop on emerging trends in state delinquency programs, a questionnaire was sent to all participants. The positive responses of the participants indicated that the workshop had a greater impact than the original evaluation had suggested. There is a need for an interstate coordinating body to disseminate information, provide consultant services, and facilitate cooperation between states in delinquency prevention and rehabilitation. The Advisory Committee to the Governors' Conference and/or the National Council on Crime and Delinquency could function in this capacity.

4244 Long, Edward V. The Prisoner Rehabilitation Act of 1965. Federal Probation, 29(4): 3-7, 1965.

On September 10, 1965, the President signed into law the Prisoner Rehabilitation Act amending 18 U.S.C. 4082. The amendment was designed to facilitate the rehabilitation of federal prisoners, and it embodies three major provisions: the Attorney General can commit or transfer a prisoner to residential community treatment centers; he can grant brief periods of leave for emergency or rehabilitative purposes; and he can permit prisoners to work in private employment or to take part in community training while they are still serving terms in institutions. The residential community centers will be

similar to the halfway houses now used for juvenile delinquents. The residents work at jobs which have been secured for them. They receive counsel, food, and shelter while re-establishing themselves in the community in preparation for parole. The emergency or rehabilitation furlough will enable particularly trustworthy prisoners to leave a federal institution for a short time in case of an emergency at home, to obtain medical services not otherwise available, or to make arrangements for work or training. This provision, used judiciously, will facilitate placement services and the trust implied in unescorted travel will assist rehabilitation. The most significant and far-reaching provision enables selected prisoners to work or take part in training programs in the community. For years, work release has been used successfully in state institutions and is believed to have greatly reduced recidivism. Work in the community will prepare the prisoner for release, enable him to provide for his family, and give him self-respect and a means of demonstrating his readiness for parole.

4245 Morris, Charles V. Crime prevention and control around the world. Federal Probation, 29(4):8-19, 1965.

The Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders met in Stockholm in August 1965. The theme of the Congress was the prevention of criminality and included consideration of activities of a broader social character as well as special measures to prevent crime. Six topics were discussed: social change and criminality; social forces and the prevention of crime; community preventive action; measures to combat recidivism; probation and other non-institutional measures; and special preventive and treatment measures for young adults. There was general recognition of the need for scientific research into the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, for interdisciplinary teamwork in dealing with criminality, and for more trained personnel in correctional work.

4246 Morris, Norval. Prison in evolution. Federal Probation, 29(4):20-32, 1965.

Since the prison in the form we now know it will probably cease to exist before the end of this century, conscious planning toward a variety of substantially different techniques of social control is required. Dissatisfaction with present methods of dealing with crime and juvenile delinquency is widespread, but there is little agreement even on the purposes of criminal law and treatment of offenders. There has been much experimentation with penal sanctions other than imprisonment and modifications of prison organization, but critical evaluation of their worth is necessary. Alternatives to prison include fine, probation, the probation hostel, working outside the prison, expanded social welfare services, leisure control, and part-time imprisonment. A prison sentence should be imposed only when there is no reasonable alternative. Diversification within corrections has resulted in special treatment for young offenders, women, the open institution, the prison-mental hospital, aftercare, and special institutions for addicts. Some modifications of prisons which are taking place with the purpose of lessening the social isolation of imprisonment are home leave, day leave, unrestricted correspondence, frequent visits, halfway hostels, and the creation of a therapeutic community within the prison. Strengthening family and social ties is often crucial in preventing recidivism. Systematic research of the deterrent effects of different penal sanctions, of the reformative effects of sanctions, and of the kinds of treatment which work best with different types of offenders is needed.

4247 Campbell, Jay. A strict accountability approach to criminal responsibility. Federal Probation, 29(4):33-36, 1965.

In order to judge present theory and practice of crime prevention and treatment of offenders, we need to analyze different approaches in terms of maximal social protection at minimal cost. Criminal responsibility has traditionally been regarded by the law as justification for punishment. Yet society has the right to protect itself from the socially injurious who, since medical evidence indicates that the "bad" may be the "sick," are not responsible under our traditional moral-legal penal code. If the goal is social protection, some strict accountability is necessary in which mental state is relevant not to

whether a crime has been committed, but to the nature of punishment or treatment required. Traditional punishment and moral condemnation may control responsible persons, but this must be compared with custodial, supervisory, and therapeutic techniques to determine the most reliable and economical means in each case. The practical limitations of strict accountability require fewer laws and more effective disposition. This could be accomplished by continuous revision of the penal code to include only those acts which are an actual threat to society, greater reliance on civil sanctions, education and welfare legislation, and research programs to test the effectiveness of different approaches.

4248 Mallory, C. Eugene. People are programs. Federal Probation, 29(4):36-40, 1965.

Since interpersonal relationships are the means of effective rehabilitation, the most important personnel are those in direct contact with delinquent boys: the counselor, the teacher, and the probation officer. All plans and regulations should be made with this principle in mind. Rehabilitation is not brought about by forcing a boy to conform, but by helping him to change his feelings through an effective interpersonal relationship. A dependency relationship with the boy must be established. This relationship can then be used to teach the boy necessary skills and to allow him to internalize the values of the counselor. Since the quality of the relationship will depend on the counselor's understanding of the process, the psychiatrist and other personnel may best be used to give direct assistance to the counselor, rather than to the boys. Work programs and vocational training have, in themselves, little rehabilitative value. The relationship established by working together with a counselor-teacher is more important in changing attitudes.

4249 Messinger, Eli C. A psychiatrist views the institutional treatment of young adult offenders. Federal Probation, 29(4): 40-43, 1965.

The correctional institution for the late adolescent and early adult offender is becoming less of a closed society in which expulsion from the community is the main function. The emphasis is more on preparation for the return of the offender to the community. To facilitate this transition to a less isolated institution, steps should be taken to organize the institution into small treatment units where inmates and staff can come to know each other well and treatment is individualized, to increase community participation in the treatment effort, to do casework with the families of inmates, and to further investigate and utilize the group process in the institution.

4250 Geis, Gilbert. Identifying delinquents in the press. Federal Probation, 29(4):44-49, 1965.

Current practice favors identification of juvenile delinquents by the press and the publication of personal details about the youth and his family, supposedly to protect society as well as to deter the delinquent. However, it is likely that identification by the press not only does not deter the potential delinquent or the recidivist, but probably increases the tendency towards delinquency by disavowal of the offender and by formalization of his delinquent status. The young delinquent is more likely to change if he is encouraged to think of himself as capable of a variety of behaviors, not as a confirmed and labeled deviant.

4251 Roser, Mark C. On reducing dropouts. Federal Probation, 29(4):49-55, 1965.

The factors associated with school dropouts are of two major types: those relating to the personality of the student, and those relating to the structure and operation of the school. Both must be modified. Lack of adjustment on the part of the student may be caused by personality distortions due to mental retardation, emotional disturbance, or poverty and cultural deprivation with its attendant value system. Although much is being done to reduce dropouts, public schools are, as yet, inadequately equipped to provide educational opportunities in keeping with the needs and abilities of the disadvantaged individual.

4252 Friedman, Sidney, & Esselstyn, T. Conway. The adjustment of children of jail inmates. Federal Probation, 29(4):55-59, 1965.

In order to determine whether children of jail inmates differ from children whose fathers are not jail inmates (inferring, but not establishing, causality), a group of 100 children whose fathers were inmates of the Elmwood Rehabilitation Center of Santa Clara County were compared with two control groups, randomly picked, whose fathers were not and had never been in jail. The sex and social

class distribution was about the same for all three groups; the grade distributions (kindergarten through seventh grade) were identical; but there was an over-representation of Mexican-Americans in the experimental group. Children in all three groups were rated by their teachers on the basis of characteristics such as attitude, achievement, health, view toward school, and each group was then rated as below average, average, or above average. Three major findings were that the sons of jail inmates are rated below average on important social and psychological characteristics more often than are comparable controls, some rated above average, but were far outranked by their controls, and for daughters of jail inmates the same applies, but the differences between these girls and their controls were even greater. Coordination between correctional and educational agencies to provide special attention to children whose fathers are committed to prison should be a part of social service practice.

4253 Sands, Michael S. The Therapeutic Abortion Act: an answer to the opposition. UCLA Law Review, 13(2):285-312, 1966.

The abortion laws of the country are probably the most widely evaded since those of Prohibition, with over one million criminal abortions being performed in the United States annually. All states have laws against abortion, some with provisions for therapeutic abortion in the case of danger to the mother's life. Court interpretations of abortion laws tend to be more liberal than the laws themselves would indicate. Abortions may be grouped into four major categories: medical, eugenic, humanitarian, and socio-economic. Most vehement opposition to abortion comes from the established Roman Catholic Church, which contends that abortion constitutes the illegal taking of a human life. The Church candidly admits the desire to impose its beliefs on the total population in the form of law. Numerous cases of therapeutic abortion have been performed in cases where the sociological and economic circumstances dictate difficulties if the child is born. Pregnancies resulting from rape or incest are cases in point. Present law does not effectively deter the performance of unlawful abortions. Committees which in some hospitals, determine the legality of an abortion and criminal abortionists both circumvent the law or bend it. The time is at hand for the legislature to catch up with the medical profession and enact a Therapeutic Abortion Act.

4254 Monaghan, Henry P. Gideon's army: student soldiers. Boston University Law Review, 45(4):445-464, 1965.

In Gideon v. Wainwright (1963), the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the government must provide counsel to every defendant too poor to afford his own. The decision proceeded from Johnson v. Zerbst (1938), through further applications, to the historic decision reached three years ago. Needless to say, this ruling gives the states the enormous obligation to provide a pool or source of legal talent which may be assigned to the indigent accused. The extent to which law school students may provide assistance to counsel becomes very important under these circumstances, and the Roxbury District Court of Massachusetts is now engaged in a pilot project in this regard, with the help of the Boston University Law School. The Roxbury district of about 85,000 is predominantly Negro. More than 40 percent of the adult population has not gone beyond grade school and one-third of the children have only one parent living at home. The presiding justice estimated that over 70 percent of the defendants charged in his court were not represented by counsel. To combat this problem, 30 specially selected students at the Boston University Law School were assigned to help, on on a part-time basis, the two attorneys of the public defender's office. The student help is carefully limited to minor cases and is augmented by a representative of the Law School. Although the Gideon case was decided on the basis of a felony, it is improbable that it would not apply to all levels of offenses. If this is the case, then the student assistants are justified and necessary for three reasons: they are more eager, and, perhaps, more thorough than practicing lawyers who have little interest in indigent cases; they are in a position much like young members of the bar, except that they have the benefit of closer supervision; and the threat of post-trial nullification or ineffectiveness is not augmented by the use of student lawyers. Conclusions are that this project is in every way beneficial to the judicial process and that it has the added advantage of stimulating student interest in the whole area of criminal law.

4255 Licht, Frank, & Schwartz, William. The Trial Judge's Code: a guide to the lonely. Boston University Law Review, 45(4):506-540, 1965.

A proposed code for trial judges seeks to supplement the Canons of Judicial Ethics in establishing principles of professional conduct for members of the judiciary. It was composed by a trial judge for the colleagues

of his profession. Briefly, the code covers the following problems and provisions: general obligations of the trial judge, general duty at the trial, assignments and continuances, pre-trial and settlements, obligation interest and disqualification, personal conduct, relations with the jury, relations with counsel, communications and briefs, relations with witnesses, relations with public and spectators, evidence, exercise of discretion, jury instructions, opinions and sentences, physical facilities, and appeal and attitude toward reviewing courts. Selected problems of major significance which are not sufficiently treated in the Code include pre-trial procedures, out of court settlements, press and camera provisions for the courtroom, the role of the trial judge (a passive instrument of the parties or a functionary of justice), the trial judge and stare decisis, and conflicts of interest. There is no unanimity among trial judges as to the need for a code in addition to the Judicial Canons of Ethics. Criticism of the proposed Code is valid in that it does not deal with certain areas of judicial importance in depth, but, nevertheless, the fact remains that judges themselves must articulate a code of practice and procedure which will serve as a guideline for their conduct both on and off the bench.

4256 Goodnow, John S. Entrapment: an analysis of disagreement. Boston University Law Review, 45(4):542-571, 1965.

When an offender is induced by the authorities to commit an unlawful act solely for purposes of his apprehension, this constitutes entrapment. The problem of the legality of this action first appeared in United States v. Whittier in 1878. The landmark decision of the Supreme Court concerning this problem occurred in Sorrells v. United States in 1932, a case involving the illegal sale of liquor to a government agent posing as an old friend of the offender. The Court held that the issue of entrapment was germane to the case and, as such, should have been taken into account by the lower court judge and jury. The case brought forth the "unwary innocent" ruling, which stated that crucial to the inquiry was whether "the defendant is a person otherwise innocent whom the Government is seeking to punish for an alleged offense which is the product of the creative activity of its own officials." This doctrine, of course, brings the accused's character and prior conduct to bear on the act of which he is being accused. This exposition of character is often not without influence upon a jury. Entrapment as a legal defense may often be coupled with another defense, provided the two are not widely separated in scope and function. Persons such as private detectives, working in areas which parallel the functions of the government may also be guilty of entraping an offender and must conform to rules of conduct established for government workers. Lower courts are often confused or refuse to observe the doctrine of entrapment. The Supreme Court, however, has consistently held that entrapment violates its conception of fair play and due process of law.

4257 Robison, Joseph B. The civil rights and civil liberties decisions of the United States Supreme Court for the 1964-1965 term. Law in Transition Quarterly, 2(4):191-254, 1965.

The decisions made by the U. S. Supreme Court on civil rights and civil liberties during the 1964-1965 term illustrate the dynamic role portrayed by the Court in giving reality to the guarantees of freedom embodied in the Constitution. Most of the decisions were favorable to those asserting constitutional rights. However in the area of race discrimination in public places, the Court's decision was based on the power of Congress to legislate the operation of interstate commerce rather than on rights or powers guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court ruled that the Connecticut law prohibiting the use of contraceptives was invalid as an invasion of privacy; it gave a broader interpretation to the exemption of conscientious objectors for the draft; it restricted, to a greater degree, the advance censorship of films; and it upheld the power of the U. S. Government to limit the areas to which citizens may travel. Other notable decisions were the ruling that illegally obtained evidence may not be used in criminal proceedings in state courts did not apply retroactively; arrests without warrants must be based upon probable cause; the Fifth Amendment guarantees against self-incrimination also applies to the states, and prohibits prosecutors and judges in state courts from telling juries that a defendant's failure to testify in a criminal case may be held against him; the Sixth Amendment, which guarantees the right of a defendant to be confronted with witnesses against him, applies equally to state courts; televising and radio broadcasting in the Estes case deprived him of a fair trial; and the constitutional right of a defendant to waive his right to trial by jury did not give him a right to demand a trial before a judge.

4258 Cohn, Albert L. Medical malpractice litigation: a plague on both houses. American Bar Association Journal, 52(1):32-34, 1966.

Medical malpractice cases are anathema to doctors, lawyers, and courts alike. Expert opinion in testimony is no longer a prerequisite for the plaintiff, since he rarely could amass enough talent to compete in court with the medical liability insurance carriers. The increase in the number of malpractice suits has even caused some doctors to remark that they would not embark on certain courses of treatment for patients. The use of the jury system in such cases has compounded the problem, since laymen cannot be expected to understand and pass judgment on something as highly technical as the medical art. Doctors insist that lawyers are at fault for bringing cases to court that are clearly without merit for the sole purpose of collecting high damage fees. The solution to the problem lies in the employment of an individual skilled in both law and medicine, one who has been awarded both the M.D. and LL.B. degrees, to arbitrate in the case of malpractice allegations.

4259 Birnbaum, Morton. Primum non nocere: how to treat the criminal psychopath. American Bar Association Journal, 52(1):69-73, 1966.

In dealing with psychopaths of any sort, a cardinal rule is primum non nocere, "first, do no harm." Psychopath laws have often been harmful to the individual, especially to the sexual psychopath. This is generally due to the serious lack of knowledge concerning the various aspects of the psychopathic personality and to the lack of facilities in public mental hospitals to which psychopathic criminals must be committed. Under current law, grave injustices are being inflicted on severely mentally disordered persons who are convicted as common criminals when they should be committed to mental institutions. This is due, in part, to the court's refusal to depart from the M'Naghten ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court. Basic questions concerning the classification, detection, and treatment of the psychopathic personality still remain to be answered. With better facilities and treatment, it is suggested that a much higher rate of rehabilitation could be reached among psychopathic patients.

4260 Should law enforcement agencies be given more freedom in the investigation and prosecution of crime? Congressional Digest, 44(10):225-233, 256, 1965.

The increasing rate of crimes of violence throughout the nation has aroused the public to explore the reasons for the increase and to find solutions to the law enforcement problems. Since 1958, crimes of violence and crimes against property have increased in all sections of the country at a rate of almost six times the growth of the national population. There were almost 14 serious crimes committed for every 1,000 inhabitants during 1964. Although the total number of persons employed in local and state police protection increased substantially during 1964, the ratio of police to population remained the same as in 1963, with 1.9 police personnel per 1,000 population. The average police officer strength, 1.7 per 1,000 population, has remained unchanged since 1958, despite a 58 percent increase in the volume of crime, a 26 percent increase in motor vehicle registrations, and a constantly rising number of demands for other police services. Generally, the manpower available to law enforcement agencies is inadequate to perform their mounting tasks. In the battle against the increasing crime rate, the U.S. Supreme Court Mallory decision has had a most significant impact upon law enforcement. It indicated that the police may not arrest upon mere suspicion, only on probable cause, and that the arrested person must, without unnecessary delay, be arraigned before a judicial officer so that he may be advised of his rights and the issue of probable cause may be promptly determined. This crippling of the powers of interrogation of the police brought about the reaction that asserted that the rights of society must be recognized along with the rights of the individual. It was with this in mind that the U. S. Congress introduced a D.C. crime bill which will permit detention not recorded as an arrest for interrogation, and which will admit a statement elicited from a suspect during police questioning after arrest and before arraignment.

4261 Should Congress modify the "Mallory Rule" of procedure in criminal cases? Congressional Digest, 44(10):234-255, 1965.

The Mallory rule defines the federal procedure for initiating prosecutions. It states that the police may not arrest except on probable cause, that the arrested person must be arraigned before a judicial officer as quickly as possible to be advised of his rights, and that the issue of probable cause be promptly determined. The Mallory rule was the motivating force behind the congressional recommendation of legislation for the District of Columbia modifying the rules of procedure to allow limited detention before arraignment and to circumvent, to some degree, the application of the exclusionary rule to confessions obtained during that period. The major conclusions reached were that the procedural changes recommended would not violate the constitutional rights of the individual, the exclusionary rule would be less stringently applied, police effectiveness would be enhanced, and coercive forces would not be encouraged, the rights of the public would be better protected, and the increase in the role of crime allegedly attributed to the application of the Mallory rule would be substantially decreased.

4262 Mueller, Gerard O.W. Enforcement of uniform minimum standards of fairness in American criminal procedure. International Criminal Police Review, 12(192):250-257, 1965.

The system of evidence under common law has long operated with a rule of excluding evidence which is misleading, irrelevant, or im material. Early in the 20th century, United States federal courts decided also to exclude evidence which was obtained in violation of law. In 1961, Mapp v. Ohio, the rule was made binding on the states: all evidence obtained by unlawful search and seizure must be excluded. The United States Supreme Court made this decision primarily for deterrent reasons. It intended to remove the incentive for unlawful searches and seizures by depriving police of victories achieved through unlawful methods. The rule has led to many releases of guilty persons whose convictions were obtained by violations of the Constitution. In so ruling, the United States Supreme Court merely affirmed what had always been the law. The recent rulings have created anxiety and concern among police officials and their spokesmen, and charges are made that the Supreme Court has "handcuffed" the police. The only reply to such criticism is that federal and many state police agencies have long maintained minimum standards of criminal procedure without a breakdown of law enforcement. Rather than being handcuffed, police departments which have established a reputation of extending decent standards of law enforcement to all citizens will earn the support and respect of all citizens.

4263 U. S. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Office. New Approaches: prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1965, 17 p.

Embarking on its fourth year of operation, the Federal Delinquency Control Program has a three-fold purpose in awarding grants: (1) maintenance and evaluation of the comprehensive projects launched between 1961-1964; (2) stimulation of new pilot services for delinquents and predelinquents; and (3) continued development of innovative programs. Sixteen communities have received planning grants to design programs capable of stimulating community action. Each includes a combination of program components which spawn delinquency: destitution, slums, discrimination, inadequate schools, and unemployment. The planning grants enable local groups to study their own community problems in depth, to appraise their existing resources, and to develop a coordinated strategy to be tried out in the most disadvantaged sections of their cities. A new series of smaller short-term grants was launched in 1964. Designed to stimulate new direct services for youth who are at various stages of delinquency and predelinquency, they will be awarded to courts, schools, law enforcement agencies, training schools, youth serving organizations, and other agencies working with youth in trouble. To complement the demonstration projects, more than 100 grants have been awarded to educational institutions for short-term training of more than 12,000 youth workers. Two million dollars will be awarded to innovative training project for youth workers to offset the critical shortage of youth workers, to upgrade skills of veteran workers, and to spearhead the development of updated curriculum materials.

CONTENTS: Focus of federally aided program; History and administration of the program; Delinquency and related youth problems; A triple-pronged approach; Technical assistance and dissemination of information; Application process; Grant recipients 1962-64; Citizens advisory council; Technical review panel.

4264 Thordsen, Günther. Festnahme bei Warenhausdiebstählen? (Arrest in department store thefts?) Die Polizei, 57(8):13-18, 1966.

In view of the rising incidence of shoplifting in West Germany, store personnel and law enforcement officials need to be better acquainted with the law governing the arrest and detention of shoplifters. The law authorizes private citizens to arrest any shoplifter, under certain circumstances. (1) An offense must be discovered and the offender surprised in the act of shoplifting, or he must at least be pursued and apprehended immediately following the act. Mere suspicion, even strong suspicion, is not sufficient. (2) There must be danger that the offender may escape justice. (3) The shoplifter can be detained by the private arresting citizen if his identity cannot be ascertained or if he refuses to identify himself. Law officers who are called to the scene are obliged to examine legal prerequisites before being able to continue the arrest of the shoplifter; if all possibilities of identifying him have been exhuasted, and if there is strong suspicion, bordering on certainty, that he has committed the theft, or if there is danger of his escape or the destruction of evidence, he may be brought to the police station and detained. In practice only a very small number of shoplifters are arrested and detained; in the majority of cases it is both illegal and unnecessary.

4265 New York (City). Police Department. Precinct Youth Council Unit. A guide for community education programs on the prevention and control of narcotics addiction. New York, 1965, 42 p.

Community education and participation are vitally needed in the areas of preventing the beginning of addiction and in providing aftercare. Individual and group action may be most effectively developed in these areas by mobilizing local resources. In order to develop a realistic approach to community action to reduce and control narcotics addiction, emphasis must be placed upon two important prerequisites: first, the recognition that goals must be extremely limited, based upon at least a minimal understanding of the residual effect of addiction upon an addict's personality and physical well-being, the economic and social pressures which make the process of rehabilitation difficult, and, the real possibility that the ex-addict may experience setbacks with serious disappointments; second, the importance of avoiding panic. Precinct Youth Councils can be very effective in organizing local interest and channeling local energies to dramatize the need for professional services. There are many kinds of community education programs which they can sponsor effectively. A few such projects are outlined in this manual.

4266 Hawaii. Interim Committee to Conduct a Study on a New Prison Site. Report, September 1964. Honolulu, 1964, 38 p. app.

An evaluation study was made of 12 possible state-owned prison sites, basic criteria for a modern correctional facility, and the need for a new prison in Hawaii. In addition, a broad statement of Hawaii's anticipated long-range correctional program needs and correctional philosophy was presented. It was recommended that the site located at Puunene, Maui, be selected for the new prison site and that the physical plant be planned so that: (1) a reception-diagnostic-classification-treatment and correctional program can be developed for Hawaii; (2) a variety of retraining programs can be implemented; (3) safe and secure confinement may be made of persons with varying degrees of trustworthiness; (4) the main facility will initially house 560 inmates and be gradually expanded to house 1,000 inmates; (5) the diagnostic center will house 60 to 100 offenders. The facility should be constructed as economically as possible, without sacrificing quality.

CONTENTS: Resolution No. 241; Philosophy of corrections; A prison site; The prison physical plant; Federal planning funds; Summary of recommendations; Appendices.

4267 Bott-Bodenhausen, Manfred. Der Zugang zum Verbrecher. Die Bedeutung der Tiefenpsychologie für Strafrechtswesen und Kriminologie. (Reaching the offender. The significance of depth psychology for the law and for criminology.) Hamburg, Kriminalistik Verlag, 1965. 112 p. (Kriminologische Schriftenreihe aus der Deutschen Kriminologischen Gesellschaft, Band 20)

A distinction must be made between offenses which have been committed upon the free decision of the offender and on which punishments may have an effect, and those which have not been freely decided upon and which can, therefore, not be prevented through punishments. The methods of depth psychology can be of significant value in determining the psychic laws which lead to impulsive acts stemming from the subconscious. The findings of psychology can be used to determine where therapy is indicated rather than punishment which, in the case of an uncontrollable act, is neither just nor practical and is a wasteful action on the part of society. More frequent use of psycho-therapy by the courts for those offenders who need it would result in better protection of the public from recidivism.

CONTENTS: (I) Introduction to the relationship between depth psychology and the criminal process; Basic facts on depth psychology; The significance of depth psychology for corrections; (II) Brief analysis of a young murderer; his sentence, diagnosis, and pre-trial report; Contact with the offender, members of his family and the interpretation of fantasies and drawings; Conversations with the offender; The result of psychological cooperation with the offender; Rehabilitative measures; Conclusions; Drawings.

4268 Enschedé, Ch. J. Quelques problèmes concernant la fixation de la peine. (Some problems concerning the determination of the sentence.) Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé, 20(4):787-799, 1965.

In both French and Dutch law, judges are accorded extensive discretionary powers in the determination of the sentence. The historical grounds of the judge's freedom of decision are found in the legal thought of the past, which primarily emphasized the retributive function of punishment. In modern society the judge's position has become more difficult, his ability to decide more limited, and his judgments more open to criticism. The judge has less and less possibility of making use of the extensive freedom of decision accorded to him by law. A reevaluation of the function of punishment is necessary. Rather than its retributive function, the utility of punishment should be emphasized. The judge's position would be more clearly defined if the concept of penal law as a means of social control were accepted.

4269 Schultz, Hans. Le sursis en droit suisse. (Suspended sentence in Swiss law.) Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé, 20(4):801-821, 1965.

Use of the suspended sentence has increased in Swiss penal practice. For juvenile first offenders, only suspended sentences apply in most cases. For adult offenders, it can generally be applied in cases of sentences of short duration, not exceeding one year. According to the decisions of the Federal Supreme Court, no type of offense prevents, at least in principle, the application of suspended sentence. Nevertheless, certain conditions must be fulfilled in order for a sentence to be suspended. For example, the condemned must not have been sentenced to prison during the preceding five years, his effort to repair the damage resulting from the offense should be apparent and the court's assumption that the suspended sentence will deter the offender from committing new offenses should be justified. As maintained by the decisions of Swiss courts, suspended sentence is not to be seen by the judge as an exercise of the pardon right. It should be strictly determined by legal sanctions. The trend towards the increased use of suspended sentence in Switzerland coincides with the tendency towards humanization of penal law, rationalization of social interaction, and recognition of the responsibilities of both the offender and society.

4270 Vouin, Robert. Le cas du docteur Colin. (The case of Dr. Colin.) Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé, 20(4):823-835, 1965.

The recent case of Dr. Colin resulted in a discussion among French legal writers about the problems of preventive detention and refusal of medical assistance. Dr. Colin, who refused medical care to a person mortally wounded, was placed under preventive detention, subsequently sentenced to a suspended prison term, and given a fine. His detention represented an abuse of preventive detention; it was not justified by the results of the preliminary investigation. The condemnation for the refusal of medical assistance was based on Article 63 of the French Penal Code, which makes it an offense to refuse aid to a person in danger of losing his life. The legal provision, because of its strict wording, cannot be operative to the legislator's satisfaction. In reference to the problem of medical assistance and its refusal, the satisfactory solution can only come from the physician's moral and professional responsibility.

4271 Crespy, Paul. L'aspect sociologique du viol commis en réunion. (Sociological aspect of group rape.) Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé, 20(4):837-866, 1965.

In the Paris area, the recent increase of group rapes has made it necessary to study the characteristics of this phenomenon. Changing sexual mores in modern society present considerable methodological difficulities in the definiton of rape. A high percentage of girls today have sexual intercourse at ages 12 to 16 and are often willing to indulge in sexual play, with the exception of the final act. For the purpose of the study of group rape, 31 cases were analyzed involving 33 victims, 123 defendants, and 19 other persons. The study focused on the following areas: objective establishment of the factual circumstances of the offense; characteristics of the populations involved; behavior of the victim; the importance for her of the act; impact of intervention on the part of the social agencies and the judiciary; and the study of appropriate punishment. The composition of the group varied from two to eleven persons. The age curve of the offenders indicated one peak at the age of 19 and two peaks at 14 and 17. The victims came from broken homes far more often than the defendants. The collected data were presented as material for discussion.

4272 Pinatel, Jean. L'évolution de la criminalité en France, (The development of crime in France.) Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé, 20(4):916-924, 1965.

In the development of crime in France since 1946, a correlation was found between particular socio-political disturbances and the increase of crime. There has been a general trend towards increase which, however, has not equally affected all types of offenses. A rapid and constant rise of larceny was accompanied by a decline in homicide. White-collar crime increased, especially in the frequency of check forgery. Crime, in general, shows a tendency of being chronic rather than acute. The public's indifference to crime is very disturbing.

4273 Stoquart, René. Magie et pratiques criminelles. (Magic and criminal practices.) Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie, 46(4):304-329, 1966.

From antiquity through the Middle Ages magic practices were often connected with criminal activities. In modern society, crime connected with magic and mysticism persists. Offenses against persons committed by mystical psychopaths are common, as well as arson committed for mystical reasons. Collective crime, comparable to medieval and early modern witchcraft mass psychoses, is limited to isolated phenomena (e.g., the sex offenses of the Skoptsy). In the category of "mystical" offenses also belong illicit practices of "miraculous" doctors, as well as offenses committed by the mentally ill (schizophrenics, paranoiacs) inspired by mystical thoughts resulting from their disease also belong in the category of "mystical" offenses.

4274 de le Court, E. Les accidents de la circulation et le permis de conduire. (Traffic accidents and the driver's license.) Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie, 46(4):283-303, 1966.

The amendment of August 1, 1963, to the Belgian law of August 1, 1899, concerning road traffic replaced the principle of freedom in the operation of motor vehicles by the principle of interdiction. Only by authorization may a person operate a motor vehicle. However, to obtain a driver's license, the law only requires knowledge of legal provisions, rather than the ability to successfully pass a medical examination and a practical driving test. A driving test may be declared by the judge as a condition for re-

storation of a driver's license in cases where it has been suspended by the court as a result of a traffic offense. According to the new law, state prosecuting authorities, ministère public, may also declare immediate interdiction of driving in certain special cases. The punishment of intoxicated drivers is ridiculously low. The maximum sentence is two years, even in case of multiple homicide. Since driving is no longer a private activity, the law should strictly enforce the obligations which drivers have toward society.

4275 Dosick, Martin Laurence. Behavior patterns of young Dyer Act offenders. A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology. University of California, Los Angeles, 1965. 236 p. Xerox. $11.25

Auto theft, a predominantly youthful offense which is on the increase, is one of many general offense categories requiring clarification and subcategorization. Use of the gross term has engendered inadequate and contradictory hypotheses of causation and a lack of valid causative statements has, in turn, contributed to variable policies of correction, as well as amorphous programs of prevention. An interview and questionnaire study of 100 Dyer Act offenders with long histories of delinquency, and 100 convicted Dyer Act offenders with short histories of delinquency has indicated that the long-history subjects took cars for reasons related to participation in the value system and behavioral attributes of delinquent lower-class subculture, whereas the short-history men took cars for reasons related to the achievement of respect for themselves as adult men. The acquisition of such respect, based upon status-mobility in the economic institution (jobs), became critical for the short-history working class men in the transition period between adolescence and adulthood. The research showed that these short-history working-class young men incorporated more of the middle-class value system concerning the definition of adult manhood and the means for attaining it then did the long-history delinquents. It also indicated that they tended to become alienated from those agencies in the system that proved nonfunctional in the attainment of the desired age-sex role identity. The long-history subjects showed reasons related to anxiety-reduction in terms of resolution of an identity crisis. Rational programs of delinquency control and prevention for auto theft, as well as for other kinds of delinquency, must deal inductively with the conditions or problems whose expression or attempted resolution have engendered various types of offender "behavior patterns." (author abstract, edited)

CONTENTS: "Automobile theft" as a subject for etiological study in criminology; The question of etiology in the study of juvenile delinquency; Two kinds of instrumentalism in automobile theft: the long-history and the short-history offender categories; Research operations; Implications of this study for issues in the control and prevention of delinquency; Bibliography; Appendices.

Available from: University Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

4276 Germann, A.C., Day, Frank D., & Gallati, Robert R. J. Introduction to Law Enforcement, 4th printing rev. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1966. 365 p. $8.75

An effective system of law enforcement is essential to any stable social order. Enforcement may be achieved by military force or by police activity. It may be enacted with public cooperation and minimum force or without public support and with considerable force. Law enforcement agencies in the United States are very interested in the goodwill of the public, since without public support their job is more difficult and less effective. The public is generally ignorant of the role of the police and of public responsibility toward law enforcement. The American law enforcement agencies have certain responsibilities: to prevent crime rather than repress it; to secure public support; to interpret the conditions of law enforcement to the public; to serve the law impartially; to maintain the historic tradition of law enforcement as a public service; to recognize that a professional level of service requires the continual development of training and research; to be aware of constitutional limitations of law enforcement; and to maintain a balance between individual freedom and collective security.

CONTENTS: Philosophical background to law enforcement; History of law enforcement; Constitutional limitations of law enforcement; Agencies of law enforcement; Processes of justice; Evaluating law enforcement today; Selected bibliography; Appendices A-D; Index.

4277 Mannheim, Hermann. Comparative criminology: a text book. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1965. 2 vol. $16.95.

Approaches to criminology, the study of crime, may be descriptive, causal, or normative in outlook. Criminology, since it is a non-legal discipline, can afford to assume an international scope, encompassing far more than a strict study of criminal law: international organizations on criminology such as the International Society of Criminology and the International Society of Social Defence reflect this trend. Any purely formal definition of crime must be supplemented by additional investigations into the forces of social controls of human behavior, the latter often taking the forms of religious and normative restrictions of society. The complex relationship between the legal and moral codes of a society may result in a tripartite division of taboo conduct: that which is illegal but not immoral, that which is both immoral and illegal, and that which is immoral but not illegal. When an illegal act is committed without an accompanying sense of moral guilt, a sense of injustice is provoked in the offender; when instances of this nature increase in number throughout the society, revolution of a greater or lesser nature is bound to occur. Thus, reform of criminal law must follow a line of restricting anti-social behavior, rather than anti-religious or immoral acts. Criminological research is valuable in that it has weakened or destroyed many erroneous beliefs about alleged causes of crime, it has been responsible for a number of penal reforms, and it has begun to contribute valuable data to the other social sciences from which it has borrowed information for so long. Statistics of interest to criminologists are available in great quantity, one of the major problems extant being the determination of their quality and usefulness in application to a certain problem. Research statistics, including samples, studies, and tests, must be used carefully with regard to post-factum interpretation which will result in the production of a bias. The use of typological studies concentrating on constitution, psychiatric or physiological type, may result in a confusing picture, or the imposition of a classification or "type" where there really is none. This type of research must take into account the causal factors of crime. The principle factors with regard to the causation of crime may be defined as: physical and social factors, acting simultaneously through mental factors, produce an attitude which is receptive to anti-social impulse. The physical aspect of crime may be divided into physical geography, that is man with relation to his ambiance, and anthropology or biology which have to do with the individual's physical makeup. The psychological and psychiatric, i.e., mental aspects of crime, may include mental disorders such as organic psychoses, neuroses, psychopathy, mental deficiency, or other disturbances such as alcoholism, drug addiction or personality deficiencies. Psychoanalyses, of the Freudian, Adlerian and Jungian schools have made significant contributions to the study of criminology. Psychiatry has a growing role in criminal law, although the purposes of the two disciplines seem to be at odds: the purpose of criminal law is the protection of society, that of psychiatry, the investigation of the individual. Criminal law, as the normative discipline, must evaluate information which it receives, psychiatry does not evaluate; criminal law requires clear-cut definitions and terms, psychiatry has many areas which are yet hazy and undefined. The chief contribution of psychiatry and psychoanalysis has been in the area of criminal responsibility, specifically defined in the M'Naghten rulings and more recent court decisions. Anglo-American is one which may be classified criminogenic. Social and class conflict are rampant, and have definite influences on crime rates: lower social class has indicated higher crime rates, although in some offenses this does not hold true (homosexuality, abortion, and even in some areas, shoplifting). White-collar crime, generally but not exclusively committed among middle and upperclass groups, has been on the rise. It may range from individual cases of embezzlement to entire corporate conspiracies and "take-over" bids. Out of class divisions grow the particular theories of criminal sociology known as anomie and subculture of delinquents. Non-class oriented theories of criminology include the ecological theory, culture conflict, racial and other minority conflicts, economic factors, the effect of wars and other crises, and differential association. Ecological theory deals with population density and mobility, migration and immigration, and urbanization of population. Culture conflict investigates racial, religious, and other minority groups and their relation to crime, usually within a society hostile to their aims; economic factors to be considered include the dichotomy of poverty and prosperity, and impositions and social effects of disparity of economic attainment within a society; effects of wars on criminal activity has not been studied as much as some areas of criminology, but it is no less important; and differential association, or repetition of crime within a society due to mass-communication of details, is a subject to be reckoned with. Primary reference groups for the individual

are the family and the school, where training must be received which will make the individual socially acceptable. Associations of an individual, often group or gang associations, may lead to a change in the value system and thus to crime. Age and sex are also factors in determining crime or criminological patterns.

CONTENTS: Introductory; Research and methodology; Factors and causes related to crime; Sociology of crime.

4278 Szasz, Thomas S. Psychiatric justice. New York, Macmillan, 1965. 283 p. $6.95.

The modern state uses the involuntary pretrial psychiatric examination to determine whether an individual accused of crime is mentally competent to stand trial as a weapon against the individual citizen. The present practice of allowing the prosecutor or court to raise the issue of the defendant's fitness to stand trial against the objections of defendant, his relatives, defense lawyer, and personal psychiatrist results in the commitment of a person declared mentally unfit to a mental institution until he recovers. This is usually for an indefinite period which is, in effect, a life sentence imprisonment without trial. The statutes of New York State, the District of Columbia and the federal courts, as well as other jurisdictions, allow double incrimination of a person as a criminal and as a mental patient. Incompetence to stand trial is a judgment of the inability to perform, a question of task performance and not a medical or psychiatric matter. The relation between so-called mental illness and competence to stand trial is irrelevant to the fundamental aims of the criminal law. The right to trial is absolute and not conditioned on meeting criteria of mental health. Incompetence to stand trial is a legal-psychiatric strategy which lacks safeguards for the individual and places the prosecutor in a more advantageous position in the adversary proceeding, the criminal trial. The psychiatrist, as an evidence-gathering representative of the state is an adversary to the defendant. The four case histories presented reveal the travesty of justice involved in the involuntary pretrial psychiatric examination. To develop a functional method of ascertaining competence to stand trial, the psychiatrist cannot serve as a decision maker. The responsibility for this determination should be placed in hands of either a judge or panel of judges, a lawyer or panel of lawyers, or a lay jury.

CONTENTS: Involuntary pretrial psychiatric examination a weapon of the state; Results of the present practice; What is the determination of mental competence to stand trial; Laws of jurisdiction as to mental competence of the defendant; The psychiatrist as adversary; Four case histories; Recommendations.

4279 Mathiesen, Thomas. The defences of the weak: a sociological study of a Norwegian correctional institution, edited by Edward Glover, Hermann Mannheim, and Emanuel Miller. London, Tavistock, 1965. 246 p. $6.00 (International Library of Criminology No.15)

A one-year sociological study was undertaken of a medium-security Norwegian correctional institution to examine the hypotheses that prison life develops a deviant code of ethics among the inmates,and promotes a solidarity of attitudes antagonistic to authority. Data from observation and interviews of the prisoners found no deviant subculture to exist and no conflict characterized by individualized hostility or "censoriousness" against the prison staff obstructing the rehabilitation process. Prisoners develop a code of ethics and method of defense against the social stigma, miseries, and hardships of incarceration. Hostility is manifest by individual criticism of the staff members, not by solidarity, and it is directed against staff use of benefits and burdens, rewards and punishment as a form of power and against their policy which determines the acceptability of prisoners' demands. In order to prevent recidivism, successful rehabilitation treatment requires more efficient handling of the inmates, stricter rules of behavior for the staff, and a clear-cut division of labor and responsibility between the lay administrators and treatment experts.

CONTENTS: Problem; Some definitions and propositions; Preventive measures and the preventive detention institution; Staff context; Staff distribution as seen by inmates; Elements of a patriarchal regime; Disrupted society; Censoriousness: models of justice; Censoriousness: models of efficiency; Censoriousness: a concluding statement; Problems of defensive effectiveness; Defences of the weak.

4280 U. S. Congress. Senate. House. District of Columbia Committees. Increasing serious crime situation in the District of Columbia: hearings and report. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1965. 420 p.

In hearings before the combined House and Senate Committees on the District of Columbia, in February, March, April and May of 1963, the following witnesses gave testimony: David Acheson, U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, Brig. Gen. F. J. Clarke, Oliver T. Gasch, Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Alexander Holtzoff, John B. Layton, Robert Murray, Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department, Walter Tobriner, Wesley Williams, and John Winters. Other material was supplied for the record of the proceedings, including crime statistics, reports, and private information and letters of opinion.

4281 Richmond, Mark S. Prison profiles. Dobbs Ferry, New York, Oceana, 1965. 203 p. $6.50.

The dual purpose of prisons is to protect society from criminals, and reform offenders. Some theorists and criminologists argue that it is impossible to reform while punishing; that the two concepts are incompatible. In the United States, prisons have evolved from the type in which prisoners were held in perpetual solitary confinement, to the new concept, developed during and after World War II, the prison community. Classification of offenders within the prison has evolved from subjective judgments of prison officials, to procedures based upon a series of tests and objective standards. Educational processes among inmates, too, have progressed from 1926, when a survey of the nation's prisons disclosed no educational system which was well-rounded and adequate, to programs in which post-high school and specialized courses of instruction are not uncommon. Technical and vocational training is also prevalent in today's prisons. Work done by prisoners is no longer looked upon as a means of punishment, but as a means of rehabilitation. It includes both maintenance work and industrial activities within the prison. Medical and religious services are also part of the new concept in prison systems. From the use of the traditional "yard" as an exercise area, prisons have developed large and extensive recreation programs which include prisoner participation in musical and cultural activities, as well as in athletic events. A new concept of discipline has evolved, eliminating such stand-by techniques as "the hole" or depressing solitary confinement, the rock pile and other means of punishment. Numerous problems of penology remain to be solved before a completely effective prison system can be established, and before corrective measures will have an appreciable effect: criminal law must focus on the offender instead of the offense, dangerous offenders must not be paroled into society before they are ready, correctional practices which have failed in the past must not be expanded, and new and imaginative ideas and practices must be introduced into practical penology.

CONTENTS: The purpose of a prison; Classification; Education; Work; Medical services; Religious services; Recreation; Discipline; Contacts with the outside; Prison management; Correctional resources in the community; Other correctional institutions; The law; The courts; Statistics and research; Assessment.

4282 Nice, Richard W., ed. Dictionary of criminology. New York, Philosophical Library, 1965. 210 p. $6.00

This volume contains over 1,100 definitions dealing with the field of crime, penology, delinquency, criminal law, and forensic sciences. It also includes definitions of common slang terms used by prison inmates and the underworld. The dictionary will be of special interest to the professional working in the field, as well as to those individuals interested in gaining a working knowledge of the methods and language of crime and its detection.

4283 Franklin, Mitchell. Roscoe Pound--in memoriam. Tulane Law Review, 39(4):629-634, 1965.

Roscoe Pound was the most powerful American legal scholar to emerge during the period following the American Civil War; his legal thought was inspired by the victory in the American Civil War. His hidden idealism contained conflicting Kantian and Hegelian forces. Through his relation to the idealistic dialectic of Hegel, Pound, in effect, justified legal history as the self-motion of law in which each period appears as a necessary negation of the earlier period. He himself weakened the significance of his historical conceptions by accepting the pragmatic conceptions of sociology regarding the tasks of the law for the future. Pound founded the American school of scoiological jurisprudence which was essentially Kantian and rested on his own theory of interests as the basis for legal thought. The conflict between Pound and American legal realists explains his ulti-

mate isolation in the academic legal world. His rivals did exploit certain elements and qualities of his legal thought and his theory of interests, in distorted form, dominates the work of the American courts. Pound required that the social interest be confronted by another social interest, whereas in the Supreme Court, individual interests are confronted by social interests and have thus been overwhelmed. The encounter between the sociological school of Pound and the school of legal realists was important because what was at stake was not only methodology but interest theory, derived from the materialism of the eighteenth century and understood as historical interest doctrine founded on Pound's theory of legal history as a history of negativities. This, in part, may be Pound's testament.

4284 Mueller, Gerhard O.W., & Wall, Patrick M. Criminal law. In: New York University. School of Law. 1964 annual survey of American law. Dobbs Ferry, New York, Oceana, 1965, p. 33-68. $10.00

American criminologists agree that the codification of the penal law is an improvement over case law, but a criminal law theory should be established first. The proposed New York Penal Law is the most noteworthy event of 1964. Interesting decisions of the courts in 1964 involve: legality decisions, the most notable one came from the United States Supreme Court (Bell v. Maryland); conduct as an ingredient of every crime except vagrancy; causation; criminal harm attributed to defendant's effort, capacity, again the scoreboard for various tests; classical examples of mens rea; New Jersey, California, and Iowa recognizing diminished responsibility; bearing of intoxication on specific content; limitations of self-defense; the defense of habitation; privilege of justification; the defense of coercion; procedural aspects of the defense of entrapment; statute of limitations; accessoryship; attempt; conspiracy; the merger; and concurrence of offenses. In 1964, Wisconsin and North Carolina joined the 14 American jurisdictions providing for appellate review of excessive sentences and several decisions of the review jurisdiction are noteworthy. The use of capital punishment has declined. A number of interesting cases involving specific crimes were decided in 1964, such as perjury, contempt of court, assault and battery, kidnapping, homicide, sexual offenses, obscenity, property crimes, robbery, burglary, narcotic offenses, traffic offenses, and miscellaneous offenses.

4285 Ares, Charles E. Criminal procedure. In: New York University. School of Law. 1964 annual survey of American law. Dobbs Ferry, New York, Oceana, 1965, p. 327-354. $10.00

The Supreme Court of the United States has not only taken the lead in protecting the accused, but a most significant aspect of its performance has been its recognition that poverty is a major dimension of the criminal process. The response to this lead is evidenced by the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, the American Bar Foundation's survey of the implementation of right to counsel in criminal cases, programs across the country to improve legal services to the poor, and the National Conference on Bail and Administration of Justice. In two cases decided during 1964, Massiah v. United States, and Escobedo v. Illinois, the Supreme Court may have substantially altered the balance of advantage between the police and the accused. Escobedo is likely to be regarded as one of the most important decisions since the Supreme Court first laid the Fourteenth Amendment across the use of confessions in state trials. In Jackson v. Denno, the Supreme Court held that the New York procedure for evaluating the voluntariness of a confession was constitutionally defective, enhancing the integrity of the trial of confession issue. In Malloy v. Hogan, the privilege against self-incrimination is held binding on the states and in Murphy v. Waterfront Commission, the privilege against self-incrimination protects a witness against incrimination under the laws of a different jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of the United States has thus enlarged the application of the privilege against self-incrimination. The Court has also been concerned with the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. The cases demonstrate the impact of federal standards on state law and the difficulties of the Court in limiting the scope of the search incidental to arrest. The concept of double jeopardy was held not to be violated where prosecuted by different sovereignties in Bartkus v. Illinois. This decision is being undermined by statutes making prior conviction or acquittal a bar to local prosecution, and the interpretation of the New York statute in People v. Lo Cicero and the Murphy case.

4286 Bromberg, Walter. Crime and the mind: a psychiatric analysis of crime and punishment. New York, Macmillan, 1965. 431 p. $9.95

An investigation of the psychological motivations and social stresses that underlie crime demonstrates that the behavior patterns involved in criminal acts are often not far removed from those of normal behavior. Criminal behavior, as is true of all behavior, is responsive to inner and outer stresses. The external realities of mental life--social pressures, cultural emphases, physical needs, and subcultural patterns--precipitate criminal action. The inner realities of behavior--neurotic reactions, impulses, unconscious motivations, preconscious striving, and eruption of infantile aggressions--represent a precondition to criminal acts. Crime is part of the human condition; the forces that make it possible are difficult to define and control, but they are not beyond human conception. The basic elements of criminal behavior are derived from three behavioral areas: the aggressive tendency, both destructive and acquisitive, passive or subverted aggression, and psychophysiological needs. No matter how criminal forces are evidenced, in the last analysis,we deal with aggressions or their analogues, trickery and deceit. Society's attempts to control aggression have been through legal punishment, but history bears testimony to the fact that criminal agression cannot be controlled in this manner. A sound measure to control aggression which has been used for generations is that of education; education of the will and the emotions. The work of the psychiatrist or of the criminologist, however, is of a narrower scope in that they are concerned with rechanneling the aggression of offenders already in custody or under control. In this sense, treatment in forms such as residential therapy, psychotherapy in probation, or treatment within prisons may yet supplant punishment as a method of dealing with criminal behavior.

CONTENTS: Crime and punishment: the eternal equation; Gallows, guillotine and the gibbet; Medicine, psychiatry and the social awakening; The universe of crime; Crimes of aggression; Aggressive crime among juveniles; Crimes of passive-aggressive nature; Homosexuality and sexual crime; Crimes of the sexual deviate; Crimes of drug addiction; Business crimes and the business of crime; The path widens: therapy and its future.

4287 Hacker, Friedrich. Versagt der Mensch oder die Gesellschaft? Probleme der modernen Kriminalpsychologie. (Does man fail or society? Problems of modern criminal psychology.) Vienna, Europa Verlag, 1964. 424 p.

An analysis is made of the foundations of criminal psychology and the interdependence of legal philosophy, law, criminology, psychology, and psychiatry is examined. Psychiatric and psychological concepts are used to explain the fundamentals of criminology and it is shown how the various types of crime control influence the types and the incidence of crime. A socio-psychological comparison is made of the law, criminal procedure and crime in the United States and continental Europe. Finally, the prospects and possibilities of criminological research are discussed.

CONTENTS: Penal law, legal theories, symbolism and the natural history of mythology; General theoretical criminology; Specific theoretical criminology; Normal and pathological processes of internalising and role-incorporating; Comparative criminology; Punishment and therapy, reprisal and rehabilitation, rationality and irrationality; Psychological principles of the model procedure; Progress and prospects of scientific criminology; Criminological planning; Socio-psychological beginnings and the psychiatric contribution.

4288 Morris, Pauline. Prisoners and their families. London, George Allen and Unwin, 327 p. $5.25

In England and Wales, the problems of 800 married prisoners from 17 prisons were studied to determine the amount of social deviance which exists; to analyze the economic, social, and psychological problems of the prisoners' families; to evaluate policy and social service arrangements for the families; to examine the adjustment of separation and its relationship to environment; and to set up a family situation and relationship typology for placing each family. Data were obtained from questionnaires and interviews with the prisoners, their families, and many other individuals and organizations. Two hundred were civil prisoners, 300 first offenders, and 300 recidivists. A detailed study of families of 100 prisoners living in the London area traced the effect of social, psychological, and economic factors on the family, and showed through case material the statistical data derived from this study. Seventy percent of the wives agreed to be interviewed about future plans, the family group, money, and welfare. Forty percent of the prisoners were under 30 years of age,

slightly older than other prisoners, 36.4 percent had been employed; 31 percent, unskilled or semi-skilled; 30 percent, habitual criminals; and 35 percent had psychiatric problems involved with their work. Ninety-four percent of the recidivists had previous convictions. Most wives living with their husbands in urban areas at the time of the arrest were between 21 and 29 years old, and 41 percent had disturbed children and serious money problems. Wives blamed their separations of their husbands and other women. Generally the patterns of family relationship existing before arrest could be anticipated on discharge. For satisfactory prisoner rehabilitation, the family must be involved and both prisoner and family handled by the same social agency. The destructively acute poverty must be remedied with standardized and more financial assistance, especially to mothers of young children who should not have to leave home. Facilities for contact between the prisoner and his family must be improved with the prison geographically convenient for family visiting.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Design of the enquiry; Prisoners; Wives; Wives separated before imprisonment; Discrepancies between husbands and wives; Intensive sample; Adjustment to separation; Civil prisoners and their families; Welfare; Hire-purchase; Discussion of hypotheses and family typologies; Summary of the principal findings; Appendices.

4289 Kolbrek, LeRoy M., & Porter, George W. The law of arrest, search and seizure. Los Angeles, Legal Book Store, 1965. 436 p. $8.00

This volume is the first definitive effort to set forth basic principles and rules on the law of arrest, search and seizure for the peace officer. The background material of this book consists of comments upon the development of the Anglo-American common law system, the California Penal Code and case law and a description of the California Court system, case citations, and California's application of the exclusionary law. The law of California with respect to arrests is discussed, namely, arrests by peace officers without warrant, the definition of a peace officer, definition of arrest, how made, lawful detention, resisting arrest, posse comitatus (aid of inhabitants in arrest), defense of entrapment, arrest pursuant to a warrant, misdeameanor citations, arrest of fugitives from other states, arrest by the peace officer of another state (fresh pursuit), escapes, emergency custody of the mentally ill, arrests by private persons, rearrest of probationer and parolee, custody of persons threatening to commit a crime, arrests by state peace officers for for federal violations, and immunity from arrest. The concept of reasonable search under the California law is examined with respect to the factors in weighing reasonable cause, reasonable cause in various classes of crimes, reliability of informants, corroboration of information and disclosure of informant, reasonable cause to temporarily detain, reasonable cause to search the person, a vehicle, to prosecute and to hold to answer, and building reasonable cause by a well-trained police officer. The law of California is also discussed in respect to search, consent to search, search warrants, emergency search, search with force, search by private persons, and search of parolees. Appendices contain the decisions on People v. Cahan and People v. Mickelson relating to the exclusionary rule and a critique of the exclusionary rule. Authorities cited are tabulated in the beginning of the book.

4290 Shaw, Otto L. Maladjusted boys. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1965. 168 p. $7.00

Red Hill School is a grammer school in England for maladjusted boys of superior intelligence. It was started in 1934 with the strong belief that human behavior can be modified only by an understanding of its underlying causes. It is easy to treat a delinquent in such a way that the symptom is repressed, but the basic urge that caused the anti-social action remains and, smouldering, will find an alternative route to the surface. This alternative route is frequently more difficult to cure and more impervious to understanding. While approved schools and borstals have increased in humanity and understanding, they still have insufficient understanding of unconscious behavioral drives. Aided by the careful selection of pupils, the rejection of punishment theories, and an emphasis on democratic self-development and self-government, the Red Hill School seeks rehabilitation through understanding. Essentially, its work is therapeutic. The symptoms manifested by the pupils at the school are those familiar to child guidance clinic work, where residential treatment of the child is regarded as desirable. In about half the cases, radical psychoanalysis is required, the other half respond to guidance within a confidential interview and accept and use advice blended with cautious criticism and friendship. The treatment of a pupil has been successful if he leaves Red Hill School a sound and healthy personality, able to find personal satisfaction within the framework of good social adjustment. In this setting, the classroom is a place

where reactions to a variety of problems relative to authority and cooperation may be tested and developed. Thus, educational progress, in the main, has been dependent on therapeutic progress.

CONTENTS: Foreword; The background; Discipline, courts, committees; Traditions and vocations; Relationships; The home and different types of maladjustment; The delinquent child; The obsessional child; Truancy and school phobia; Good and bad parents; Staff and public relations; Religion, sex, mass media; Appendix, educational aspects of the work at Red Hill School.

4291 Lunden, Walter A. The prison warden and the custodial staff. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1965. 112 p. $6.75

No correctional institution can operate effectively if or when employees resign or leave only to be followed in rapid succession by other personnel. A high rate of staff turnover in any agency or institution reflects a number of corrosive factors such as ineffective selection, unsatisfactory working or housing conditions, poor administrative skills, low salaries, unwise promotion policies, undesirable retirement programs, lack of professional recognition, or political interference. In spite of the fact that staff turnover has been recognized as an important problem in correctional work, only a limited amount of information is available on the problem. In order to supply certain basic data on the subject, the present analysis shows the extent and the character of staff turnover in four areas: (1) the tenure and turnover of wardens in state prisons and reformatories in the United States; (2) the tenure and turnover of wardens in 24 federal correctional institutions in the United States; (3) the tenure and turnover of wardens in 12 federal and provincial correctional institutions in Canada; and (4) the turnover of custodial officers in 129 state prisons and reformatories in the United States during 1961.

CONTENTS: The tenure and turnover of wardens in state correctional institutions in the United States; The tenure and turnover of wardens in federal correctional institutions; The tenure and turnover of wardens in the Canadian correctional system; Turnover of custodial officers in state correctional institutions in the United States; Salaries of wardens and custodial officers.

4292 Burt, Sir Cyril. The young delinquent. 4th ed. London, University of London Press, 1965. 662 p. $9.50

The problem of juvenile criminality is best approached through child psychology. Through this approach, the chief causes of delinquency can be traced to home circumstances, especially a broken family, hereditary factors, physical defects and ill health, and defects and disturbances of intelligence, temperament, and character. Methods of treatment that are best applied to these conditions include removal from home, eugenic measures, hospitalization, detention, psychoanalysis and psychotherapy, segregation of defectives, mental testing, and group therapy.

CONTENTS: Introductory; problems and methods; Hereditary conditions; Environmental conditions: the home; Outside the home; Physical conditions: developmental; Pathological; Intellectual conditions: subnormal intelligence; Supernormal and special abilities; Tempermental conditions: instincts and emotions; General instability: habit, sentiments and complexes; Neuroses; Conclusions.

4293 Vidler, John, with Wolff, Michael. If freedom fail. London, Macmillan, 1964. 162 p. $5.25

John Vidler describes his career with the British Prison Service which covers over 30 years. At the beginning of his career, vocational and educational training was still untried in prisons. Vidler introduced prisoner training, and it is now officially recognized as the prime function of the English prison. His reforms at Maidstone and Portland prisons relating to prisoner training, labor and treatment precede chapters on religion in the prisons, treatment and rehabilitation of homosexuals, and post release practices and successes.

CONTENTS: A stormy beginning; Feltham: period of doubt; Portland: a place of my own; Portland: training by paradox; Portland: playtime; Maidstone: the new order; Maidstone: quite hard labour; The chaplain; The homosexual; Characteristics; After release.

4294 LaFave. Wayne R. Improving police performance through the exclusionary rule: defining the norms and training the police (Part Two). Missouri Law Review, 30(4):566-610, 1965.

Part one of this article noted that the principal basis for the exclusion of probative evidence is that of favorably affecting future police attitudes and practices. There is preference for legislative definition of norms of police conduct, because, unlike the courts, the legislatures are not confined to any fact situation and legislatures have the fact finding apparatus to gather necessary data for the articulation of sound norms. There has been legislative inaction which may be attributable to a generally held view that the definition of standards for police conduct is exclusively a judicial responsibility. Although the appellate courts have increased their role in this area, there are significant limitations on their opportunity and ability to define standards for police conduct, even under the exclusionary rule. There is no doubt that the courts will continue to play a part in defining norms, but whether they will make a greater contribution depends upon whether they receive the benefit of effective legislation. In addition to the need for appellate courts and legislatures to perform their respective norm defining functions, the police must be trained to operate with maximum effectiveness within these norms. The exclusionary rule has served as a stimulus to police training on the legal requirements of arrest and search, but the limiting factors are fragmentized, decentralized law enforcement, lack of resources, competing demands on available training time, lack of effective training materials, lack of qualified teachers and personnel to be trained, and a failure to keep informed on current training needs. The concerted efforts of police, prosecution, courts, legislatures, legal scholars, and the bar are needed to achieve a level of police performance that will make efficient law enforcement and freedom from unwarranted official interference possible.

4295 Twice in jeopardy. Yale Law Journal, 75(2):262-321, 1965.

It is ancient common law that the state cannot twice put a man in jeopardy for the same offense. Three rules are central to the double jeopardy prohibition: the rules which bar retrial for the same offense after acquittal, retrial for the same offense after conviction and multiple punishment for the same offense at one trial. The policies underlying the double jeopardy prohibition are to avoid capitalizing on the increased probability of conviction resulting from repeated prosecutions before many juries, to prevent the prosecutor from trying to get a conviction by bringing successive prosecutions for the same offense before different judges, and to see that criminal trials do not become instruments for harassment. Violations of double jeopardy have occurred because courts have followed vague and abstract offense-defining tests. Also, the profusion of offense categories and the court's willingness to discern separate offenses in essentially unitary behavior have made it possible for the prosecutor to frustrate the policies of double jeopardy. Except in rare cases in which the defendant or prosecutor can prove prejudice, the double jeopardy law should deem offenses the same when they could have been prosecuted at a single trial. In connection with multiple punishments, courts tend to avoid applying the double jeopardy law because many courts understand the rule to be a restraint on the legislature's power to define and punish offenses. Legislative intent should determine the "unit of prosecution," but if legislative intent with respect to the cumulation of convictions cannot be found in statutes or its official history, then the courts must resort to presumptions about legislative intent (canons of construction) to determine the unit of conviction created by a statute. The double jeopardy clause compels a strict construction in determining whether multiple punishment may be imposed at a single trial and doubts should be resolved about creation of multiple units of conviction.

4296 Fair jury selection procedures. Yale Law Journal, 75(2):322-334, 1965.

In Swain v. Alabama all the judges of the U. S. Supreme Court served notice that it is not ready to wage a final campaign against exclusion of Negroes from juries by agreeing that a finding of discrimination could not be based on the prosecutor's action in striking Negroes from the jury in a single case. The difficulties in supervising the prosecutor's use of the peremptory challenge may explain this decision to uphold a rape conviction by a Negro, but in so holding, the Court lost an opportunity to begin effective supervision of venires. The record in the case showed that Negroes were underrepresented on the venires by about 50 percent but the Court held that this was insufficient to meet the "purposeful discrimination" test. The decision is in line with earlier jury venire decisions where the court has found a prima facie case of purposeful discrimination only where Negroes were completely excluded or where there was blatant tokenism. The Court has been unwilling to impose affirmative obligations on jury commissioners because of its inability to establish a selection pro-

cedure which can reasonably be required of the states. Most registration lists and the sources for such lists grossly underrepresent Negroes in the South. However, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 will insure the existence of representative registration lists. The Court should, therefore, require jury commissioners to use voting lists unless a more comprehensive list is available. Suggestions that Congress could impose stricter standards on the states does not justify judicial inaction. If the "most representative source" requirement is established, the Court could not prevent states from changing their peremptory challenge rules to destroy the proposed rule. Notwithstanding this possibility, the Court should not avoid its obligation to ensure representative venires by requiring the states to use fair procedures for selecting veniremen.

4297 The bribed congressman's immunity from prosecution. Yale Law Journal, 75(2):335-350, 1965.

Congressman Thomas F. Johnson was indicted for receiving money from certain Maryland banks for delivering a speech on the floor of the House favorable to the bankers, against whom mail fraud proceedings were being conducted by the Department of Justice. The first count charged a violation of the statute making it a crime to defraud the United States and the remaining seven counts charged violation of the conflict of interest statute. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals held that the Constitutional provision providing that members of Congress shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in Congress, barred prosecution, and dismissed the conspiracy count. A new trial was ordered for the conflict of interest counts. The case will be considered during the present term by the Supreme Court of the United States. Although the Court of Appeals would have been justified in dismissing all counts because they were brought under vague statutes, it advanced five arguments for its decision. It used the analogy of the English privilege, but this privilege is unique to the English Parliament; it advocated the doctrine of judicial deference to legislative motives, but in so doing it failed to make the relevant distinction between an act of Congress and an act of one of its members; it pointed out that the privilege has been an absolute bar against libel, slander, and civil actions, but such privilege has never been a bar to criminal prosecutions; it pointed out the possibility of abuse of executive discretion, but it is doubtful that this discretion is an effective deterrent to honest Congressional speech; and, lastly, the Court stated that legislative sanctions were available but the availability of these sanctions does not imply that they are exclusive. These arguments do not support the Court's construction of the free speech and debate clause as a comprehensive prohibition barring a Congressman from prosecution for bribery.

4298 Winters, Glen R. Are we getting better selection of judges? Municipal Court Review, 5(4):10-13, 1965.

There are six different methods of selecting judges in the United States. Puerto Rico, nine states, and the federal judiciary have judges appointed by the governor or the president subject to confirmation by a legislative body, 19 states provide for political election of judges in their constitutions, and 16 states provide for election on a non-partisan basis. Although it appears that more than two-thirds of the judges are under the elective system, there are actually more judges appointed than elected in the United States. Most of the appointees are found in states which elect their judges because judicial vacancies that arise between elections are filled by appointment by the governor. Thus, judicial election is more significant as a tenure device than as a selection device. In the past 50 years, 10 states have introduced the method of appointment following nomination by a commission to correct the defects of the elective and appointive systems. Now, 12 states use a combined nominative-appointive-election plan in whole or in part, whereby the governor appoints judges from a list submitted by a non-partisan commission. The judges then go before the voters at regular intervals on the question of whether they are to be retained in office. This is done without party designations and without competing candidates. Its tenure feature is designed to give judges greater security in office while still retaining accountability to the people. A movement to substitute the merit plan for the political selection of judges is being promoted and considered in more than 12 states and in the federal judiciary.

4299 Rector, Milton G. Responsibility for citizen action to curb crime rests with the judge. Municipal Court Review, 5(4):14-15, 1965.

The courts stand as a front line defense in meeting today's crime problem, but the police and other agencies that serve and protect the community and its citizens must also get involved in the fight against crime. The misdemeanant courts deal with 90 percent of the crime problem, but they have no probation staff or other resources to curb early criminal activities. Other than fines and jail sentences, which often add to family deterioration, the courts lack the resources necessary to curb early delinquent activity. Alcoholics, addicts, prostitutes and other physically and mentally ill persons flood the misdemeanant courts and the jails when citizen leadership provides no other resources to divert these cases for medical treatment. Social planning seldom includes the courts. The responsibility for seeing that leading citizens face up to the conditions which contribute to crime rests with the judge.

4300 Bellfatto, Horace S. Judicial leadership can curb juvenile crime rate. Municipal Court Review, 5(4):25-30, 1965.

The application and trial of all youth programs and facilities offered either on a local, state, or federal level are more likely to lessen delinquency than building more prisons or the "get tough policy" advocated by some law enforcement agencies. Removal of the causes of delinquency must be sought. This is the underlying reason for the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Control Act of 1961 and the Anti-Poverty Program. Judges of the Municipal and Juvenile Courts must assume leadership in the implementation and expansion of existing facilities to curb the rising tide of delinquency, i.e., probation and parole. With the increase in automobile production and in the teen-age population, an increase in violations connected with the automobile can be expected. Both the municipal and juvenile court judges exercise jurisdiction over traffic offenses. The judges of these courts should evidence leadership by providing new programs of prevention and rehabilitation where present penalties and facilities seem insufficient. The approach should be through education and control of the violator. Driver training programs are valuable to develop better driving habits among teenagers and successful completion of a driver training course should be a prerequisite to obtaining a license to drive. The program introduced by the Houston Corporation Court utilizing teen-age juries to hear and determine traffic offenses committed by teen-agers has been very successful.

4301 U. S. Congress. House. Authorizing funds for the President's crime commissions. Washington, D.C., 1965, 8 p. (89th Congress, 1st Session, Report No. 902)

The Committee on the Judiciary recommends the passage of the Senate Joint Resolution 102 authorizing the appropriation of $1,500,000 for the expenses of the Presidential Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, and the District of Columbia Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice has been created to examine the adequacy of programs and resources presently committed to the prevention of crime and the administration of justice, and to make recommendations for national, state, and local action. It must report in 18 months. It will operate through citizen advisory panels. Each panel will focus on one aspect of the Commission's duties and with the help of consultants and contracted organizations, they will hold hearings with community representatives and expert witnesses. An executive secretary and 16 professionals will staff the Commission. The District of Columbia Commission will undertake a study of the entire system of criminal justice in the District and it will make specific recommendations on institutional organizations, program design, resource needs, and encourage and coordinate community action. It must report in 12 months.

4302 U. S. Congress. Senate. Amending section 432 of the revised statutes relating to the District of Columbia. Washington, D.C. 1965, 3 p. (89th Congress, 1st Session, Report No. 640)

The Committee on the District of Columbia recommends that the bill (S.1715) be passed. This bill would extend the penalty for assault on a police officer in the District of Columbia to assaults on employees of penal and correctional institutions and places of confinement of juveniles. Passage of the bill which raises assault with a weapon on the correctional officer to the level of a felony instead of a misdemeanor could help to maintain more effective discipline. The extension of this coverage to District correctional officers would conform to federal laws. In cases involving assault on an employee of the Department of Public Welfare charged with the supervision of juveniles in detention, judges of the Juvenile Court in the District of Columbia would be able to waive jurisdiction over an offender so that he could be tried as an adult.

4303 American Civil Liberties Union. "Blue-ticket system." Syracuse, New York, 1965, 2 p.

The Central New York Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union urges that instead of using "blue tickets," which "direct" the presence of children at the police station and offer no explanation of their rights when arrested, a letter should be mailed to parents explaining the charges against the child and advising parents of the right to consult with counsel prior to and during the visit to the police station. The letter should also indicate that attendance at the police station is not compulsory. In certain cases signed statements are taken in the police station and used for juvenile delinquency prosecution in family court. It is urged that, in every case where such a letter is sent, evidence gathered at the police station as a result should not be used against the child in a juvenile delinquency proceeding.

4304 Adandé, Alexandre. L'organisation judiciare et l'évolution législative générale au Dahomey. (Organization of the judiciary and general legislative development in Dahomey.) Recueil Penant, 75(708/709):429-445, 1965.

In Dahomey, where parallelism of local and modern law systems has prevailed, the unification of law and the creation of a unified administration of justice are urgently needed. The law of December 9, 1964, laid the foundations of the system of the Dahoman judiciary. On the lowest level (in each subprefecture and commune) courts of reconciliation, conceived as temporary judicial bodies, were created. They will disappear when the organization of the modern courts of the first instance progresses sufficiently. For the time being, the latter courts, among other tasks, supervised the operation of the courts of reconciliation. The existing Court of Appeals and Court of Assizes continue their functions. Their importance, however, is increasing because of their central role in the unification of law. The Supreme Court is primarily a constitutional and administrative court. The new legislation also sets standards for the qualifications of the judiciary personnel, judges, court clerks, and barristers. The reform of the law will also include a revision of the existing penal code and the creation of a new civil code and a code of civil procedure.

4305 Roche, Philip Q. The defense of insanity: a plea for its abandonment. Disease of the Nervous System, 26(2):75-84, 1965.

The traditional legal manipulation of the so-called "insane" offender is an anachronism tied to a demonological ritual and to the fallacy of misplaced concreteness. All persons should be regarded as responsible; and the categorizations of mental illness as a measure of guilt should be abandoned. We must hold ourselves accountable and responsible for the wrongdoer so that whatever his condition, sane or insane, he be appropriately treated according to his needs and the requirements of society. With such goals achieved, the wrongdoer would have greater protection against the caprice of lay judgment and misplaced concreteness. The public would be better protected against individuals who have lost the capacity for a sustained social adaptation. Further, knowledge of human nature and respect for the institutions of justice would be increased by abandoning the defense of insanity.

4306 Criminal law and its administration: the Ditchley Papers. (Papers presented at the Anglo-American Legal Conference, Ditchley Park, England, 1965) Columbia Law Review, 66(1):31-125, 1966.

British and American law and practice differ with respect to the publicity of criminal proceedings, arrest, detention, interrogation, and the right to counsel. Although both have the same verbal standards of prejudicial publication, British judges have dealt summarily and severely with publicity prejudicial to the conduct of a trial whereas American judges, under constitutional limitations, have tolerated much more freedom of the press. The U. S. Supreme Court decisions hold that the abuses of prejudicial publication should be dealt with by some means other than the summary contempt of court. In both countries this aspect of the criminal procedure is being reassessed. Through the device of the exclusionary rule, the Supreme Court of the United States has forced upon state and federal courts, respect for the rights of a suspect to be free of arbitrary arrest, unreasonable searches and seizures, and coercive and abusive interrogation, and it has extended the right of counsel. The Ali Model Code Project is an attempt to meet the legislative need in this area. In England, there are no constitutional issues and the admissibility of confessions and of illegally obtained evidence are entirely dependent on the discretion of the trial judge. There are many defects in the American bail system, but its greatest abuse is the denial of equal justice to the indigent accused. Legislative reform is needed and it is likely that statutes will be passed to improve the administration of the bail system.

4307 Nassau County (New York). The law and you, by Marie G. Santagata. New York, 1964, 26 p.

This pamphlet was prepared to enlighten parents and young citizens and to give them a better understanding of the law and how it affects them. Some of the more important law violations are listed, defined, and the penalty range for each described.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Assault; Burglary; Disorderly conduct; Hazing; Indecency; Intoxication; Larceny; Malicious mischief; Morals; Narcotics and drugs; Police officers; Public safety; Traffic laws; Weapons; Miscellaneous; Youthful offender treatment; A message to youth; The role of the parent; Conclusion.

Available from: Police Department, County of Nassau, New York

4308 .....City riots: a worldwide plague. Reader's Digest, February 1966, p. 175-180.

Rioting in cities is an American phenomenon only in the sense that the United States is a half a generation ahead of the rest of the world. They have occurred in other countries and will occur in others as more countries become industrialized and urbanized. Most of the rioters in modern cities are young people who are in violent rebellion against authority. They are the people who have the least satisfying, lowest paid jobs, who live in the worst urban sections, whose religious and cultural roots have been cut, and who have no legal outlet for youthful violence. Race becomes a factor when racial lines coincide with socio-economic differences. The solution lies not in separation, but in successful integration.

4309 Protestant Council of the City of New York. Church Planning and Research Department. Ministry to addiction in New York City. New York, October 1965, 46 p. $2.00

The role of the Protestant church in the treatment and control of addiction is delimited and followed by examples of church-related programs in New York City, some of which are described in detail according to history, area served, nature and extent of program, problems, and plans.

CONTENTS: Authorization and history of the survey; Data collected; Factors in addiction relevant to Protestant church programming; Present situation in New York City; Role of the church; Examples of church related work with narcotics addicts; Appendix.

4310 Staats, Arthur W., & Butterfield, William H. Treatment of non-reading in a culturally deprived juvenile delinquent: an application of reinforcement principles. Child Development, 36(4):925-942, 1965.

In order to develop a program for teaching non-readers to read and to test the principles of reinforcement in the context of remedial reading, a 14-year old Mexican-American boy with a history of failure in school, delinquent behavior, and low reading achievement, was given four-and-a-half months of reading training in conjunction with a token system of reinforcement. Materials used were from the Science Research Associates (SRA) reading-kit: stories grouped into grade levels for both oral and silent reading, comprehensive questions on the stories, and vocabulary words. Reinforcement of correct responses was achieved by a system of presenting the subject with appropriate token reinforcers of three different values and colors for correct answers and behaviors. Achievement tests were given prior to training, early in the training, and just before the end of the study. The subject covered a considerable amount of reading material, learned to read many new words when presented alone or in context, and retained much of what he learned. His rate of retention improved throughout the study. Performance in school, both in academic achievement and in deportment, improved markedly; he passed all subjects for the first time and delinquent behavior decreased to zero. It may be concluded that the reading program increased the subject's vocabulary as well as his ability to sound out words by correct responses to syllables and letters. The reinforcement system was successful in maintaining his attention and interest. Delinquent behavior decreased when negative attitudes toward school, caused by failure and inadequate motivation, were modified or reversed.

4311 LaFave, Wayne R., ed. Law in the Soviet society. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1965. 297 p. $1.95 (The essays in this volume were published as a symposium on Soviet law in the University of Illinois Law Forum, 1964, No. 1)

The essays in this volume deal with law in the Soviet society. They afford the reader an opportunity to explore certain important facets of Soviet law and to understand how that legal system affects relations between Soviet citizens, citizen-state relations, the operation of the planned economy, and Soviet foreign relations.

CONTENTS: Soviet law and United States-Soviet relations, by Demitri B. Shimkin; Soviet procedures in civil decisions: a changing balance between public and civic systems of public order, by Dennis M. O'Connor; They answer (to) Pravda, by Bernard A. Ramundo; Plan and contract performance in Soviet law, by Dietrich A. Loeber; Soviet tort law: the new principles, annotated, by Whitmore Gray; Law and the distribution of consumer goods in the Soviet Union, by Zigurds L. Zile; The Soviet legal pattern spreads abroad, by John M. Hazard.

4312 Shimkin, Demitri B. Soviet law and United States-Soviet relations. In: LaFave, Wayne R., ed. Law in the Soviet society. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1965, p. 1-50. $1.95 (This essay appeared in a symposium on Soviet law in the University of Illinois Law Forum, 1964, No. 1)

Soviet law merits serious consideration in that a study of such law can aid in the formulation of legal ways to meet the needs of developing nations and the solution of problems common to most nations. It also enters into aspects of United States-Soviet interaction. In the Kruschev era, between 1953 and 1958, the Soviet government widened personal freedoms and work incentives. It reduced most prison sentences, repealed labor conscription for adolescents and criminal penalties for breaches of labor discipline, relegalized abortion, prohibited the deprivation of voting rights as a punishment, strengthened due process, reviving the procuracy as the authority to ensure legality in government operations, and renewed the requirement of judicial procedure as opposed to police justice. On December 25, 1958, the government introduced general revisions comprising the basic principles of criminal legislation and criminal court procedures guaranteeing extra-judiciary repression and providing for specifications of offense and responsibility and the publication of laws. Security legislation has been tightened; the loss of secret documents or secret equipment has been added to the disclosure of secrets as a State offense for all persons. In adjudication and law enforcement, the public organizations taking part are mass assemblies, annually elected Comrades' Courts, auxiliary police, and various neighborhood inspectors. Comrades' Courts are charged with the control of disorderly and offensive behavior, juvenile cases, and civil disputes. Most offenses of violence are associated with

drunkenness and recent urbanization. Anti-Parasite laws to aid migration of labor and labor discipline, and to prevent the operation of private plots for commercial production and profits have resulted in a weakening of due process because sentences for "Parasitism" may not be appealed. Presentences of incarceration for an indefinite length are imposed and sentences for major economic crimes and crimes of violence have increased, with wide use of capital punishment.

4313 O'Connor, Dennis M. Soviet procedures in civil decisions: a changing balance between public and civic systems of public order. In: LaFave, Wayne R., ed. Law in the Soviet society. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1965, p. 51-102. $1.95 (This essay appeared in a symposium on Soviet law in the University of Illinois Law Forum, 1964, No. 1)

There are two ways to generate legal standards and decisions in the Soviet Union, namely, by a public order system, a formal legal system consisting of the procuracy, People's Courts, state arbitration boards and union tribunals, and a civic order system, which is found in social organizations or local groups, acting in relative conformity to official policies and rendering informal decisions. Conflict of jurisdiction is resolved informally; state and Communist Party agencies shift cases to given tribunals for exemplary effects. The mitigation of social injury is the foundation of decision making. The sanction policies in civil decisions include prevention and deterrence of particular infractions, compensation and rehabilitation where infractions occur, and emphasis upon corrective or reconstruction effects upon individuals and local groups. This fusion of the sanction policies makes the distinction between civil and criminal law hazy. Under the present civil law procedure not only may criminal and quasi-criminal conduct be regulated but civil or criminal infractions may be sanctioned. Judicial practice has permitted the involvement of civic groups and the Party at various stages of the official proceeding. There is also a tendency toward judicial approval of the concerted use of informal sanctions to support official decisions. Social organizations and civic groups assume decision making through internal initiation of procedures or transfer of a case by the court or procuracy, or upon Party initiative and apply informal sanctions with substantial effect. The Comrades' Courts are the specialized decision makers in the local groups. They make decisions in cases of anti-social infranctions, administrative violations, and minor criminal offenses subject to review by local Soviet executive committees and the procuracy. There seems to be a move away from public toward a civic order system.

4314 Ramundo, Bernard A. They answer (to) Pravda. In: LaFave, Wayne R., ed. Law in the Soviet society. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1965, p. 103-127. $1.95 (This essy appeared in a symposium on Soviet law in the University of Illinois Law Forum, 1964, No. 1)

The Soviet press must propagate the Party line, criticize and, where necessary, seek to punish those who impede the march towards Communism, and act as the means of discovering deficiencies, particularly in the field of controlling the execution of laws and the fulfillment of decisions of local organs of state authority. The press, in taking corrective action, can call for the criminal prosecution of those considered guilty of criminal conduct; can intervene in the administration of criminal justice by criticizing the courts; can intervene in individual cases at all stages of court proceedings, and can demand an accounting of the handling of a case by the courts. Such intervention appears to be a quasi-institutionalized form of Party control and supervision.

4315 Zile, Zigurds L. Law and the distribution of consumer goods in the Soviet Union. In: LaFave, Wayne R., ed. Law in the Soviet society. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1965, p. 212-276. $1.95 (This essay appeared in a symposium on Soviet law in the University of Illinois Law Forum, 1964, No. 1)

Soviet trade is state owned and state operated. As a general proposition, private trade has been a crime in the Soviet Union since the early 1930's. This offense against the State is speculation. Article 154 of the Criminal Code distinguishes between three degrees of speculation. Speculation conducted either as a business or on a large scale is punishable by deprivation of freedom for two to seven years, and confiscation of property. Petty speculation is not specifically defined but it is considered a crime if the person has previously been guilty of speculation. The jurisdiction of the Comrades' Courts has been expanded to decide first offense cases of petty speculation.

Soviet law carries severe penalties for the production of unacceptable and unwanted goods. To control distribution of consumer goods, fictitious write-offs of products and pilferage of Socialist property are considered crimes. Crimes in the administration of the trade network include abuse of authority, failure to use authority, and bribery and forgery in connection with official duties. Enforcement is difficult because officials shield one another. To restrict food shortages, persons who purchase cereal products at state or cooperative stores to feed to cattle or poultry are punished by corrective labor or a deprivation of liberty.

4316 Hazard, John N. The Soviet legal pattern spreads abroad. In: LaFave, Wayne R., ed. Law in the Soviet society. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1965, p. 227-297. $1.95 (This essay appeared in a symposium on Soviet law in the University of Illinois Law Forum, 1964, No. 1)

The Soviet government has made a conscious effort to spread its system to other lands. It has used the law as one of its principal instruments of social change to influence other countries. Soviet law incorporates the concept of monopolization of organized political power in a single political party. The Marxist-Leninist legal system is based on the economic structure of the country. Land and industry are state owned. Human rights emphasize economic rights and civil rights of freedom of speech and the press must advance socialism. The Soviet legal pattern has become the model for Eastern European Communists, and in some measure for those of Asia, subject to some variations. China has challenged the model and has refused to follow the Soviet pattern of codification. China's ideological dispute with the U.S.S.R. is manifest in the Chinese treatment of embezzlers of state property, murderers of policemen, and rapists as class enemies, whereas Soviet jurists treat criminals as wayward workmen, not class enemies, who must be given protection against conviction with the burden of proof on the prosecutor. In the Soviet Union citizens know in advance what it is to be treated as criminal. Although the countries differ in approach, both believe in severe punishment of offenders.

4317 U. S. Library of Congress. The impact of street lighting on crime and traffic accidents, by Nancy Berla. Washington, D.C., 1965, 10 p. mimeo.

Twleve times as many crimes of violence are committed at night as during the day. In a survey of police officials, it was reported that two-thirds of three-fourths of all crimes were committed at night. A deterrent to this would be more use of artificial light. Cities following an extensive program of street lighting have reduced night crime rates between 60 and 92 percent. According to the Education Director of the Street and Highway Lighting Bureau, fewer than 100 of the 18,000 incorporated towns in the United States meet minimum lighting code standards.

4318 Mandell, Betty. The crime of poverty. Social Work, 11(1):11-15, 1966.

In 1963, five men were jailed for allegedly refusing to work on a work-relief project in St. Lawrence County, New York. The American Civil Liberties Union appealed on the basis of violation of the Seventeenth Amendment, the antipeonage act, and the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The appeal was granted by the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court. It ruled that objecting to one work assignment as the men had done, does not mean refusal to work. The work-relief program had deteriorated from a public works project into forced labor having no rehabilitative or training value. Men should not be treated as criminals or persecuted because of poverty; they should be helped to achieve gainful employment to resume the support of their families. The complex unemployment problem must be approached with a nationally organized, constructive program without influence of discrimination or prejudice.

4319 Grosser, Charles F., & Sparer, Edward V. Legal services for the poor: social work and social justice. Social Work, 11(1):81-87, 1966.

The poor have been conditioned by their experiences to regard the law as an instrument of the privileged that is usually used against them. Because of the circumstances of their lives, this group is in need of more legal assistance that the higher socio-economic classes; but legal counseling is directed toward the middle and upper classes. Most services available to the disadvantaged through legal aid societies are substandard. The formation of the Mobilization for Youth Legal Services Unit in New York City's lower east side is an important step toward offering better legal assistance to the poor and protecting their rights in their dealings with government agencies. But there is still a great and widespread need for effective services to protect them from the deprivation of their rights and from being victimized by the arbitrary decisions of welfare departments. The role of social work is central if the provision of these services is to be realized. Without its influence and leadership it is doubtful whether these programs can be successfully mounted.

4320 Gendrel, Michel, & LaFarge, Philippe. Eléments d'une bibliographie mondiale du droit pénal militaire des crimes et délits contre la sureté de l'etat et du droit pénal international. (Basics of an international bibliography of penal military law, crimes and offenses against state security, and international penal law.) Paris, Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, 1965, 216 p.

The scope of this bibliography is worldwide but it is in no way intended to be exhaustive. Works cited range in date from 1928 to 1961, although earlier works are included where especially valuable or where more recent ones are not available.

CONTENTS: Military penal law: French law; Army recruitment, history of military penal law, introductory works and general studies, organization of military jurisdictions, authority of military jurisdictions, procedure before military jurisdictions, military violations, military punishments, criminology, psychiatry, psychology, and study of the military environment; Foreign laws; Appendix: the United Nations Emergency Force; Crimes and violations against state security.

4321 Peck, Harris B., Kaplan, Seymour R., & Roman, Melvin. Prevention, treatment, and social action: a strategy of intervention in a disadvantaged urban area. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 36(1):57-69, 1966.

Community programs in disadvantaged urban areas are traditionally characterized as being oriented either toward mental health or social action, and are usually separated on the basis of this rather arbitrary division. A program was set up by the Albert Einstein College of Medicine at Lincoln Hospital in the South Bronx which tried to integrate the community mental health and social action approaches. Present social services for the area are not consistent with the needs of the low-income residents of the community. In using the small group approach, the program sought to gain access to information pertaining to the community at large through the individuals treated. This process often involved consultation with the patient's family and the close cooperation of formal and informal organizations in the community. To this end, Neighborhood Service Centers were set up within the community. Staffed by non-professionals, they were designed to bridge the gap between the hospital and the community. Three of these centers are now in operation, and each is staffed with five to eight non-professional mental health workers headed by one professional. The mental health workers are often indigenous personnel, much more able to communicate with the individuals of the community than are professional workers from outside the area. The Neighborhood Service Center is a place where a resident may turn for guidance and help with whatever problems are of concern to him and his family. Basic dilemmas encountered in the project include the resistance to change, administrative centralization of planning and decentralization of functions, the political question of a publicly supported institution promoting social change, and the dilemma of action research. In implementing pilot programs of this sort, training programs must be instituted for both professionals and non-professionals. The program must address itself to individuals, families, and formal and informal institutions in the community.

4322 U. S. Prisons Bureau. Supplement to "Re-educating confined delinquents." Washington, D.C., 1965, 42 p.

A selection of papers is reproduced which were presented during regional conferences in 1964 for correctional educators at federal institutions for youthful offenders. They give an account of the state of academic education in federal institutions and describe the practices and standards of correctional educators and administrators which may serve as useful guidelines and as training material.

CONTENTS: The Educational Department's mission; Literacy training at Ashland and El Reno; High school in a reformatory; Part-time vs. full-time teachers; Clinicians' views on correctional education.

4323 Westerman, George F. Military justice in the Republic of Vietnam. Military Law Review, 31(no number):137-158, 1966.

South Vietnam has adopted the French concept of criminal justice, the essential purpose of which is to arrive at the truth. Great stress is placed on the pre-trial phase of the procedure and there is a tendency to place greater faith in the integrity of the men who administer the procedure than in the procedure itself. Jurists are inclined to feel that justice is served when the truth is uncovered no matter what means are used to uncover it. Protecting society is the main concern; in contrast, United States justice is designed to protect the accused at every stage of the procedure against the enormous power of the state. The element of fairness is deemed indispensable. There is, however, little difference as to what the machinery of justice both in Vietnam and the United States is trying to accomplish: both countries aim to punish the criminal and the burden of proving the guilt of a defendant is on the state. It is only in the manner of obtaining this proof that the two systems differ. Two specific changes in the judicial system should be considered by South Vietnamese officials: provision for appeal from a conviction by a field military court, and the provision of military defense counsel rather than continued reliance on local civilian bars.

4324 Florida. Special Commission for the Study of Abolition of Death Penalty in Capital Cases. Report, 1963-65. Tallahassee, 1965, 45 p.

The Special Commission for the Study of Abolition of the Death Penalty in Florida held five public hearings, collected and studied literature dealing with capital punishment, and considered six proposals, two of which were adopted by majority vote. The Commission did not recommend that the death penalty be abolished in Florida but it recommended that substantial changes be made in the direction of improving criminal justice in cases involving possible capital punishment. It was recommended that the legislature adopt the two stage trial procedure in capital cases, with the death penalty only being imposed by a majority vote of the jury. If this recommendation is not adopted, the legislature should consider that the punishment for crimes presently punishable by death shall be life imprisonment unless a majority of the jury recommends the death penalty. According to present Florida law, the punishment is death unless a majority of the jury recommends mercy.

CONTENTS: Discussion of the considerations involved in capital punishment; Arguments against the death penalty; Arguments for the death penalty; Discussion of recommendations considered by the Commission; Recommendations; Conclusion.

4325 Gellhorn, Walter. The Ombudsman in New Zealand. California Law Review, 53(5):1155-1211, 1965.

In 1962, New Zealand passed a Parlimentary Commissioner Act, creating the position of Ombudsman. The Ombudsman concept is very simple. It means only that a citizen aggrieved by an official's action or inaction should be able to state his grievance to an influential functionary empowered to investigate and to express conclusions. The Ombudsman is, in theory, to be "Parliament's man" and not an agent to the executive. The statute provides that the Governor-General is to appoint him upon each Parliament's recommendation; this means that his normal term is three years (the life of a Parliament), though of course, he may then be reappointed; in any case, he is to remain in office until a successor has been appointed. His principal function, section 11 of the Act declares, is "to investigate any decision or recommendation made (including any recommendation made to a Minister of the Crown), or any act done or omitted relating to a matter of administration and affecting any person or body of persons in his or its personal capacity." In

the cases he finds to be within his jurisdiction and that he does investigate, the Ombudsman is free to consider whether the administrative action in question was: (1) contrary to law; (2) unreasonable, unjust, oppressive, or improperly discriminatory, or was based on a law or practice that could be characterized in that way; (3) based wholly or partly on mistake of law or fact; or (4) just plain "wrong" to use the unadorned word in the statute. He can also examine the propriety of the purposes and grounds underlying an exercise of discretion. Complaints have not been categorized for purposes of precise statistics, but many of the Ombudsman's cases were initiated by substantial businessmen, lawyers, and accountants. Few complaints have been filed by inmates of mental institutions and virtually none by persons in prisons or other places of detention, simply because they do not know about the Ombudsman. In his investigations, the Ombudsman is empowered to obtain evidence frequently withheld from court investigations by public officials, according to their crown privilege. This investigatory power is one of the strengths of his office. The office of the Ombudsman has undoubtedly strengthened public confidence in public administration, as well as created greater efficiency and openness in the operation of administrative organs.

4326 Unruh, Jesse. The need for an Ombudsman in California. California Law Review, 53(5): 1212-1213, 1965.

The need for an Ombudsman in California is greater in 1965 than it was in 1962, if only because California's population is seven times that of New Zealand. New Zealand had, prior to the creation of the Ombudsman, a well developed system of administrative procedures and judicial review processes, which California does not have. Members of the California legislature react to complaints from constituents by referring the complaint to the agency which may have been guilty of the offense. Unfortunately, the agencies usually have superior knowledge in the matter and feel little fear of the legislature. In effect, each legislator often acts as an Ombudsman. In California, the dispensing of justice by administrative agencies is inadequate, and the power of courts to review administrative policy is restricted both by procedure and precedent. All of the present channels are inadequate to the task of insuring the citizen fair treatment before a complex bureaucracy. A new approach, an Ombudsman, is sorely needed. In this way, a new bridge between the citizen and his government can be created.

4327 Bienenfeld, Franz Rudolf. Prolegomena to a psychoanalysis of law and justice; Part 2, analysis. California Law Review, 53(5):1254-1336, 1965.

Relative obligations are psychologically based on the relations between father and mother, mother and child, father and child, and the child and his fellows. Social law may be likened to, and springs from the mother-child relationship, in which aggressive discipline and benevolent tolerance, two contradictory means of enforcement, prevail. Criminal law springs from the father-child relationship in which the paternal obligations dominate the development of morality, and thereby of obligations and law. Mental obligations founded the family, and determine its constitution and thereby the prevailing morality of future generations. In this way, from the husband-wife relationship, constitutional law develops. From the brother-sister relationship we derive the law of contracts, for this is the drive for social cooperation. The driving force in the establishment of these absolute obligations of everyone toward the infant is the impulse for orientation, self-determination, and self-assertion. Laws of procedure, the ascertainment of obligations, are determined through scientific and rational processes. Finally, all feelings of justice and law show five characteristic components present in infancy: a demand by the ruler on how to behave; threat, and perhaps force; permanence; both parties imbued with a sense of justice; and validity.

P 576 The jailed minor offender.

PERSONNEL: Charles O'Reilly; Francis Cizon; John Flanagan; Steven Pflanczer.
AUSPICES: Office of the Sheriff of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois; Cook County Jail; Loyola University; Citizens Committee for Employment.
DATES: Began 1961. Completed 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Charles T. O'Reilly, School of Social Work, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

SUMMARY: A battery of tests was given to 239 men and other information was gathered for about 1,000 inmates in this study of jailed minor offenders. Data was gathered on the social background, criminal record, personality characteristics and job history of male inmates of the Cook County Jail. The Minnesota Multiphasic Inventory, the Thematic Apperception Test and a general Aptitude Test Battery were among the instruments used.

P 577 A study of self-mutilation among prisoners.

PERSONNEL: Elmer H. Johnson.
AUSPICES: National Institutes of Health.
DATES: Began 1965. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Elmer H. Johnson, 356 Harrelson Hall, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina.

SUMMARY: Records of 300 prisoners who mutilated themselves during the time period 1958-1965, were screened to develop typologies based on inmate characteristics and on qualities of the mutilation event. To compare the study group with the southern state prison population from which they were drawn, the population accounting punch cards of the prison system will be employed to develop tabulations similar to the multi-factor tabulations already developed concerning the prisoners who injured themselves.

P 578 Personnel characteristics and practices of public training institutions serving delinquent children.

PERSONNEL: Leonard J. Hippchen.
AUSPICES: U. S. Children's Bureau.
DATES: Began April, 1965. Estimated completion February, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Leonard J. Hippchen, Juvenile Delinquency Studies Branch, Research Division, Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

SUMMARY: This project will gather comparative information on certain characteristics of the personnel of institutions serving delinquent children and present an analysis of the personnel problems of these institutions in the areas of recruitment, utilization and retention.

P 579 Statistics on public institutions for delinquent children, 1965.

PERSONNEL: Leonard J. Hippchen.
AUSPICES: U. S. Children's Bureau.
DATES: Began October, 1965. Estimated completion October, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Leonard J. Hippchen, Juvenile Delinquency Studies Branch, Research Division, Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

SUMMARY: State-by-state averages, including some national analyses, will be made of data concerning institutions serving delinquent children. Population intake and dispositions, personnel and expenditures for training schools, forestry camps and reception and diagnostic centers will be covered. This will provide a basic pool of data which can be used for state-by-state comparisons of the data. Trend data for the past ten-year period on institutions serving delinquent children will also be provided.

P 580 A review of Washington State child guidance centers, 1964.

PERSONNEL: Keith Coombs; Gloria K. Clemmons.
AUSPICES: Washington State Department of Institutions, Research and Program Analysis Section.
DATES: Completed March, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Evan A. Iverson, Ph. D., Supervisor, Research and Program Analysis Section, Department of Institutions, P. O. Box 768, Olympia, Washington, 98501.

SUMMARY: A review of Washington State child guidance centers was undertaken to provide data on the significant characteristics and variations of persons who received services from the centers in the 1964 fiscal year.

P 581 A study of the effectiveness of the programs of the Washington State Department of Institutions in the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

PERSONNEL: Duane Sturges; Gloria K. Clemmons.
AUSPICES: Washington State Department of Institutions, Research and Program Analysis Section.
DATES: Began June, 1965. Estimated completion August, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Evan A. Iverson, Ph. D., Supervisor, Research and Program Analysis Section, Department of Institutions, P. O. Box 768, Olympia, Washington, 98501.

SUMMARY: A study is being made of the programs of the juvenile rehabilitation facilities of the Washington State Department of Institutions to discover relationships among the characteristics, background, institutional behavior, institutional treatment and parole treatment of juvenile delinquents and the outcome of the entire rehabilitation process.

P 582 Institutional treatment and behavioral adjustment ratings of juveniles released from Washington State juvenile rehabilitation facilities.

PERSONNEL: Duane Sturges; Gloria K. Clemmons.
AUSPICES: Washington State Department of Institutions, Research and Program Analysis Section.
DATES: Began October, 1965. Estimated completion June, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Evan A. Iverson, Ph. D., Supervisor, Research and Program Analysis Section, Department of Institutions, P. O. Box 768, Olympia, Washington, 98501.

SUMMARY: Data is being summarized concerning the institutional treatment and behavioral adjustment of juveniles recently released from juvenile rehabilitation facilities in Washington State.

P 583 Length of stay in Washington State juvenile rehabilitation institutions.

PERSONNEL: Duane Sturges; Gloria K. Clemmons.
AUSPICES: Washington State Department of Institutions, Research and Program Analysis Section.
DATES: Began January, 1966. Estimated completion May, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Evan A. Iverson, Ph. D., Supervisor, Research and Program Analysis Section, Department of Institutions, P. O. Box 768, Olympia, Washington, 98501.

SUMMARY: This project investigates the length of stay and trends in treatment of individual juvenile rehabilitation institutions in Washington State. A comparison of various items of case history information is being made between those juveniles who stay in the institution for a short period of time and those juveniles who stay in the institution for a long period of time. Details of treatment, response to treatment, personal, social and diagnostic characteristics will be investigated.

P 584 A study of juvenile parolees in Washington State.

PERSONNEL: Duane Sturges; Gloria K. Clemmons.
AUSPICES: Washington State Department of Institutions, Research and Program Analysis Section; Washington State Department of Institutions, Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation.
DATES: Began November, 1965. Estimated completion July, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Evan A. Iverson, Ph. D., Supervisor, Research and Program Analysis Section, Department of Institutions, P. O. Box 768, Olympia, Washington, 98501.

SUMMARY: The parole treatment and response to treatment of juveniles recently released from parole supervision by Washington State juvenile rehabilitation facilities is being studied.

P 585 A study of the personal history and background of juveniles committed to Washington State juvenile rehabilitation facilities.

PERSONNEL: Duane Sturges; Gloria K. Clemmons.
AUSPICES: Washington State Department ofInstitutions, Research and Program Analysis Section.

DATES: Began July, 1965. Estimated completion March, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Evan A. Iverson, Ph. D., Supervisor, Research and Program Analysis Section, Department of Institutions, P. O. Box 768, Olympia, Washington, 98501.

SUMMARY: A summary of detailed data concerning the history of 881 recently committed juvenile delinquents and their families as determined and reported by field services personnel of the Department of Institutions in Washington is being undertaken. The data will provide more complete information than has previously been available about the extent of communality among juvenile delinquents, their home and family situations and special problems.

P 586 Personality problems and observed behavior of juveniles committed to Washington State juvenile rehabilitation facilities.

PERSONNEL: Duane Sturges; Gloria K. Clemmons.
AUSPICES: Washington State Department of Institutions, Research and Program Analysis Section; Cascadia Juvenile Reception-Diagnostic Center, Tacoma.
DATES: Began September, 1965. Estimated completion April, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Evan A. Iverson, Ph. D., Supervisor, Research and Program Analysis Section, Department of Institutions, P. O. Box 768, Olympia, Washington, 98501.

SUMMARY: Personality problems and observed behavior as described in the diagnostic findings and prognoses reported by the staff of Cascadia Juvenile Reception-Diagnostic Center in Tacoma will be examined. The purpose will be to gather and categorize information concerning juvenile delinquents recently committed to the Washington State Department of Institutions.

P 587 Recidivism rates for releases from individual Washington State juvenile rehabilitation institutions.

PERSONNEL: Duane Sturges; Gloria K. Clemmons.
AUSPICES: Washington State Department of Institutions, Research and Program Analysis Section.
DATES: Began January, 1966. Estimated completion May, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Evan A. Iverson, Ph. D., Supervisor, Research and Program Analysis Section, Department of Institutions, P. O. Box 768, Olympia, Washington, 98501.

SUMMARY: Releasees from individual Washington State juvenile rehabilitation institutions will be studied to ascertain recidivism rates and trends for each institution. Recidivists and non-recidivists will be compared in terms of case history items such as personal, social and diagnostic characteristics and comparisons will be made of type of treatment and response to treatment.

P 588 Big Brothers of Grand Rapids.

PERSONNEL: David A. DeVries .
AUSPICES: D. A. Blodgett Homes for Children; Downtown Kiwanis, Grand Rapids, Michigan; U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity; WOOD-TV.
DATES: Began August 15, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: David A. DeVries , 805 Leonard N. E., Grand Rapids, Michigan, 49503.

SUMMARY: The Big Brothers program is a way of providing masculine identification through friendship, guidance and counseling for boys from economically deprived families who do not have a father living with them. The boys may be in difficulty with the law, emotionally disturbed, a problem in school or just unhappy or unresponsive to the opportunities which might make their lives productive. The boys are between the ages of eight and seventeen. They and their families are given short term casework service by a member of the professional staff and then they are assigned to an appropriate Big Brother volunteer. The Big Brother spends time each week with the Little Brother and seeks to correct, prevent or reduce behavior, identification or characterological problems in the boy through friendship and guidance. Big Brothers are mature volunteers selected, trained, assigned and supervised by members of the professional staff. The use of volunteer Big Brothers keeps the cost of this program far below that of most casework services and the Big Brother himself receives an opportunity for personal service, involvement and friendship.

P 589 Juvenile delinquency in Lebanon.

PERSONNEL: Mustafa El Aougi.
AUSPICES: Centre de Recherches Sociales, Faculté des Sciences Sociales, Beirut, Lebanon.

DATES: Began January, 1966. Estimated completion January, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Judge Mustafa El Aougi, Chiah, Lebanon.

SUMMARY: Juvenile delinquency in Lebanon has never been studied in a systematic fashion, nor has it been the subject of socio-criminological research. However, it is a problem which affects many thousands of Lebanese children and has grave reperdussions on the security and stability of life in Lebanon. This research will study the problem of juvenile delinquency in Lebanon, its scope, aspects, causes, present trends, prevention and treatment.

P 590 National Bail Conference.

PERSONNEL: Herbert Sturz; Steven Lander; Marion Katzive; Patricia Wald; Daniel Freed.
AUSPICES: Vera Foundation, Inc.; U. S. Department of Justice; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.
DATES: Began June, 1963. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Marion Katzive, Vera Foundation, Inc., 30 East 39th Street, New York, New York.

SUMMARY: The National Conference on Bail and Criminal Justice will attempt to examine the bail system, review its criteria for pre-trial release, consider the law enforcement stakes involved, assess the human as well as the monetary costs of pre-trial detention and explore the available alternatives to bail. The Conference will try to focus public attention on the defects in the bail system, the need for its overhaul and methods for its improvement. This will be accomplished through a series of conferences, staff assistance to communities that request aid, evaluation of pioneer projects and the publication of materials on various aspects of pre-trial release and detention.

P 591 A summary of characteristics and trends of juvenile court referrals: Superior Court of the State of Washington for Lewis County.

PERSONNEL: Keith A. Coombs; Gloria K. Clemmons.
AUSPICES: Washington State Department of Institutions, Research and Program Analysis Section; Superior Court of the State of Washington for Lewis County.
DATES: Completed July, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Evan A. Iverson, Ph. D., Supervisor, Research and Program Analysis Section, Department of Institutions, P. O. Box 768, Olympia, Washington, 98501.

SUMMARY: A detailed study of juvenile court referrals in Lewis County was done. The study included an examination of significant changes in various characteristics during the ten year period 1955-1965, and a comparison of these factors with factors for the State of Washington as a whole.

P 592 Student teaching in correctional institutions.

PERSONNEL: J. Robert Russo; Robert D. Peters; Lee M. Odell.
AUSPICES: Geneva State Training School for Girls, Illinois; St. Charles State Training School for Boys, Illinois; Southern Illinois University, Delinquency Study Project; Southern Illinois University, Student Teaching Office; Illinois Youth Commission.
DATES: Began January, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. J. Robert Russo, Delinquency Study Project, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois.

SUMMARY: A program of student teaching in correctional institutions has been established for the following reasons:
(1) most correctional institutions have difficulty obtaining teaching staff, especially recent graduates with training which might be innovative to institutional teaching;
(2) many university education majors do not feel any enthusiasm or challenge in the idea of teaching in public schools and need practical experience to help them decide on becoming teachers in a correctional setting;
(3) it was hypothesized that the introduction of new personnel with different philosophical orientations and greater interest in rehabilitation through teaching than the established institutional staff, might bring about changes in the frequency and content of interpersonal communication among the teaching staff itself and between the teaching staff and the inmates.

As of January, 1966, the program seems to be proving successful. Of the three student teachers placed in correctional institution academic programs, one has been hired on the teaching staff, one is completing undergraduate work and the third is in the process of completing the student teaching experience.

P 593 A study of convicted rapists.

PERSONNEL: Asher R. Pacht; Leigh Roberts; James E. Cowden.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research; University of Wisconsin.
DATES: Began July, 1965. Completed January, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Asher R. Pacht, Ph. D., Chief, Clinical Services, Division of Corrections, State Department of Public Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin.

SUMMARY: In this study, an attempt was made to deal in a comprehensive and systematic manner with the personality factors, personal and family background factors and institutional and parole factors of a relatively large number of convicted rapists, as well as the characteristics of the offense and characteristics of the victims. The sample included fifty rapists who were recommitted for specialized treatment under the provisions of the Sex Crimes Law and fifty rapists who were studied under the Law but were not recommended for specialized treatment and were sentenced under the Criminal Code. Complete clinical data was available on all subjects in the sample.

P 594 A study of the susceptibility to influence of two types of institutionalized female delinquents as a function of peer and adult pressure.

PERSONNEL: James W. Lewis; S. E. Feldman.
AUSPICES: The Wisconsin School for Girls, Oregon, Wisconsin; Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research.
DATES: Began April, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: James W. Lewis, Ph. D., Clinical Services, Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun, Wisconsin.

SUMMARY: This study was designed to investigate some behavioral differences between social and neurotic delinquents. Theoretical considerations and already available research evidence suggested that social and neurotic delinquents would respond differentially to conformity pressures depending upon whether the source of the influence was an adult or a peer. Thus, the major hypothesis of this study was that social delinquents would be more responsive to peer conformity pressures while neurotic delinquents would be more susceptible to adult influence.

Subjects obtained from the population at the Wisconsin School for Girls were selected for classification as either a social or a neurotic delinquent on the basis of information contained in the institutional records. A neurotic delinquent was defined as an individual whose delinquent behavior is considered to be the expression of neurotic conflict, drives, stress, etc. The primary criteria was the presence of abnormal anxiety, guilt, distorted self-image and related symptomatology. A social delinquent was defined as an essentially psychologically healthy individual whose delinquency is mainly the result of identification with a delinquent subculture or the acceptance of anti-social standards of behavior. The two types of delinquents, totalling 150 subjects, were equated for age, IQ, racial background and length of institutionalization. After selection, equal numbers of neurotic and social delinquent subjects were randomly assigned to each of the four different experimental treatment conditions. Each of these conditions defined a different reference group:
(1) an institutional staff adult group;
(2) a non-institutional adult group;
(3) a delinquent peer group;
(4) a non-delinquent peer group.

In conformity studies of this kind, confederates or stooges of the experimenter are used whose function is to give predetermined responses in order to influence the subject's responses in certain ways. There were three confederates for each condition and all were female. The adult confederates were chosen from among the institutional clerical and secretarial staff who volunteered to participate on their own time. The peer confederates were obtained from college student volunteers. In all conditions, the confederates responded unanimously with either the correct or incorrect response. Rather than having the confederates actually present during the experiment, their presence was simulated by having their responses previously tape recorded. The stimuli also were recorded and coordinated with the confederates' responses.

Conformity behavior was assessed by two different kinds of behavioral tasks:
(1) counting the number of clicks emitted by a metronome;
(2) predicting what would be the most frequent word association given to a set of stimulus words.
A subject's score in both tasks was the number of trials on which the subject agreed with the confederates' response, i. e., when the subject gave a response identical to that of the confederates on trials where the confederates have purposely given the incorrect response. The validity of the second task depended upon the use of word association norms. Although normative data were used to select the stimulus words, the appropriate-

ness of these norms for the population being studied was separately determined. This was checked by obtaining additional norms from a small sample of the institutional residents prior to the beginning of the experiment.

The formal experimental design was that of a 2x2x2 factorial or treatment x levels design. The data was analyzed according to the analysis of variance methods appropriate for such a model. Prior to each subject's undergoing any of the experimental treatments, a measure of her self-esteem was obtained by means of a short questionnaire. This was necessitated because a significant relationship appears to exist between conformity and self-esteem.

P 595 Comparisons between two subtypes of males incarcerated under the Sex Crimes Law vs. males incarcerated under the Criminal Code.

PERSONNEL: Adelwisa Panlilio; Raymond McCall.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun, Wisconsin; Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research; Marquette University.
DATES: Began March, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Raymond McCall, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

SUMMARY: An attempt will be made to compare MMPI results of twenty-five inmates committed under the Sex Crimes Law, who showed a history of homosexual behavior primarily, with another sample of twenty-five inmates similarly committed under the Sex Crimes Law, but with a history of sex offenses other than homosexual behavior. The MMPI results of these two groups will be compared in turn with those of a control group of twenty-five inmates without a history of sex offenses, who have been committed under the Criminal Code. In addition, comparisons between the scores of these subjects on the MF (male-female) scale of the MMPI and the MF scale of the Strong Vocational Interest Blank will be made. The general purpose of the above is to determine whether the personality differences found are of sufficient significance as to suggest differential treatment approaches for these two subtypes of inmates committed under the Sex Crimes Law.

The three groups of subjects will be matched and controlled for the variables of age, race, intelligence level, socio-economic status and recidivism. In order to make the samples reasonably comparable the following subjects will be excluded: those under twenty-five or over fifty years of age, non-whites; those in the upper middle or higher socio-economic class; those with below average intelligence; and those with one or more prior penal institutional experiences. There will also be a random sample for each group taken from the offenders at Waupun.

Differences among the three groups will be assessed for significance through the use of t-tests. Correlations will then be computed between the MF scales on the MMPI vs. the SVIB, to ascertain whether a significant correlation exists between these two measures of sexual inversion.

P 596 A study of the institutionalization of mentally abnormal persons in the context of criminal proceedings.

PERSONNEL: William J. Pierce; B. J. George; Jerold H. Israel; Andrew S. Watson; John Acher; Rafael Guzman; Travis Lewin.
AUSPICES: University of Michigan Law School, Legislative Research Center.
DATES: Began July 1, 1965. Estimated completion August, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor William J. Pierce, 917 Legal Research Building, University of Michigan Law School, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

SUMMARY: There are four primary areas of inquiry in this interdisciplinary study of the institutionalization of mentally abnormal persons:
(1) mental incompetence affecting triability - particularly the accumulation and presentation of data on mental condition, the conditions of hospital detention and the return process;
(2) institutionalization in lieu of criminal prosecution - under special statutes covering sexual psychopaths, defective delinquents, addicts and alcoholics, applicable in place of or concurrently with criminal prosecutions;
(3) procedures following acquittal by reason of insanity - particularly hospitalization by legal or administrative activity and the return flow to society;
(4) the mentally-incompetent in correctional custody - principally the administrative transfer of prisoners to mental hospitals and return, parole-type release conditioned on outpatient or clinical treatment and invocation of civil commitment procedures on expiration of maximum sentence.
Civil commitment proceedings as such will not be a primary object of study, but will of necessity be reconsidered in the context of the primary topics for research.

P 597 Parole outcome prediction for male opiate users in the Los Angeles Narcotic Treatment-Control Program.

PERSONNEL: Paul F. C. Mueller; Dorothy R. Coon.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; Los Angeles Area Narcotic Treatment-Control Program.
DATES: Began June, 1962. Completed April, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: After preliminary selection, a multiple regression solution using fifteen predictor items was run on 504 men released from prison directly to the Los Angeles Area Narcotic Treatment-Control Program from October, 1959 through September, 1961. The result was a new base expectancy scale which validly predicted months of Good Time within one year after release for male opiate users. The new scale also differentiated well among groups on the criteria of favorable parole outcome within one and two years after release to Narcotic Treatment-Control Program supervision. Although the new base expectancy scale is a valid scale, it is not superior enough to the former base expectancy scale to warrant replacement of the latter as a classification device for opiate users. The main application of the new scale should be for research purposes.

P 598 Study on the possible use of probation in lieu of institutionalization.

PERSONNEL: Robert L. Smith; Paul F. C. Mueller.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research.
DATES: Began June, 1964. Completed July, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: Approximately 5,000 male adult felons were newly admitted to the California Department of Corrections in 1963. Tentative actuarially determined probation recommendations were made on commitment offense, prior prison record, prior felony record, proven deadly weapon charge and base expectancy scores. Only men with scores of fifty-three or higher, i. e., with at least a sixty-five percent chance of a favorable parole outcome in a two-year period and who were probation eligible, were recommended for probation. The purpose was to determine what percentage of the new admissions to the California Department of Corrections could be recommended safely for probation in lieu of institutionalization.

It was found that twenty percent of the male adult felon new admissions were eligible and were good risks for probation. If all men with violent or violence-prone commitment offenses were eliminated, a minimum of ten percent could still be considered as probation eligible.

P 599 Study of parole performance of Black Muslims.

PERSONNEL: Paul F. C. Mueller; Dorothy R. Coon.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research.
DATES: Completed May, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: This study determined a standard of expected parole performance for male Negro felons and used these norms to evaluate the parole outcomes of fifty men, identified as Black Muslims, prior to release to parole from 1959 through 1961. The evaluation of Black Muslims' parole outcome is of concern because of the Black Muslims' purported potential for violent behavior.

The standard population was composed of 1,999 male Negro felons released to parole in 1959 and 1960. The Black Muslim sample was composed of fifty men released to parole in 1959 through 1961. All were classified by base expectancy level. All were followed-up for two years after release to parole. The hypothesis tested was that there would be no difference between expected and predicted parole outcome for these Black Muslims.

Although differences were not statistically significant, the men identified as Black Muslims tended to do more poorly than their base expectancy scores would have predicted. However, the small size of the sample and the problem of case identification precludes any broad generalization of these findings.

P 600 Study of men released to parole in advance of their originally proposed parole dates.

PERSONNEL: Paul F. C. Mueller; Dorothy R. Coon.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; California Department of Corrections, Administrative Statistics Section.
DATES: Began Autumn, 1963. Completed February, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: In 1959 and 1962, selected men were released to parole in advance of their originally proposed parole dates. These studies provide estimates of prison time saved and parole outcomes. The hypothesis tested was that, after adjustments for some selection factors, there would be no differences between men given regular and those given advanced parole releases.

The subjects used for these studies were: 2,764 adult male felons-- 2,086 regular and 678 advanced parole releases during the months of April through August of 1959; and 3,440 adult male felons-- 2,747 regular and 693 advanced parole releases during the months of February through June of 1962. In making comparisons between regular and advanced releases, adjustments were made for base expectancy scores, types of admission and commitment offenses before applying statistical tests of significance. Prison and parole time were translated into possible dollar costs.

It was found that over a one-year period, men with advanced parole dates tended to have better parole outcomes. Over a three-year period, parole outcomes were almost identical. There are indications that the 1959 and 1962 advanced releasees' pre-release prison time savings had been slightly augmented by further prison time savings after their release to parole. Records are being kept on these men by the Administrative Statistics Section with the probability that a subsequent report will be requested on them in the future.

P 601 Special Intensive Parole Unit: Phase V: Report on large parolee group subjects.

PERSONNEL: John F. MacGregor; Howard Miller; Alfred Himelson; Paul Takagi; Donald Miller.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; Special Intensive Parole Unit, California.
DATES: Completed 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: Demographic data, which had been routinely collected for operational assignment and administrative reporting purposes, were subjected to a secondary analysis to discover the differences in parole outcome between parolees in the Special Intensive Parole Units who had attended weekly large group meetings and those who had not. The hypothesis to be tested predicted that a lower failure rate would occur among parolees who attended the weekly large group meetings. Three hundred fifty-four parolees from units in the Los Angeles and the San Francisco Special Intensive Parole Units served as subjects and controls.

A parole performance criterion was developed and chi-square techniques were applied to the factors. The study sample was partitioned between group experience and no group experience. The subjects were then stratified by Base Expectancy classification and examined by our measure of parole performance. Although most of the data in the categories compared are not significant, taken as a whole there appears to be a tendency for parolees who attended the large group to fail at a lesser rate than those who did not attend.

P 602 Special Intensive Parole Unit: Phase IV: Parole outcome study.

PERSONNEL: Joan Havel Grant; John MacGregor.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; Special Intensive Parole Unit, California.
DATES: Project received at ICCD December, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the parole outcomes for differentiated parolees given differentiated treatment within the variable of caseload size.

The basic research hypothesis predicted that an interaction existed between parolee maturity level and the parole treatment classifications (internal or external). Low-maturity

parolees were expected to do better under external rather than internal type of supervision, while the high-maturity parolees were expected to do better under an internal rather than an external type of supervision. External agents were expected to be more successful with low than with high-maturity parolees, while the reverse was expected of internally oriented agents.

It was suggested that this interaction might not be evident unless there was sufficient parolee-parole agent contact for this relationship to occur. Therefore, it was further hypothesized that the interactions would be more likely to occur in small, rather than in large caseloads.

The interactions of parolee-parole agent characteristics, which have been studied so far, have not shown any relationship with parole outcomes. In this project, unforeseen research and administrative problems lead the staff to believe that an adequate test of the hypotheses has not occurred.

P 603 Intensive Treatment: Phase II: An ecological sub-study of bunkmates and their social relationships.

PERSONNEL: James O. Robison.
AUSPICES: California Institution for Men; California Department of Corrections, Division of Research.
DATES: Began March, 1964. Completed August, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this sub-study is to make a research study of the natural processes which regulate social conduct in group settings. It is believed that knowledge from such studies can be utilized by operations personnel in correctional institutions to manipulate peer influences to the best rehabilitative advantage. The hypothesis to be tested was that certain phenomena in inmates' spontaneous social arrangements could be accounted for on the basis of other known conditions about their position in the inmate community. Specifically, a test was made of the hypothesis that the physical distance separating bunk partners during inmate community meetings was a function of the amount of their separation in the seniority order of the community.

The study was conducted upon the entire population (sixty inmates) of one therapeutic community. A sociometric device was administered, seating plots were taken during two community meetings and information on bunk location and seniority was taken from existing records. Rank-order correlation techniques were employed to determine association between seniority-separation and seating-separation measures.

The data indicate that positive sociometric ties develop between inmates assigned to the same bunking area; that the members of bunkmate pairs tend to co-vary in certain behaviors, such as compliance or failure to comply in questionnaire return; and that the likelihood of their voluntary association during community meetings is dependent upon whether they have roughly equal seniority in the community. The implications of this study are suggestive in that controlled association may provide a supplementary technique for maximizing treatment gains.

P 604 Intensive Treatment: Phase II: A study of group interaction as shown in the formal characteristics of a large communication network.

PERSONNEL: James O. Robison; James Bull; R. Ogle.
AUSPICES: California Institution for Men; California Department of Corrections, Division of Research.
DATES: Began September, 1963. Completed November, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: Large-group treatment techniques have now been employed for several years in the California Department of Corrections. Since a large number of cases were involved and since limited meeting-time is available, the question of participant involvement (how participation tends to become distributed) appeared worthy of investigation. This investigation of the participant involvement phenomena examined interaction records collected over forty consecutive meetings (at each of which approximately twenty persons were present) in an effort to discover the characteristics of such interactions.

The study was conducted in a Therapeutic Community of twenty-one young and verbal inmates and five staff members. Meetings were

held daily, including weekends and tended to last about one and one-quarter hours. Data were collected and coded as they occurred, by a clerk who was present during all the meetings. Analysis was essentially descriptive, though direct tests of some specific inferences were carried out.

Over a series of meetings it was determined that:
(1) all members participate, though great variation exists among members in quantity of participation;
(2) most members are at some time involved in direct communication with most other members;
(3) staff members are typically involved in a relatively high proportion of communication;
(4) a relatively stable order exists among members in speaking sequence -- some typically speaking up early during meetings and others typically waiting until later;
(5) a relationship exists between the tendency of a member to begin speaking early in meetings and the tendency for him to become involved in a high proportion of communication;
(6) the greater part of the communication in any meeting is likely to be among relatively few participants;
(7) staff members tend to evaluate favorably inmates whose quantitative verbal participation is relatively high. Since these levels remain fairly stable over time, there exists some danger that a non-therapeutic crystallization of the community status hierarchy may tend to develop.

P 605 A study of blood proteins and violence.

PERSONNEL: Benjamin W. Grunbaum.
AUSPICES: California Medical Facility; Solano Institute for Medical and Psychiatric Research; University of California, School of Criminology and Department of Physiology.
DATES: Began February, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Lester J. Pope, M. D., Chief of Medical Services California Department of Corrections, Room 502, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: Recent developments in cellulose acetate electrophoresis and immuno-electrophoresis have permitted fractionation of blood proteins to such a degree of thoroughness that differences between individual people can be recognized. Characteristics of blood proteins have been correlated with certain psychiatric diagnoses. It is believed that there may be correlations with those traits associated with violent behavior. This project will investigate this belief.

P 606 A study of inmates' opinions.

PERSONNEL: William A. Caldwell; John E. Berecochea; Jay Campbell, Jr.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research.
DATES: Began July, 1964. Completed August, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to assess the inmates' opinion of group psychotherapy and group therapists. A sample of fifty-one subjects, polled by administering a questionnaire to six randomly selected psychotherapy groups, were studied. The questionnaire, with fourteen forced choice items and three open end questions, was administered by the investigator during one of the regular sessions. The distribution of the responses was summarized to obtain categorized frequencies of responses.

Inmates enrolled in the group psychotherapy program reported that the group psychotherapy program and the therapists are of value to them in improving their chances of getting out of prison and of succeeding on parole. They also reported the program as an aid in their institutional life.

P 607 A study of actuarial and clinical estimates of probable parole outcomes.

PERSONNEL: Paul F. C. Mueller; James Robison.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; Southern Reception-Guidance Center, Chino.
DATES: Began December, 1963. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The base expectancy scale determines actuarial estimates of probable favorable parole outcomes. These have been submitted by correctional counselors since 1961 on all admissions to the Southern Reception-Guidance Center at Chino. Personal clinical estimates also were solicited from the correctional counselors as possible improvements on the actuarial predictions. The purpose of this study was to determine whether the distributions of actuarial estimates were similar to

those observed for first admission parolees in the past, whether correctional counselors' clinical estimates agreed with their actuarial estimates, and whether correctional counselors' estimates were similar to one another.

The study was based on 250 first admissions to the Southern Reception-Guidance Center at Chino. Five correctional counselors made probable parole outcome estimates on fifty cases apiece. Each counselor estimated probable parole outcomes actuarially by means of base expectancy scores and then clinically from all available information. Research Division clerks also determined estimated parole outcomes actuarially by base expectancy scores for the same cases.

The findings to date are that actuarial estimates are, like those found in previous studies, highly reliable and among several counselors, produce quite similar distributions of probable parole outcome estimates. Clinical estimates are pessimistic and produce very dissimilar distributions of probable parole outcome estimates. Correctional counselors appear to be responding to different sets of stimuli in arriving at their clinical estimates. Current plans call for relating base expectancy actuarial and clinical estimates to twenty-four months parole outcomes for about 200 to 300 men released to parole in 1962.

P 608 A study of the social adjustment of male pedophiles in California.

PERSONNEL: Louise Frisbie; Paul F. C. Mueller; Carol Spencer;
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections; California Department of Mental Hygiene.
DATES: Began June, 1964. Estimated completion June, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study is the determination and description of factors associated with parole performance of male pedophiles. Included in the data will be information on their backgrounds, personalities, experiences under supervision and base expectancy scales. The subjects of this study will be an estimated 500 pedophiles released from June 1, 1964, to June 1, 1965, from the Department of Corrections, the Department of Mental Hygiene and superior courts, to six southern California counties.

Coded schedules of extensive demographic and offense-history items will be completed by Department of Corrections subjects at the time of release from Department of Corrections institutions. Mental Hygiene researchers, headquartered in Pasadena, collect data on all other releases and conduct interviews and psychological testing on all subjects. One year probation and parole records will be analyzed by the Department of Mental Hygiene to discover factors associated with post-institutional outcomes.

P 609 Performance evaluation and the authority structure: An organizational study of parole.

PERSONNEL: Paul Takagi; James O. Robison; John F. MacGregor.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research.
DATES: Began April, 1964. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study is to examine the stability of the authority structure. The working hypothesis in the study assumes that individuals are motivated to receive favorable performance evaluations from their supervisor(s). A favorable evaluation is therefore exchanged for specified activities. But the supervisor also has a superior and it is frequently the case that the superior's criteria for evaluation do not coincide with the supervisor's criteria for evaluating his subordinates. This is a conflict situation which strains the authority structure. The authority structure can be maintained if there are rules to cover every contingency. However, this is very rarely the case and informal procedures arise which threaten the stability of a superior's authority.

The present study concerns itself with the hierarchical levels (authority structure) in a basic parole operation. It includes virtually all personnel in a given unit. Data collection is through interviews and observations of behavior. Data analysis is essentially a system analysis, that is, the relation of how behavior in one part of the system affects another part and how the latter part reinforces the first part.

P 610 Intensive Treatment Program: Phase II.

PERSONNEL: Richard B. Heim; James O. Robison; D. Briggs.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; California Institution for Men, Chino; California Institution for Men, Chino, Camp Don Lugo.
DATES: Began February, 1960. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: Through its program research, the Department of Corrections is seeking to test methods for making the correctional process more effective. Of growing importance in the treatment of behavior disorders is the Social Psychiatric approach, known variously as the community-in-treatment, therapeutic community or milieu therapy. In the therapeutic community, all members live and work together and hold frequent group meetings where, with staff, they discuss their common social problems--interpersonal relationships, handling of frustration and control of impulsive behavior. The general objective is rehabilitative--to develop insight, social awareness and responsible social behavior.

The purpose of this research is to conduct therapeutic community programs among inmates and to evaluate the results of this technique. Three therapeutic community units are in operation on the institution grounds at the California Institution for Men, Chino. Two of these are in the institution setting, and one is in a California Institution for Men forestry camp, Camp Don Lugo.

The general hypothesis being tested is: prison inmates exposed to intensive living-group treatment will make a more adequate adjustment upon release than comparable groups of inmates not assigned to the treatment units.

Approximately 600 inmates have participated in the design. Experimental and control subjects are assigned on a random basis from a pool of eligibles. Results of the program are to be measured by institution and parole performances of treated subjects as compared with untreated controls. Types of data on which comparisons will be made include administrative data (project admission reports, project termination reports and background and demographic information), psychological tests and inventories, ratings by counselors and parole performance.

P 611 East Los Angeles Halfway House statistical follow-up study.

PERSONNEL: Alfred N. Himelson.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; East Los Angeles Halfway House.
DATES: Began November, 1964. Continuous.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The East Los Angeles Halfway House (ICCD Project #1496) is a temporary residence for felon parolees with a history of opiate use. It is primarily oriented to the use of therapeutic community treatment techniques. This project is an evaluation and statistical follow-up of the effectiveness of the Halfway House program.

Data are collected on persons with a history of opiate use who have parole programs in the area supervised by the Halfway House district office. The data collection sources are parole agent dictation, cumulative summaries, interviews with parole agents and administrative statistics. The analysis of the data is by multi-variate analysis. An experimental group, which resides at the Halfway House and receives treatment based on therapeutic community techniques, is chosen. A control group receives small caseload supervision only.

Data have been collected and processed for an outcome study of the first treatment cohort and it was found that there were no overall differences between the experimental and control groups in terms of outcome for the first cohort of addict parolees. Another outcome study is in preparation for the second cohort. In addition, plans are being made for a process study inside the Halfway House. This study will be integrated with future outcome studies and will involve studying the House culture, patterns of communication and differential responses to the program.

P 612 Narcotic Treatment-Control Program: Phase III.

PERSONNEL: Alfred N. Himelson; Blanche Margulies.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; Narcotic Treatment-Control Program, Los Angeles.
DATES: Began November, 1962. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The Narcotic Treatment-Control Program functions as a facility for short term therapeutic treatment of parolees who have reverted to narcotics use. This project was established to discover:
(1) whether men sent to the Narcotic Treatment-Control Program center before parole would have a better parole outcome than a similar group paroled directly from a regular correctional institution;
(2) whether men supervised in fifteen man caseloads with group counseling would have a better parole outcome than men supervised in forty-five man caseloads without group counseling.

The study was carried out upon a group of Los Angeles parolees with a history of opiate use who were randomly assigned to four experimental conditions:
(1) NTCU Pre-Release, fifteen-man caseload;
(2) NTCU Pre-Release, forty-five-man caseload;
(3) Direct Release, fifteen-man caseload;
(4) Direct Release, forty-five-man caseload.
Data were collected on these subjects from routine administrative statistics, cumulative summaries, parole agent dictation and interviews. Multi-variate analyses were carried out on the data. Preliminary results indicated that the men sent to the pre-release center before parole performed significantly worse on parole than the men released directly from the regular institutions. No difference in parole outcome was found between the men supervised in fifteen-man caseloads and those supervised in forty-five man caseloads.

P 613 Out-patient follow-up study of the Civil Addict Program.

PERSONNEL: Donald Miller; Alfred N. Himelson.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; California Rehabilitation Center, Corona.
DATES: Began 1962. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The Civil Addict Program in California Corrections provides an institutional treatment resource for non-felon addicts who volunteer or are committed by the courts. This study has as its two main objectives, providing administrators and the legislature with information on out-patient performance of Civil Addict Program releasees and increasing our knowledge with regard to the treatment and control of narcotic addicts.

The sample population of this project consists of all subjects released to out-patient status from the California Rehabilitation Center. Two kinds of data, treated in cohorts, are used:
(1) the background or institutional data from official records;
(2) field data consisting of agent reports and evaluations on the subjects.
A complete file is kept on each subject. Periodically, usually at six month intervals, files are pulled and the necessary descriptive and outcome data are transferred to code sheets and punched for analysis. Data are handled descriptively in three large areas:
(1) description of sample;
(2) outcome during specified period;
(3) characteristics and factors related to outcome.

Findings as of 1965 are as follows. Initial releasees of the program were predominantly young (median age for men 25.5 and 28.0 for women), Caucasian (about half were of Mexican extraction) and one-fourth had no prior jail or prison commitments. Sixty percent of this initial group of releasees were still in the community at the end of six months, and they dropped to thirty-five percent at the end of one year. Low base expectancy releasees (poor risks) had poorer release outcomes than those in the medium and good risk base expectancy ranges.

P 614 Parole Panel Study: A study of criminal types and parole prediction.

PERSONNEL: Alfred N. Himelson; Paul Takagi; John Kinch; Paul F. C. Mueller.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research.
DATES: Project received at ICCD January, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The goal of this sub-study was to identify criminal types through measurement of attitudes and relate these criminal types to parole outcomes. The criminal typologies are taken from the works of Schrag, who identified behavior patterns in the prison social

structure as follows.
(1) The pro-social or "Square John" offender - usually a situational offender who tends to become a non-participant in the prison community. His attachments are outside of prison.
(2) The pseudo-social offender or "Politician" - usually a sophisticated profit-motivated offender (con-man) often involved with respectable persons. He shifts his allegiance from staff to inmate, depending on the advantage to self and generally has a good prison record.
(3) The anti-social offender or "Right Guy" - is a true "con" with loyalty to the inmate culture. Crime is his way of life.
(4) The A-social offender or "Outlaw" - refuses affective attachments to anyone, is incapable of prolonged cooperation, rejects authority and rebels against all recognized social pressure. He is self-centered, usually a violent offender, and operates without clear motive or reason.

Clemmer maintains that all inmates hold attitudes toward staff that could be summarized into "the prisoner's code" which generally meant non-cooperation with the staff, in matters affecting inmates and loyalty to each other. Drawing from the Prisoner's Code by Clemmer and Schrag's types, the study made the following predicted relationships which could be identified:

Schrag's Criminal Type	Prisoner's Code	
	Hostility Toward Authority	Inmate Cohesion
"Square John"	Low	Low
"Politician"	Low	High
"Right Guy"	High	High
"Outlaw"	High	Low

Questionnaires were developed to identify Schrag types on the basis of predicted conformity to the Prisoner's Code. A sample of 161 adult males was administered the questionnaire immediately prior to release from prison. It was found that inmates who tended to be negative in their attitudes toward authority also tended to express more (inmate) cohesive responses. When Base Expectancy risk categories of good, average and poor are added as controls, the relationship between "Hostility toward Institutional Authority" and "Attitudes of Inmate Cohesion" was found to be most pronounced in the poor risk category. Parole outcome measures (no convictions, jail sentences, or return to prison) obtained, showed no statistically significant relationship in outcome at eight or twenty months of parole.

These findings suggest that a typology based on these pre-release measurement of inmate attitudes ("Hostility toward Institutional Authority" and "Attitudes of Inmate Cohesion") do not materially increase the predictive power of Base Expectancy.

P 615 A study of a privately operated halfway house.

PERSONNEL: David Hobbs; Jean Shores; Alfred N. Himelson.
AUSPICES: Midway Center of Los Angeles; Volunteers of America; California Department of Corrections; University of California at Los Angeles, School of Social Welfare.
DATES: Began November, 1964. Completed July, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project is to study the operations of a halfway house type center (Midway Center) that is operated by a private agency in cooperation with the California Department of Corrections. The research aspects of this program are intended to develop means of providing research consultation to private agencies studying problems in the area of corrections and to develop techniques and means of studying private agencies that are working with correctional problems.

Through the use of interview and observation techniques, data will be collected on the following three areas:
(1) motivations regarding the acceptance or rejection of the Midway Center program;
(2) the patterns of communication within the Midway Center itself;
(3) parole follow-ups of subjects who have gone through the Center.
The population will consist of those parole releasees who accept the Midway Center Residence Program as part of their parole plan. Demographic characteristics will be taken from administrative statistics and case summary information.

P 616 Elementary education in the California Department of Corrections.

PERSONNEL: Marvin A. Bohnstedt; Philip K. Glossa.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research.
DATES: Began November 1, 1964. Completed July, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study is to identify factors associated with differential degrees of learning in a correctional education program. The first task is the measurement of improvement in basic academic skills (reading and arithmetic) acquired by inmates in the Education Program. An additional purpose is to analyze variability in learning by I. Q., age and months of enrollment. The population being studied is the inmate enrollment in grades one through eight in the California Department of Corrections during November, 1964.

The following data were collected by the institutional educators: achievement scores of tests specially administered during November, 1964, analagous scores (for the same students) of tests routinely administered in the Reception-Guidance Centers and basic descriptive information on each student. Findings were that:
(1) the average length of enrollment in the Elementary Education Program is 5.9 months;
(2) the average improvements are: reading vocabulary, 1.0 grades; comprehension, 1.1 grades; arithmetic reasoning, 1.4 grades; and arithmetic fundamentals, 2.1 grades.

P 617 Pre-halfway house group demonstration project.

PERSONNEL: Fred Cutter.
AUSPICES: California Rehabilitation Center, Research Section, Corona.
DATES: Began June, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: E. C. Gaulden, M. D., Chief of Research, California Rehabilitation Center, Corona, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project is to examine concepts about changing addict culture prior to involving the addict in a halfway house program. The project intends to:
(1) orient addicts for a halfway house experience;
(2) change attitudes;
(3) provide screening information.
The project hopes to prevent importation of the delinquent subculture to the halfway house.

P 618 Pilot Intensive Counseling Organization (PICO) III program evaluation.

PERSONNEL: Warren Wade; A. R. Little.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; Deuel Vocational Institution.
DATES: Began 1963. Estimated completion 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: PICO III is a special treatment program at Deuel Vocational Institution with the purpose of resocializing the inmate. This resocialization involves the breakdown of barriers between staff and inmates, the development of meaningful experiences within the institution and the development of meaningful links between institution and parole. This project will attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of PICO III.

The study population consists of all inmates, both youth and adult, residing in C and E Housing Units of Deuel Vocational Institution during the study period. Random selection of experimental and control groups has been a major concern in the design.

P 619 A population-program accounting system for the California Medical Facility.

PERSONNEL: Jay Campbell, Jr.; John E. Berecochea; Robert H. Fosen; Raymond E. Fowler; Sallie Sicurello; William C. Keating, Jr.; H. Magid; C. Hull; E. Christian; D. Gottfredson; K. Ballard, Jr.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; California Medical Facility, Vacaville Research Center.
DATES: This is an ongoing activity.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study is to devise a system which will allow comparisons of sub-groups of the inmate population, representative sample selection, classification of the inmate population attributes and specification of other program variables. The system proposes to maintain data in storage and retrieve same for research and administrative uses.

The procedure will be to define and collect population and program statistics for use in studying programs and program outcomes. Information on all arrivals to and departures from the California Medical Facility are processed with the aim of building a current cross section of total population by program.

Projects P 620 and P 621 are closely related to this project.

P 620 Long term development analysis of the California Medical Facility group psychotherapy program.

PERSONNEL: Jay Campbell, Jr.; John E. Berecochea; Robert H. Fosen; Raymond E. Fowler; Sallie Sicurello; William C. Keating, Jr.; H. Magid; C. Hull; E. Christian; D. Gottfredson; K. Ballard, Jr.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; California Medical Facility, Vacaville, Research Center.
DATES: Began 1964. Estimated completion 1971.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study is to increase knowledge about the impact of therapy exposure on different kinds of subjects. The problem is to explore the relationship (if any) between exposure to the group psychotherapy program and community adjustment. The hypothesis to be tested is that: it is possible to discover and test relationships among antecedent (subject), intervening (program) and outcome (criteria) variables.

An understanding of the complex relationships between the multivariate antecedent, program and outcome variable requires the collection, maintenance and retrieval of a solid base of wide range data. This information is being collected by use of institutional documents and specially designed questionnaires. When this collection is complete for a total cross section of the group psychotherapy population, this study population will be explored intensively by a multivariate analysis supplemented by inferential statistical techniques.

Projects P 619 and P 621 are closely related to this project.

P 621 An analysis of the California Medical Facility group psychotherapy program selection process with explorations into an empiric amenability typology.

PERSONNEL: Jay Campbell, Jr.; John E. Berecochea; Robert H. Fosen; Raymond E. Fowler; Sallie Sicurello; William C. Keating, Jr.; H. Magid; C. Hull; E. Christian; D. Gottfredson; K. Ballard, Jr.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; California Medical Facility, Vacaville, Research Center.
DATES: This is an ongoing study.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study is to explore the decision process which assigns subjects to the group psychotherapy program and to systematically observe the subjects' response to the program in order to evolve a typology of amenable therapy subjects. In addition, the types of subjects selected for the program will be described.

Measures of program selection and participation are being applied. The study will use all patients received by the California Medical Facility during a six month period. Subjects selected for the group psychotherapy program will be compared with those not selected. Characteristics of the study sample will be statistically compared with the experienced non-amenables. Clinical assessments as to amenability will be compared with observed program involvement and program assignment.

Projects P 619 and P 620 are closely related to this project.

P 622 Relationships between group psychotherapy patient characteristics and parole outcome.

PERSONNEL: John E. Berecochea; William A. Caldwell.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; California Medical Facility, Vacaville, Research Center.
DATES: Began June, 1964. Estimated completion 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The effectiveness of the group psychotherapy program of the California Medical Facility is being evaluated in an effort to demonstrate the relationship (if any) between group psychotherapy involvement and favorable parole adjustment.

Program participation data are being measured by the number of months the subject was exposed to the program and by the therapists' judgment of the benefit the subject received from the program. Parole is said to be a success if the subject is not returned to prison or given a jail sentence of more than eighty-nine days. The relationship between program participation and parole outcome is being measured by comparing parole success rates for subjects who became involved in therapy with those who did not become involved.

P 623 Evaluation of the newly created position of Correctional Program Supervisor.

PERSONNEL: John E. Berecochea; A. R. Little; Wayne Paxton; R. B. Heim.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Conservation Division; California Medical Facility, Vacaville, Research Center; California Department of Corrections, Division of Research.
DATES: Began Fall, 1964. Completed 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: A new personnel position, called the Correctional Program Supervisor, was instituted to staff the Conservation Centers and some of the camps of the Conservation Division of the California Department of Corrections. The new position combines the duties of the Correctional Counselor and the Correctional Officer. Three major hypotheses formed the basis for the establishment of this position:
(1) the social distance between the treator (Correctional Program Supervisor) and the treatee (inmate) should be small;
(2) institutional control of the inmate can be achieved more effectively through the use of personnel, thus reducing the need for massive physical control structures and devices;
(3) when operational personnel are given a high degree of responsibility for and contact with the inmate, they will improve their personal and academic selves in order to do a better job.

The purpose of this project is to assess the value of this personnel position through an evaluation of the institutional and parole behavior of the inmates programmed by the Conservation Division. In addition, an attempt will be made to assess the personal and academic growth of the Correctional Program Supervisors.

P 624 County diagnostic study.

PERSONNEL: Winslow Rouse; John E. Berecochea; Lloyd Braithwaite.
AUSPICES: California Medical Facility, Vacaville, Reception-Guidance Center; California Medical Facility, Vacaville, Research Center; California Department of Corrections, Division of Research.
DATES: This study is currently ongoing.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: Section 1203.03 of the California Penal Code permits certain courts in certain counties to refer convicted felons to the California Department of Corrections for a pre-sentence diagnosis and evaluation. The court then may use this information for determination of the type of sentence to be applied. The major purpose of this project is a program evaluation to assess the dollar efficiency of this type of program.

Standard demographic information, Departmental recommendations to the referring court and actual disposition are being recorded. The community adjustment of those given probation is being determined. Descriptive statistical tabulations plus estimated dollar costs are being used to evaluate the program.

P 625 Stress assessment unit program evaluation.

PERSONNEL: William F. Heise; John E. Berecochea.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; California Medical Facility, Vacaville.
DATES: This study is currently ongoing.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: Certain high violence inmates are assigned to a special pilot program of treatment and assessment at the California Medical Facility. These subjects are exposed to a series of stressful situations and observed for their reactions to the stress. The purpose of the unit is to evaluate the subjects chosen for stress assessment and to develop better methods of establishing their violence potential. The major emphasis is on obtaining a descriptive analysis of the subjects chosen for the unit. Thus, case material is being accumulated for evaluation.

P 626 The effect of prison education on parole success.

PERSONNEL: H. J. Hastings; A. R. Little.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; San Quentin State Prison, California.
DATES: Began May, 1963. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: John P. Conrad, Chief of Research, Division of Research, California Department of Corrections, Room 110, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between participation in either academic and/or vocational education while in prison and parole success. It is expected that those inmates who participated in an educational program while incarcerated are more likely to complete a successful parole. Eight hundred and seventy-three subjects have been chosen for this study. Inmate records will be utilized to select data on educational program involvement. Statistical tests will be applied for educational involvement, base expectancy, narcotic record and age.

P 627 A study of the relationship of social adjustment to parole outcome and institutional adjustment of addicts.

PERSONNEL: Mario Levi.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections, Division of Research; California Rehabilitation Center, Corona.
DATES: Began October, 1964. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: E. C. Gaulden, MD., Chief of Research, California Rehabilitation Center, Corona, California.

SUMMARY: The social adjustment of narcotic addicts, its relationship to adjustment in the institution and to success on parole, is being studied. Group Rorschach, T. A. T. and Draw-A-Person tests were administered, sociometric and supervisory ratings were studied and drug intake was observed. Tests were given on a before and after basis. All data has been collected and is now being tabulated.

P 628 Validity of base expectancy with narcotic addicts.

PERSONNEL: Mario Levi.
AUSPICES: California Rehabilitation Center, Corona.
DATES: Began November, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: E. C. Gaulden, MD., Chief of Research, California Rehabilitation Center, Corona, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study is to test the validity of existing base expectancy scores against the parole outcomes for California Rehabilitation Center residents.

P 629 Evaluation of the Buss-Durkee Inventory.

PERSONNEL: D. C. Littlefield; Mario Levi.
AUSPICES: California Rehabilitation Center, Corona; California Department of Corrections, Division of Research.
DATES: Began February, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: E. C. Gaulden, MD., Chief of Research, California Rehabilitation Center, Corona, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of the study is to evaluate the application of the Buss-Durkee Inventory in an effort to measure change in California Rehabilitation Center Therapeutic Community residents, where there is an emphasis on intensive group counseling. The Buss-Durkee Inventory will be administered at three and six month intervals to random samples from two dormitories having a total of 120 residents. The Shipley-Hartford battery will be applied to measure aggressivity. The hypothesis being tested is that residents will show "change" in a positive direction with variations in specific personality areas as a result of overall therapeutic community methods.

P 630 An investigation of legal and social work practice in termination of parental rights.

PERSONNEL: Margaret K. Rosenheim; Alan D. Wade.
AUSPICES: University of Chicago.
DATES: Began December, 1963. Estimated completion August, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Mrs. Margaret K. Rosenheim, Associate Professor, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

SUMMARY: This project is a joint investigation, conducted by a lawyer and a social worker, of professional practice in cases of legal termination of parental rights of children. Through a detailed description of a group of cases that evoke the professional intervention of both lawyers and social workers, our general purpose is to survey current practice, to isolate points of difference and agreement between the two professions in their approach to case situations and to describe the elements in the decision-making process that lead to this form of social intervention in family life.

Milwaukee County was chosen as the site for the first phase of the study because of the volume of cases obtainable from this community, the generally high level of social work practice and the proximity of Milwaukee to the investigators' home base. Because the termination proceedings under investigation take place in the juvenile court, a hybrid forum in which social agencies play a significant role, it has been our conviction that not only the court proceedings but also the processes leading up to them must be studied. As a result, the study design is based on the following four principal questions:
(1) for what kinds of cases is termination of parental rights employed;
(2) are there cases which are not referred by social agencies to the court for termination action but in which agencies nevertheless believe termination to be desirable;
(3) are lawyers and social workers active participants in termination proceedings and steps leading thereto;
(4) what information does the juvenile court possess as to the subsequent whereabouts of children whose parental relationships have been terminated?
In addition, the study contemplates exploration, by way of interviews and legal research, into questions of policy and technical questions of statutory construction which relate to termination.

If, as initial findings indicate, termination of parental rights is regarded by lawyers and social workers as coterminous with adoption, does it have potential usefulness as a legal device for assuring favorable conditions of growth and development for children who are not regarded as adoptable? Do child welfare agencies regard it as valuable in securing such conditions? If so, under what circumstances? If not, what are the limitations to its use as seen by agencies? Do lawyers regard it as a useful device? If so, under what circumstances? If not, why not? If both lawyers (including judges) and social workers tend to reject termination as a device for the protection of children, except in instances in which adoption is a practical and immediate prospect, are present alternatives to termination regarded as adequate?

P 631 Work-release program for inmates in a county prison.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Bucks County Prison Board; Bucks County Prison; Bucks County Rehabilitation Center; William Penn Center of Fallsington, Pennsylvania.
DATES: Began November, 1963. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Major John D. Case, USMC (Ret'd), Warden, Bucks County Prison, 138 South Pine Street, Doylestown, Pennsylvania, 18901.

SUMMARY: Work-release is a program in which certain prisoners are allowed to hold normal, productive paying jobs in the outside world, while spending all non-working hours in the prison under normal prison routine. In 1965, at least twenty-eight states had such laws. In Pennsylvania, a work-release law became effective in 1963. This law allowed a prisoner to "leave the prison during necessary and reasonable hours for the purpose of working at his place of employment; conducting his own business... including in the case of a woman, housekeeping...; seeking employment; attending an educational institution; or securing medical treatment." To be eligible for work-release under Pennsylvania law, a prisoner must have been sentenced for a term of one year or less and must agree to travel to and from work by the quickest route with no stops, no phone calls and no drinking of intoxicating beverages. The prisoner must turn his full pay over to the Warden and it is disbursed to cover his board at the prison, his working expenses, the support of his dependents, his court costs and judgments. Any balance is held and is given to him on his release from prison. The benefits gained from a work-release program therefore include the following: the prisoner is allowed to keep a

job and his continuity of employment is unbroken; the man's family is supported without recourse to welfare payments; the county is partially reimbursed for the prisoner's board; and most important, work-release offers a way for the prisoner to re-enter society on a guided, controlled, trial basis.

In Bucks County Prison, Pennsylvania, there is a volunteer lay placement officer who helps the prisoners get jobs, accompanies them on job interviews and checks back with the employer after the prisoner is hired. Work-release men live in a special minimum security "Rehabilitation Center" and hold a great variety of types of jobs. They are paid the going wage for the type of work they are doing and often continue in the same job after release. They are required to attend the wide variety of classes, counselling sessions and activities obligatory for all prisoners.

Eighty percent of the men on work-release in Bucks County Prison have not gotten into any kind of trouble while on work-release. Only nine percent have had to be permanently suspended from the work-release privilege. Of the 136 men on work-release during the period ending July 31, 1965, only ten have walked away, and of this number, four turned themselves in voluntarily.

Work-release has special significance for a county jail. Short term sentences and inadequate funds limit the usefulness of more usual rehabilitative methods. Work-release helps the prisoner adjust himself to the demands and routine of normal life in the outside community.

P 632 Planning and risk-taking as variables in juvenile delinquent recidivism.

PERSONNEL: Samuel C. Fulkerson;
L. C. Carpenter.
AUSPICES: Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home, Anchorage, Kentucky.
DATES: Began February, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Samuel C. Fulkerson, Ph. D., University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.

SUMMARY: To investigate whether risk-taking tendencies and the degree to which future plans have been formulated are related to recidivsm, appropriate measures of these concepts have been developed and will be correlated with criteria of recidivism. Adolescent delinquent boys who had been committed by a juvenile court and placed in a residential group care setting by a local public welfare agency, served as the subjects of this investigation.

P 633 Replication in Puerto Rico of Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck's study entitled Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency.

PERSONNEL: Sheldon Glueck; Eleanor T. Glueck; Franco Ferracuti.
AUSPICES: U. S. Office of Education; University of Puerto Rico; Government of Puerto Rico, Office of Juvenile Affairs; Harvard University Law School.
DATES: Began July 1, 1965. Estimated completion June 30, 1971.

CORRESPONDENT: Franco Ferracuti, M. D., Director, Program for Training and Research in Criminology, Social Science Research Center, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study is to determine the resemblances and differences between groups of true delinquents and non-delinquents in a culture differing from the one of the parent research, Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency. It is important to determine what universals exist, if any, in the etiology of delinquency, and this research provides the beginning of such a pursuit.

Although the parent study comprised 500 delinquents and 500 matched non-delinquents, the replication will be made on 250 delinquents and 250 matched non-delinquents. With little exception, the same series of tests and examinations will be applied to the Puerto Rican sample, but certain additional examinations which were not sufficiently standardized at the time of the parent research are now being explored, for example, electro-encephalography, skull X-rays and certain psychological tests.

It is anticipated that the findings of this research will provide a basis for a new approach in the management of juvenile delinquency by the schools and welfare agencies of Puerto Rico. However, there are no plans for the grafting of a treatment project onto this basic research although the possibility remains that this will indeed develop. Certain students in the Program of Research and Training in Criminology of the University of Puerto Rico will be given an opportunity to function in the project, should this advance their own studies and contribute in some measure to the research project itself.

P 634 A law enforcement program.

PERSONNEL: Robert L. Wendt.
AUSPICES: Institute of Government, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; North Carolina Fund, Durham, North Carolina.
DATES: Began Spring, 1966. Estimated completion 1969.

CORRESPONDENT: Robert L. Wendt, Box 10308 Salem Station, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, 27108. OR Sergeant C. E. Cherry, Police Department, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, 27102.

SUMMARY: Police officers now on the police force of Winston-Salem, North Carolina will receive specialized training to establish, within the Police Department, a special unit to be called the Community Services Unit. This Unit will work in a special area of the city in order to provide crime prevention and protective services for the people of that community. This Community Services Unit will operate within the Crime Prevention Bureau and will be coordinated with the Juvenile Unit. It is felt that the police should render this service for many reasons. Among which are:
(1) this sort of service is part of police tradition;
(2) the police have comprehensive means of communication;
(3) the police have community-wide organization;
(4) the police operate twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week;
(5) the police department sincerely desires to correct its public image and increase its effectiveness.
A civilian advisory council is to be established which will facilitate interagency communication and give counsel to the Chief of Police.

P 635 Trends in Belgian delinquency in 1965.

PERSONNEL: Nathan Weinstock.
AUSPICES: Centre National de Criminologie, Belgium; Belgian Ministry of Justice; Free University of Brussels, Institute of Sociology.
DATES: Began September, 1965. Estimated completion 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Nathan Weinstock, 49, Van Eycklei, Anvers 1, Belgium.

SUMMARY: This study of the trend of Belgian delinquency in 1965 is based on judicial statistics amplified by information furnished by the public prosecutor's office concerning hidden delinquency.

P 636 A study of holdups committed in Belgium and of the offenders involved.

PERSONNEL: Nathan Weinstock.
AUSPICES: Centre National de Criminologie, Belgium; Belgian Ministry of Justice; Free University of Brussels, Institute of Sociology.
DATES: Began September, 1965. Estimated completion 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Nathan Weinstock, 49, Van Eycklei, Anvers 1, Belgium.

SUMMARY: This study of holdups committed in Belgium during the period from 1961 to 1965 and of the offenders involved, will be based on court and penitentiary records.

P 637 Criminality and industrialization in Zelzate, Belgium.

PERSONNEL: Jean-Paul Van Roy; Nicole Lahaye.
AUSPICES: Centre National de Criminologie, Belgium; Free University of Brussels, Institute of Sociology; Belgian Ministry of Justice; Centre d'Étude de la Délinquance Juvénile.
DATES: Began December, 1964. Estimated completion 1971.

CORRESPONDENT: Centre National de Criminologie, 1, Rue Abbé Cuypers, Brussels 4, Belgium.

SUMMARY: This project will study the connection between criminality and industrialization by following the evolution, qualitative and quantitative, of criminality in Zelzate, Belgium. The transformation of the socio-cultural milieu in Zelzate, as a result of the building of an industrial plant there, forms the background of the study. The investigation will have three phases:
(1) a study of criminality during the five years preceding the construction of the industrial plant;
(2) a study of criminality during the three year period of the construction of the plant;
(3) a study of criminality during the first five years of the plant's operation.
The changes in the socio-cultural milieu of Zelzate during this thirteen year period will be analyzed parallel with the study of criminality. The data thus obtained will be correlated in order to establish the relation between criminality and industrialization.

P 638 A study of criminal homicide in Taiwan.

PERSONNEL: Yuan-fang Chen.
AUSPICES: Ministry of Justice, Republic of China.
DATES: Began December, 1964. Completed June, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Chung-mo Han, College of Law, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, China.

SUMMARY: Data are being obtained through the study of and interviews with prisoners convicted of homicide in an attempt to discover the causes of the recent increase in homicide in Taiwan. Environmental, legal and personal factors as revealed in the prisoner's record are being analyzed and the treatment and punishment given homicide offenders is being evaluated for effectiveness. The underlying purpose of the research is to discover possible solutions to the growing problem of homicide in Taiwan.

P 639 Juvenile delinquency in Taiwan.

PERSONNEL: Chau-Yuen Chu.
AUSPICES: Ministry of Justice, Republic of China.
DATES: Began December, 1964. Completed June, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Chung-mo Han, College of Law, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, China.

SUMMARY: Information on family background, education and social environment is being gathered on juvenile delinquents in Taiwan as part of a comprehensive project, the objective of which is the improvement of judicial administration and the prevention of delinquency. Individual case studies and interviews are the methods being used to help uncover the complicated factors contributing to the growth of juvenile delinquency in Taiwan.

P 640 Barbiturate mortality in Canada, 1950-1963.

PERSONNEL: Alex Richman; Richard Orlaw.
AUSPICES: Canadian Mental Health Association; Canadian National Health Grants Program; Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
DATES: Began June, 1964. Completed December, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Alex Richman, M. D., Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, 10th Avenue and Heather Street, Vancouver 9, British Columbia, Canada.

SUMMARY: Changes in Canadian rates of mortality from barbiturates are examined, and their relation to barbiturate use in the general population is discussed. While the number of deaths attributed to barbiturates quadrupled, from sixty-three in 1950 to 232 in 1963, there has been a concomitant decrease in the number of deaths from inhalation of utility gas. Combined rates for deaths from utility gas and barbiturates declined steadily for most age groups between 1950-1952, 1955-1957 and 1959-1963. It is possible that the increased mortality from barbiturates represents a change in fashion in regard to method of suicide. Changed mortality from barbiturates is not a valid measure of the extent to which consumption of barbiturates has increased in the Canadian population.

P 641 Follow-up study of criminal narcotic addicts.

PERSONNEL: Alex Richman.
AUSPICES: Canadian Mental Health Association; Canadian National Health Grants Program.
DATES: Began 1962. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Alex Richman, M. D., Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, 10th Avenue and Heather Street, Vancouver 9, British Columbia, Canada.

SUMMARY: This study describes some methods for ascertaining changes in the number or characteristics of criminal narcotic addicts and in the duration of addiction. Canadian national statistics prepared by the Narcotic Control Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, were reviewed and a seven year follow-up study of individual criminal addicts was reported.

Findings were that nationally, the number of criminal addicts has not increased between 1955 and 1964, and in fact seems to be decreasing. The natural history of addiction includes the prospect of "recovery" for about one-fifth of criminal addicts within a five year period. The prospect for abstention increases with the age of the addict. Abstention is not less likely in adults who have long histories of police contact, or who have had numerous previous attempts to quit drugs voluntarily.

P 642 In-service training program for project personnel working with rural and small town youth problems.

PERSONNEL: Edgar W. Brewer; D. R. Rinehart.
AUSPICES: Lane County Youth Project;
U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Began March, 1965. Estimated completion February, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Lane County Youth Project, 1901 Garden Avenue, Eugene, Oregon, 97403.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project is to establish an in-service training program for project personnel working with rural and small town youth problems. It will be in conjunction with the Lane County Youth Project (ICCD Project #1761), a major demonstration program already in existence. The rural and innovative nature of the Lane County Project dictates the need for training of competent professional staff to work with non-urban based youth and their problems. Another purpose of this training program is to develop cooperation between project and agency personnel which leads to a coordination of inter-agency efforts. A series of orientation workshops will provide trainees with intensive programs on selected aspects of non-urban life. Community development staff, community volunteers and youth employment counselors comprise specific target groups for rural and small city orientation. Special seminars for policy and service staffs are planned, as well as for agency executives and community leaders.

P 643 Center for training delinquent and pre-delinquent youth in delinquency control.

PERSONNEL: Morris L. Eisenstein;
Harold Bardonille; Fannie P. Eisenstein.
AUSPICES: United Community Centers, Inc., Brooklyn, New York; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Began July, 1965. Estimated completion June, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: United Community Centers, Inc., 819 Van Siclen Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

SUMMARY: The Center will recruit and train delinquent and pre-delinquent youth in a summer teen work camp setting. The object will be to prepare them for leadership on return to their local communities and in the control and prevention of juvenile delinquency among their groups, clubs, gangs and other associations. The total experience in camp (planning sessions, work, program, conflicts, relationships with adults, relationships with trainees, relationships with other teen campers, evaluations, conferences, teen government) is the training instrument for a change in direction of energy output. All experiences and relationships will be consciously directed toward angling this change through skill, consistency and integrity in examining the richness of difference, the freedom and responsibility involved in decisions between alternative choices, the goals and identity of youth and the adult society. The test of the curriculum will be its internal consistency with the living experience of the teen work camp. Training will continue, at the close of camp, in the community where the Center is located and where the trainees reside.

P 644 Follow-up study of maladjusted children identified as needing residential treatment.

PERSONNEL: H. Kelly Naylor; Vera Young.
AUSPICES: Hawaii State Department of Health, Mental Health Division.
DATES: Began November, 1963. Completed May, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: H. Kelly Naylor, Ph. D., Chief Clinical Psychologist, Mental Health Division, Hawaii State Department of Health, Honolulu, Hawaii.

SUMMARY: To obtain some indication of the subsequent degree of personal and social maladjustment of subjects identified in a 1955 study as being in need of residential treatment and to determine the extent of subject contact with critical psychiatric, correctional and judicial agents subsequent to the time of the original study, the records of eighty-four persons originally identified in 1955, were studied. Files of various agencies were checked for frequency, duration and nature of contact. These agencies included criminal and correctional facilities, psychiatric facilities, private clinics and psychiatric units attached to general hospitals. Half of the original sample had been nominated for the study by correctional and judicial facilities. The other half of the original sample had been nominated for the study by psychiatric and social facilities. The ages of the subjects ranged from seven to nineteen in 1955.

Findings were that seventy-two percent of the sample were known to correctional facilities. Some psychiatric care had been given forty-six percent of the sample, however, psychiatric tric care was primarily on an outpatient basis and of very short duration.

P 645 Social and psychological variables associated with admitted anti-social behavior.

PERSONNEL: Aron Wolfe Siegman.
AUSPICES:
DATES: Began 1960. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Aron Wolfe Siegman, Ph. D., The Psychiatric Institute, University of Maryland, School of Medicine, Baltimore 1, Maryland.

SUMMARY: The dependent variable in this series of studies is the subject's score on an anonymously administered anti-social behavior inventory. This inventory has been factor analyzed in order to determine clusters of anti-social behavior. Previous studies have been concerned with the effect of such background variables as sex, ethnic background, socio-economic background, religious background, absence of father, etc. on admitted anti-social behavior. Other variables which are being investigated are: parental identification, sex-role identification, introversion-extroversion, emotional maladjustment and guilt.

P 646 An English curriculum for training schools.

PERSONNEL: Daniel Nelson Fader; Elton B. McNeil; Morton H. Shaevitz.
AUSPICES: W. J. Maxey Boys Training School, Whitmore Lake, Michigan; U. S. Office of Education.
DATES: Began March 1, 1965. Estimated completion August 31, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Daniel Nelson Fader, Assistant Professor, Department of English Language and Literature, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48104.

SUMMARY: This research project is a sequel to a study commissioned by the directors of the W. J. Maxey Boys Training School, who requested development of curricula which would allow their students to receive equivalent public school credit in English. The program written in answer to their request enlists every instructor in the Training School faculty as a teacher of English. It proposes that the teaching of English be regarded as the primary responsibility of the English teacher and as a formal secondary commitment of every other teacher. Each teacher in the school will set at least three written exercises each week for the thirty-six week academic year and use teaching materials (soft-bound books, newspapers, magazines) like those of his colleagues in the English faculty. The philosophy of this approach bases itself upon the principles of habit and saturation: if the boy reads and writes in all possible learning situations, he is more likely to regard reading and writing as essential to his existence; if the materials employed by his instructors are not like the materials he is accustomed to resisting (with great success) in public school, he is far more likely to want to read and to write. The primary purpose of this project is to evaluate the material and methods of this curriculum.

P 647 A study of four cases of ungovernable pre-adolescents handled by the Juvenile Court.

PERSONNEL: Jacqueline Maison; Annie Culot.
AUSPICES: Institut d'Études Sociales de l'État, Mons, Belgium; Juvenile Court, Mons, Belgium.
DATES: Began October, 1963. Completed October, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Mme. Annie Culot, Professor, Institut d'Études Sociales de l'État, Ave. Reine Astrid, Mons, Belgium.

SUMMARY: A psychological study of the personality and family milieu of four ungovernable randomly selected pre-adolescents was included in their pre-sentence investigation. An evaluation of the relationships between the social worker, the children and their parents was undertaken by means of a study of court records and interviews with the parents and the children. Findings from this study and from work with many similar cases were as follows:
(1) pre-adolescent boys are at a critical point in their lives when the intervention of an event or a person may help to guide them towards a more constructive future;
(2) the cases studied came to the attention of the courts through complaints filed by the parents;
(3) all of the boys wished to be independent, living and working on their own;
(4) all of the parents regarded the boys as still being children, in need of supervision and expected them to obey parental orders;
(5) the social worker should have more than one interview with the parents and the child;
(6) home interviews should not be announced in advance, but a letter, in a plain envelope, should be sent telling the parent of the possibility of such visits;
(7) complete psychological examination of each child should be made before a judicial decision;
(8) after judicial disposition, the social worker should have frequent private contact with the boy and his parents;
(9) institutions to which the boys are committed should have a home-like atmosphere and the boys'

entrance into the institution should be made warm and welcoming;
(10) social workers should continually study to enhance their professional knowledge;
(11) arrangements should be made for periodic conferences between judges and social workers.

P 648 Study of the possibilities for successful social integration of young female delinquents.

PERSONNEL: Bernadette Demay.
AUSPICES: Institut d'Études Sociales de l'État, Mons, Belgium; Children's Department, Belgium.
DATES: Began October, 1964. Estimated completion October, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Institut d'Études Sociales de l'État, 31, Ave. Reine Astrid, Mons, Belgium.

SUMMARY: The court record, institutional behavior, family and home environment of thirty girls placed in a training school by a juvenile court, were investigated to discover what the optimum treatment for the girls individually and as a group should be and what criteria were most influential in arriving at the decision as to treatment type. The girls had been in the training school for varying lengths of time.

Treatment decisions were as follows:
(1) fourteen of the girls should be kept at the training school;
(2) two should be placed in a normal school and allowed fairly frequent stays with their parents;
(3) four should be transferred to a half-way house and allowed to find work in the community;
(4) four should be placed in domestic service;
(5) six girls should be allowed to return to their family.

The investigation then focussed on what factors in the lives of the girls had guided the decision making process. Among the most influential factors were the following:
(1) girls are generally not allowed to return to their family before they are fifteen years of age;
(2) girls who are taking a course of study in the training school generally are not released from the training school until the course is completed;
(3) the personality of the girl herself;
(4) the family environment to which she would return;
(5) type of offense;
(6) conduct in the institution;
(7) the girl's relationship with her family while she was in the institution.

P 649 Etiology of thefts by boys under sixteen years of age.

PERSONNEL: Paul Lesire.
AUSPICES: Institut d'Études Sociales de l'État, Mons, Belgium.
DATES: Began October, 1964. Estimated completion October, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Institut d'Études Sociales de l'État, 31, Ave. Reine Astrid, Mons, Belgium.

SUMMARY: Annual statistics reveal that one of the most common of boyhood offenses is theft. In 1964, forty percent of the total number of cases seen by the Juvenile Court Judges at Mons, Belgium concerned theft. A study of these seventy cases forms the basis for this project. The project tried to discover what factors in the personal lives of the juvenile thieves made them commit theft rather than another crime or no crime at all. Information was gathered primarily from pre-sentence investigations.

Findings were as follows:
(1) more boys than girls commit theft: sixty-seven boys to three girls in the sample studied;
(2) thefts were committed when the opportunity arose without much prior planning;
(3) thefts were committed in groups by ten to twelve year olds, fourteen or fifteen year olds committed thefts alone;
(4) most of the offenders came from large families;
(5) none of the thefts were committed through necessity, all of the families had some financial resources;
(6) in some cases, overcrowded homes seemed to be a factor in inducing the offenders to go out and commit the theft;
(7) most of the parents seemed surprised to hear of their children's behavior.

Conclusions drawn from the findings of the study are:
(1) when the case comes to the juvenile court, it is already too late;
(2) methods should be found to seek out the potential juvenile thief before he commits the crime and, through the aid of social work, prevent him from becoming a thief;
(3) a complete psychological, medical and social examination of each juvenile should be done immediately after he comes to the attention of the court;
(4) the school and the teacher are most important to any prevention program;
(5) a child should not be released from a correctional institution only to return to the same milieu from which he came;
(6) overcrowded housing is an important contributing factor to juvenile theft.

P 650 The Fifty Families Study: Phase II: Infant accident study.

PERSONNEL: Elizabeth Elmer; John B. Reinhart; Grace S. Gregg; Byron Wight.
AUSPICES: National Institute of Mental Health; Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh.
DATES: Began October, 1964. Estimated completion October, 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Miss Elizabeth Elmer, Director, Fifty Families Study, Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, 125 De Soto Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 15213.

SUMMARY: A group of one hundred children, twelve months of age or younger, will be selected from those children presented to the Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh for X-ray following an accident, whether or not injury occurred. These children and their families will be followed over a year's period. Aims are:
(1) to determine the incidence of abuse or neglect in infants X-rayed because of accidents;
(2) to identify possible differences between mistreated and not mistreated infants;
(3) to ascertain further differences between families displaying deviant child care and those displaying adequate child care.

P 651 A comparative study of anomie in the Kibbutz.

PERSONNEL: Salomon Rettig; Shlomo Shoham.
AUSPICES: Ohio State University Research Foundation; Bar-Ilan University, Institute of Criminology, Israel.
DATES: Began January 1, 1965. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Salomon Rettig, Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry, Ohio State University School of Medicine, Columbus, Ohio.

SUMMARY: Recent incidents of organized juvenile delinquency in two of Israel's senior agricultural collectives led to the present study. The process of anomie has apparently begun in some Kibbutzim, set in motion by the combined forces of:
(1) a shift in the position of the Kibbutz in Israeli society;
(2) the increased affluence, size and urbanization of the Kibbutz;
(3) the increased absorption of Eastern immigrants, leading to norm conflict.
Twenty-five Kibbutzim will be surveyed, representing all political parties. The Kibbutzim will be chosen to maximize the differences in the above-mentioned characteristics. Objective and subjective indices will be used to assess the state of anomie in each Kibbutz, including rates of suicide, crime and delinquency, prostitution, as well as scaled measures of normlessness, powerlessness, anomie and psychopathology. All variables will be intercorrelated. Interviews will be conducted with randomly chosen subsamples from the various strata within each Kibbutz.

P 652 Crime in Iowa, 1956-1964.

PERSONNEL: Walter A. Lunden.
AUSPICES: Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.
DATES: Began April 1, 1965. Completed.

CORRESPONDENT: Walter A. Lunden, Department of Economics and Sociology, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

SUMMARY: Records have been examined and an analysis has been made of crime in Iowa from 1956-1964 to discover information about the following:
(1) criminal litigation;
(2) cases involving juveniles;
(3) prison population;
(4) releases;
(5) parole violations;
(6) executions.

P 653 Shoplifting among university students.

PERSONNEL: Walter A. Lunden.
AUSPICES: Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.
DATES: Began December 15, 1965. Estimated completion March 1, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Walter A. Lunden, Department of Economics and Sociology, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

SUMMARY: Six hundred university students, eighteen to twenty-two years of age, were studied to discover what types of shoplifting they engaged in and what their perception of shoplifting and shoplifters was. Possible methods for the control of shoplifting were sought.

P 654 Neighborhood Youth Corps Work Experience Program.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity.
DATES: Began June, 1965. Estimated completion June, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Orville Luster, Executive Director, Neighborhood Youth Corps Project, Youth for Service, 15 Lafayette Street, San Francisco, California.

SUMMARY: This program provides work experience for high school dropouts who have no work experience and few or no skills. Many of these dropouts are delinquents or pre-delinquents or are delinquency prone. We attempt to create job opportunities for these enrollees after they leave the program through contacting businesses, unions and local agencies and asking them to provide on-the-job training for promising young people. We provide information to the enrollees regarding available opportunities. In the program, we attempt to teach them the basic fundamentals of working: attendance, punctuality and good work attitudes and habits. After they have mastered these basic fundamentals, we try to involve them in programs where they can further better themselves. They are paid while they work at $1.35 per hour, and work for thirty-two hours per week. Many of them have developed new hope for the future through this program. More than thirty government, religious, medical, settlement and social organizations provide work stations for enrollees in the project.

P 655 Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) responses and recidivism.

PERSONNEL: Elio Monachesi; Betty Green.
AUSPICES: Minnesota Department of Corrections; University of Minnesota.
DATES: Began April, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Ira Phillips, Information Center, Minnesota Department of Corrections, 310 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

SUMMARY: This study is a follow-up of a previous study done under the auspices of the Minnesota Department of Corrections and published under the title: Crime revisited. Responses to the Minnesota Multiphasic Personailty Inventory, which was administered when the original subjects arrived at the State Reformatory for Men, were analyzed to determine which factors might be useful in the prediction of recidivism. The original study population consisted of 446 subjects. This project reviewed the MMPI results available on 372 of this group. An item analysis of these results will compare the responses of recidivists and non-recidivists with the expectation that differences which emerge may form a scale for predicting future recidivism, either by itself or in combination with some of the life history variables.

P 656 Survey of the reading ability of wards in the Minnesota Training School for Boys and the Home for Girls.

PERSONNEL: Nathan G. Mandel.
AUSPICES: Minnesota Department of Corrections.
DATES: Began June, 1964. Completed August, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Ira Phillips, Information Center, Minnesota Department of Corrections, 310 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

SUMMARY: A standardized reading achievement test was given 170 girls at the Minnesota State Home School for Girls and 326 boys at the State Training School for Boys in 1964. The objective was to discover what proportion of the subjects exhibited reading deficiencies. Findings were that ninety-seven girls (fifty-seven percent) and 201 boys (sixty-two percent) exhibited reading deficiencies of one or more grades.

P 657 Population predictions for Minnesota institutions.

PERSONNEL: Nathan G. Mandel.
AUSPICES: Minnesota Department of Corrections.
DATES: Began May, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Ira Phillips, Information Center, Minnesota Department of Corrections, 310 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

SUMMARY: this is an ongoing project designed to predict Minnesota correctional institution populations. Results will be considered in planning for changes in institutional programs and physical plants.

P 658 Felony sentences imposed by District Courts in Minnesota.

PERSONNEL: Nathan G. Mandel; T. F. Telander.
AUSPICES: Minnesota Department of Corrections.
DATES: Began April, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Ira Phillips, Information Center, Minnesota Department of Corrections, 310 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

SUMMARY: The project is designed to determine variations in the length of sentences imposed by the District Courts of Minnesota and the influence of the 1963 revision of the state criminal code, with its concomitant sentences, upon the length of sentences imposed. A preliminary study of all commitments to the Reformatory for Men and the State Prison during one year (July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963) prior to the revision of the criminal code, yielded data indicating the following:
(1) for the state as a whole, District Courts imposed limited sentences less frequently than maximum sentences;
(2) limited sentences were imposed more frequently by metropolitan courts but less frequently by rural courts than were maximum sentences;
(3) limited sentences were imposed more frequently for offenses against property, against chastity, morals and decency and against justice;
(4) a greater proportion of prison inmates than reformatory inmates received limited sentences.
The first follow-up study completed subsequent to the adoption of the revised criminal code indicated a greater inclination toward imposing maximum rather than limited sentences.

P 659 Suicide.

PERSONNEL: John Cohen.
AUSPICES: University of Manchester, Department of Psychology, England.
DATES: Began 1960. Estimated completion 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor John Cohen, Department of Psychology, The University, Manchester 13, England.

SUMMARY: A previous study investigated every known case of suicide in England and Wales in the four years, 1955-1958. The present study was undertaken to provide a larger base for the inferences drawn. It includes every case of suicide in the government files for a further five year period. In particular, the distribution of "motives" in suicide pacts will be checked in comparison with those of the first sample. Statistical and content analysis will be the methods used. The work will also include a comparison of suicide pacts with individual suicides and an examination of the relationship between suicide and homicide based on other British and American data already collected.

P 660 A strategy for curbing delinquency in a Negro neighborhood.

PERSONNEL: Sister Mary Anthony; David Galinsky; Maeda Galinsky; Ferdinand O. Pharr; Richard McMahon.
AUSPICES: Sisters of Charity of Our Lady of Mercy, Charleston, S. C.; Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Charleston; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Began September 1, 1965. Estimated completion August 31, 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Sister Mary Anthony, Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center, 77 America Street, Charleston, South Carolina, 29403.

SUMMARY: The greatest incident of juvenile delinquency in Charleston occurs in the Eastside, a section in which fifty percent of the children live in one-parent matrifocal families. This project will secure the services of: a clinical psychologist, a social group worker and a community action technician who will select and train fifteen stable men of the neighborhood, to work as surrogate parents with sixty youths in conflict with authority. The subjects will be youths in conflict with the authority of the law, schools or parents. The goals are:
(1) to bring about a lessening of delinquent behavior by providing the boy identification with a socially acceptable adult male;
(2) to increase the effectiveness of the maternal figure as a positive factor in the life of the boy;
(3) to increase the strength of the family involved;
(4) to aid the neighborhood in organizing a Neighborhood Council which will be responsible for initiating projects to control and prevent delinquency;
(5) to teach work skills.

P 661 A community intervention team for the handling of identified delinquency and youth crime.

PERSONNEL: Michael Tucci; James H. M. Boyce, Jr.
AUSPICES: Active Community Teams, Detroit;
U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Project received at ICCD, January, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Michael Tucci, Active Community Teams, 8827 Artesian, Detroit, Michigan, 48228.

SUMMARY: A group of juveniles, fourteen to sixteen years of age, who are identified by police as having committed some violation of the law, will be the target of this project. It will attempt to improve the climate for youth services and youth opportunities in a certain designated area of the city of Detroit.

A community intervention team will be provided at the precinct level to which law violators, fourteen to sixteen years of age, can be referred at the time of police decision. This community intervention team will:
(1) be comprised of trained professional, semi-professional and non-professional staff members;
(2) review existing procedures and suggest alternative resources or modifications which would bring appropriate attention to the problems of the juvenile;
(3) work in cooperation with the police, but independently in the exercise of discretion as to acceptance of cases;
(4) utilize the comprehensive data collected by Community Action for Detroit Youth (CADY) project as to this designated area;
(5) utilize the residents of the community as part of the intervention tean for a better understanding of the neighborhood.

P 662 Project MIAMI: Motivation involvement attacks massive isolation.

PERSONNEL: Susan Love; Mary L. Baker; Richard S. Sterne; David J. Markenson; Gladys M. Panton; Lynn Bartlett.
AUSPICES: Young Women's Christian Association of Miami (Dade County), Florida; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.
DATES: Project received at ICCD, January, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Susan Love, Associate Executive Director, Young Women's Christian Association of Miami (Dade County), 114 S. E. Fourth Street, Miami, Florida, 33131.

SUMMARY: The Young Women's Christian Association has selected fifty girls, age thirteen to sixteen, who, according to school, police departments, courts and other agencies, show poor educational, personal and social adjustment, thus indicating they are potential delinquency and dropout problems. Through the use of group work methods and specifically using Project MIAMI, a leadership training program for teenagers, the aim of the project will be to modify observable behavior patterns, picking up educational lags, enriching the girl's cultural and living experience, providing support for personal and environmental problems, helping to establish realistic social values and upgrading future aspirations. The project hypothesis is that the achievement of these aims would be reflected in improved school attendance, better peer relationships, greater participation in the community and more cooperative attitudes.

P 663 Two group care homes for adolescent girls.

PERSONNEL: Raleigh C. Hobson; Isadore Tuerk; Jerome Levin.
AUSPICES: Maryland State Department of Welfare; Maryland State Department of Mental Hygiene; Friends of Psychiatric Research, Inc.;
U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.
DATES: Project received at ICCD, January, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Friends of Psychiatric Research, Inc., 52 Wade Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, 21228.

SUMMARY: Meeting the needs of youth requires over-all planning, comprehensive treatment and interdisciplinary cooperation between many agencies and programs. It is a community problem requiring total community treatment, participation and involvement. To illustrate and reflect the truth of these two statements, two group care homes have been established. One is located in an urban renewal area, the other is located directly adjacent to a public housing development. They have been established as specialized community resources which will provide a democratic social climate, a stable social unit, peer-group formation, educational and vocational opportunities, casework counseling, psychotherapy and integration of the group home and its residents into the social fabric of the community. It is hoped that these group care homes will serve to prevent future delinquency or emotional disturbance for many vulnerable adolescents.

P 664 Experimental self-help project for youthful addicts.

PERSONNEL: Herbert Blumer.
AUSPICES: University of California, School of Criminology; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Project received at ICCD, January, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Herbert Blumer, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, California.

SUMMARY: A new drug user has emerged as a social type in our large urban centers which today are experiencing rapid social change and ecological fluctuations. In his adjustment to life in urban America, the drug user has placed various meanings on the many values and attitudes prevalent in the social system of modern metropolitan areas. Drug use is at once a style of life and a claim to fame. When the drug user is considered such a social type, lodged inside the context of a particular group life or subculture which itself is responding to the exigencies of life in the community, we find that there are very few, if any, total community approaches to the problem of drug use as a psycho-cultural phenomenon of the crowded urban, industrial city. It is, therefore, tenable that a community-centered approach to drug use warrants some attention. The present proposal entertains one such approach, directed specifically to the youthful and juvenile drug user.

P 665 Evaluation of California's legislation giving compensation to victims of crime.

PERSONNEL: Gilbert Geis.
AUSPICES: Walter E. Meyer Reserch Institute of Law, New York; California State College, Los Angeles.
DATES: Began 1965. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Gilbert Geis, Department of Sociology, California State College, Los Angeles, California.

SUMMARY: Interviews will be conducted with sixty persons or families who, during 1965-1966, are granted compensation under the provisions of the new California state law compensating victims of crimes of violence. Interviews will also be conducted with sixty persons or families of victims of crimes of violence who would have been granted compensation during 1963-1964 had the law been in effect then. The study will attempt to determine whether those individuals who are compensated under the act retain more self-respect, report less hostility toward the offender and show superior powers of readjustment to the deprivation suffered through the offense than do those who did not fall under the law. A study will also be made of victims of crimes of violence which occurred after the law went into effect, but who did not receive compensation. All of the subjects will be studied to determine how persons adapt to violence once they have been victimized by it, how satisfied they are with criminal procedures brought to bear upon the offender, how closely they follow the disposition of the case and how they adjust to the offense in terms of altered manners of behavior and in terms of altered family arrangements necessitated by the violence.

P 666 Blackmail.

PERSONNEL: S. H. Philips.
AUSPICES: Netherlands Department of Justice; Center for Mathematics, Amsterdam; NIPO, Amsterdam; University of Leiden, Institute of Penology and Criminology.
DATES: Began 1963. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. S. H. Philips, Michelangelostraat 47, Amsterdam, Holland.

SUMMARY: From information available on approximately 200 cases of blackmail, data will be gathered and machine processed concerning:
(1) the blackmailer;
(2) the method in which the crime was committed;
(3) the sentence imposed;
(4) the victim.

P 667 The effectiveness of punishment.

PERSONNEL: Wolf Middendorff.
AUSPICES: New York University Law School.
DATES: Began February, 1966. Estimated completion June 30, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Wolf Middendorf, New York University Law School, Washington Square, New York 3, New York.

SUMMARY: This project will gather material concerning the effectiveness of penal measures in theory and practice. Special emphasis will be placed on the punishment of traffic offenders.

P 668 Suicidal and homicidal profile configurations on the MMPI.

PERSONNEL: R. A. Wagoner; H. J. Grosz; Carla Hinkle.
AUSPICES:
DATES: Began 1961. Completed 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: R. A. Wagoner, Ph. D., Research Psychologist, Veterans Administration Hospital, 1481 West 10th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SUMMARY: Comparisons of MMPI profiles of carefully matched females in samples drawn from a variety of different institutional settings, revealed few consistent differences between suicidally and assaultively oriented women. Elevated F scale scores alone differentiated those two groups when institutional setting was ignored. More important, the institutional settings varied drastically between themselves, and produced marked differences among the forgers (used as controls for the prison population) and the non-assaultive and non-suicidal women (drawn from local psychiatric units). General profile configurations as well as the specific profiles of suicidal and assaultive women, may well be distinctive within each setting, as these results tend to show for a few of the clinical scales. However, the setting in which these patients are found sharply limits the generality of the use of the preconceived profiles for the prediction of either suicide or assaultive acting-out.

P 669 The South Brooklyn Youth Leadership Project.

PERSONNEL: Susan Harwig; Judith R. Kramer.
AUSPICES: South Brooklyn Improvement Council; New York City Youth Board; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Project received at ICCD, February, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Susan Harwig, Assistant Boro Community Coordinator, New York City Youth Board, 210 Joralemon Street, Room 1101, Brooklyn, New York, 11201.

SUMMARY: Inter-group tensions in South Brooklyn contribute to the increasing juvenile delinquency of the area. Youngsters reflect the ethnic hostilities of their parents in aggressive acts against members of an out-group. This project proposes to reduce juvenile delinquency by reducing inter-group conflict and in so doing, to improve inter-group relations. It plans to provide meaningful group activities (primarily recreational in the summer, developing into more extensive and community action oriented activities during the year) that cut across ethnic barriers and provide hitherto non-existent opportunities for inter-group contact. Thus, children in their natural groups will participate in inter-group activities.

The leaders of these activities will be selected from the informal leadership of the older teen-agers. They will be trained in both recreational and inter-group skills and paid for their work. Both their composition and their orientation will be inter-ethnic. The focus of the groups they lead, however, will be on the shared activities and not on the improved inter-group relations that is the desired outcome. Activities will also be planned to involve the parents of the children and the peers of the leaders in inter-group experiences. It is hoped that such experience will provide the basis of cooperative endeavor among both adults and adolescents to improve and integrate their community.

The evaluation of the initial summer experiences will be in terms of inter-group contacts and consequences. The natural groupings will be described and observed for incidents and change (if any) as a result of interaction with members of other ethnic groups.

P 670 Joint Youth Development Committee: Corrections Demonstration Training Program.

PERSONNEL: Charles Livermore; Betty Begg; Paul Leonarduzzi; Jerry Spiegel.
AUSPICES: Joint Youth Development Committee; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
DATES: Project received at ICCD, February, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Charles Livermore, Executive Director, Joint Youth Development Committee, 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

SUMMARY: The Joint Youth Development Committee (ICCD Project #2204) has established the Corrections Demonstration Training Program to:
(1) provide in-service training for Corrections Demonstration personnel;
(2) develop training material and techniques for use in other corrections projects, both local and national;
(3) use the experience of the Corrections Project laboratory for training other personnel in related institutions and in the general community;
(4) convey the lessons learned in its experience to other community based demonstration correction programs;

(5) facilitate communication between and among the component parts of the correctional system, the correctional agencies and the community;
(6) use training as an important lever to effect the basic demonstration goal of facilitating policy and practice change within the agencies that make up the demonstration program;
(7) involve the personnel of the Corrections Project as potential trainers for projects to be developed in other parts of the city of Chicago.

P 671 Study of controlled trials of various punishments in a school population.

PERSONNEL: J. W. Palmer.
AUSPICES: Medical Research Council, Epidemiological Research Unit, South Wales.
DATES: Began 1964. Completed 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: J. W. Palmer, Department of Clinical Epidemiology and Social Medicine, St. Thomas' Hospital Medical School, London, S. E. 1, England.

SUMMARY: A study has been completed in which 150 boys, age twelve to sixteen, were subjected to randomized, controlled applications of school discipline, such as reprimand or detention, to determine the effect the various punishments had on the subsequent conduct of the boys. Punishments were given for common school misdemeanors such as lateness, smoking and failure to do work assigned. No significant differences were detected between the effects of reprimand and detention. It is expected that information gathered from this study of punishment in a "trivial" context will facilitate the establishment of experimental research on the effect of various types of punishment in penal institutions and magistrates' courts.

P 672 Inmate education.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Federal Correctional Institution, Milan, Michigan; Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan.
DATES: Began September, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. J. L. Carey, Supervisor of Education, Federal Correctional Institution, Milan, Michigan.

SUMMARY: Pilot studies in the use of different teaching methods, group therapy, the use of student teachers, team teaching, etc. have been established in an effort to discover the most effective and efficient methods of raising the educational status of inmates at the correctional institution. Studies that will investigate inmates' attitudes toward education, inmates' level of educational aspiration, etc., are also being undertaken.

P 673 Empirical relations between individual and ecological correlations: A comparison based on delinquency data.

PERSONNEL: Gerald T. Slatin; Karl Schuessler.
AUSPICES: Indiana University.
DATES: Began April, 1965. Estimated completion August, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Gerald T. Slatin, Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

SUMMARY: For this study of the empirical relationship between correlations based on both ecological and individual delinquency data, official delinquency data for a sample of high school students are correlated with selected economic and social characteristics of the students to produce a matrix of intercorrelations based on individual data. Individuals are then grouped into various-size ecological units for the purpose of converting the original individual data to aggregate or ecological measures for each size ecological grouping, e. g., varying size clusters of city blocks. Intercorrelation of these aggregate measures yields a matrix of ecological correlations based on each degree of consolidation. Comparisons are drawn between the various correlations as well as the factor structures which derive from each matrix. Special emphasis is on the comparison of total, between and within areas correlations in an attempt to examine in detail the so-called "ecological fallacy" problem as it relates to the study of delinquency.

P 674 The effects of chlordiazepoxide(Librium) on anxiety and hostility levels of asocial and delinquent adolescents.

PERSONNEL: Louis A. Gottschalk; Goldine E. Gleser; Robert Fox.
AUSPICES: Foundations Fund for Research in Psychiatry; National Institute of Mental Health.
DATES: Began January, 1963. Estimated completion October, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Louis A. Gottschalk, M. D., Research Professor of Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, Ohio.

SUMMARY: Seventy-five delinquent boys, sixteen and seventeen years of age, who were in the custody of the Youth Center of the city of Cincinnati served as the subjects of this experiment. The experiment was established to study the immediate effect of a small oral dose of chlordiazepoxide (20 mg.) on the anxiety and the hostility levels of a group of asocial delinquent boys and to determine the electrodermal (GSR) responses in the subjects and their relationship to measures of anxiety.

The subjects were brought into the laboratory situation, told the purpose of the experiment and instructed to talk for five minutes into a tape recorder about any subject. One third of the subjects were then administered a placebo, another third no medication and one third received 20 mg. of chlordiazepoxide. Electrodes were connected to each subject's forearm and wrist for electrodermal (GSR) measurements. Spontaneous GSR activity was measured initially; then other GSR measurements were taken. Boys were again instructed to talk for five minutes into a tape recorder about any subject, following which they were administered the IPAT Anxiety Scale. Further electrodermal studies were carried on under a number of conditions, after which subjects gave another five-minute verbal sample.

A significant decrease was found in the anxiety and hostility levels in the verbal sample given forty-five minutes after ingestion of chlordiazepoxide. No significant correlations were found between IPAT anxiety scores and the electrodermal responses, although a low positive correlation was found between verbal behavior anxiety scores and spontaneous (GSR) activity in one group of subjects.

P 675 Evaluation of different types of court treatment of the alcohol addict.

PERSONNEL: Keith S. Ditman; George G. Crawford; Craig MacAndrew; Herbert Moskowitz; Edward W. Forgy.
AUSPICES: California Department of Public Health, Division of Alcoholic Rehabilitation; San Diego Municipal Court; Vista Hill Psychiatric Foundation; University of California at Los Angeles, Center for the Health Sciences, Department of Psychiatry, Alcoholism Research Clinic.
DATES: Began July, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONEDNT: Keith S. Ditman, M. D., Alcoholism Research Clinic, Center for the Health Sciences, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, 90024.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this ongoing project is to compare the effectiveness in decreasing drunk arrests of three treatment procedures for the chronic drunk offender and to determine if there are characteristics of offenders that would indicate which type of treatment would be most effective. A chronic drunk offender is defined as an individual who has been convicted in California twice for drunkenness in the previous three months or three times in the previous year. A local "rap" sheet and a criminal identification and investigation sheet, indicate this information to the judge. Each individual so classified is fined $25.00 and given a thirty day sentence with the time suspended on condition that he abstain from alcoholic beverages for one year, complete a three page eighty-item questionnaire and accept assignment to one of three treatments:
(1) no treatment;
(2) Alcoholism Clinic treatment;
(3) Alcoholics Anonymous treatment.
An assistant is available in the court to aid the defendant in completing the questionnaire. To avoid bias, after conviction, the judge refers to a random assignment sheet for assigning the offender to one of three treatments. Those assigned to "no treatment" are given a summary probation sheet stating the conditions of probation which includes reporting back to the court in six months. Those assigned to the Alcoholism Clinic are given a similar summary probation sheet except that they are told to report to the Clinic on or before the first business day following the date of their release, cooperate with the Clinic in treatment and report back to court in six months. Those assigned to Alcoholics Anonymous for treatment are given a similar summary probation sheet except that they are told to attend five meetings of Alcoholics Anonymous within the next thirty days, the first meeting to be attended within twenty-four hours after release and to return the sheet to the

court in thirty days with signatures of Alcoholics Anonymous secretaries giving evidence of attendance.

Besides comparing these three treatment procedures for the chronic drunk offender by determining relative arrest rates and unit failure rates for each, the project will:
(1) obtain criminal identification and investigation reports early in 1966 on all of the offenders included in the controlled study during the period July 1, 1964 to December 31, 1964; the change in the pattern of their arrests before, during and after the period of the controlled study will also be evaluated to determine the effect of the program;
(2) determine, for predictive purposes, relationships between prior offense records and characteristics of the offenders as elicited by the three page questionnaire and their response to treatment;
(3) ascertain the effect of these differential assignments on the number of drunk arrests for the city of San Diego.

LIST OF JOURNALS

from which articles are regularly selected for inclusion
in the International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency.

Abstracts for Social Workers
(New York, New York)

Addictions
(Toronto, Canada)

Alabama Social Welfare
(Montgomery, Alabama)

Albany Law Review
(Albany, New York)

Alcoholism - Review and Treatment Digest
(Berkeley, California)

American Bar Association Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Behavioral Scientist
(New York, New York)

American Child
(New York, New York)

American Criminal Law Quarterly
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Education
(Washington, D.C.)

American Journal of Correction
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

American Journal of Orthopsychiatry
(New York, New York)

American Journal of Psychiatry
(Hanover, New Hampshire)

American Journal of Psychotherapy
(Lancaster, Pennsylvania)

American Journal of Sociology
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Sociological Review
(Washington, D.C.)

American Sociologist
(Washington, D.C.)

American University Law Review
(Washington, D.C.)

Annual Survey of American Law
(Dobbs Ferry, New York)

Approved Schools Gazette
(Birmingham, England)

Archiv für Kriminologie
(Lubeck, Germany)

Archivos de Criminologia Neuro-Psiquiatria
y. Disciplinas Conexas
(Ecuador, South America)

Australian Journal of Social Work
(Melbourne, Australia)

Baylor Law Review
(Waco, Texas)

Behavioral Science
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Bewährungshilfe
(Godesberg, Germany)

Boletin
(Montevideo, Uruguay)

Boston University Law Review
(Boston, Massachusetts)

British Journal of Criminology
(London, England)

British Journal of Psychiatry
(London, England)

British Journal of Sociology
(London, England)

British Journal of Veneral Diseases
(London, England)

Brooklyn Law Review
(Brooklyn, New York)

Brown Studies
(St. Louis, Missouri)

Bulletin
(Geneva, Switzerland)

Bulletin de l'Administration Penitentiaire
(Brussels, Belgium)

Bulletin de la Société Internationale de
Defense Sociale
(Paris, France)

Bulletin de Médecine Légale
(Lyon, France)

Bulletin of the Criminological Research
Department
(Tokyo, Japan)

Bulletin Mensuel, Centre d'Études et de
Documentation Sociales
(Liége, Belgium)

Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic
(Topeka, Kansas)

Bulletin on Narcotics
(United Nations, New York)

Bulletin Société de Criminology du Québec
(Montreal, Canada)

California Law Review
(Berkeley, California)

California Youth Authority Quarterly
(Sacramento, California)

Canada's Mental Health
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Bar Journal
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Journal of Corrections
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Welfare
(Ottawa, Canada)

Catholic School Journal
(Milwaukee, Wisconsin)

Center for Law Enforcement
Research Information
(Washington, D.C.)

Centro de Combate a Taxicomania
(Macau, Portugal)

Challenge
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Child Care
(London, England)

Child Development
(Lafayette, Indiana)

Children
(Washington, D.C.)

Child Welfare Journal
(New York, New York)

Clearing House
(Sweet Springs, Missouri)

Cleveland - Marshall Law Review
(Cleveland, Ohio)

Columbia Law Review
(New York, New York)

Columbia University Forum
(New York, New York)

Community
(New York, New York)

Community Education
(Freeville, New York)

Community Mental Health Journal
(Lexington, Massachusetts)

Contact
(Plymouth, Michigan)

Contributions a l'Étude des Sciences de
l'Homme
(Montreal, Canada)

Cornell Law Quarterly
(Ithaca, New York)

Correctional Research Bulletin
(Boston, Massachusetts)

Correctional Review
(Sacramento, California)

Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy
(New York, New York)

Crime and Delinquency
(New York, New York)

Criminal Law Bulletin
(New York, New York)

Criminal Law Quarterly
(Toronto, Canada)

Criminal Law Review
(London, England)

Criminalia
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Criminologia
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Issues in Criminology
(Berkeley, California)

Current Sociology
(Washington, D.C.)

Defender Newsletter
(Chicago, Illinois)

Detective
(Dacca, Pakistan)

Eagle
(Alderson, West Virginia)

Education Digest
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Educational Magazine
(Melbourne, Australia)

Esperienze di Rieducazione
(Rome, Italy)

Ethics
(Chicago, Illinois)

Études Internationales de Psycho-Sociologie Criminalle
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Excerpta Criminologica
(Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Exceptional Children
(Washington, D.C.)

Family Service Highlights
(New York, New York)

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin
(Washington, D.C.)

Federal Corrections
(Ottawa, Canada)

Federal Probation
(Washington, D.C.)

Federal Rules Decisions
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

Fordham Law Review
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Freedom of Information Center
(Columbia, Missouri)

General Director's Letter
(Washington, D.C.)

Georgetown Law Journal
(Washington, D.C.)

Goltdammer's Archiv für Strafrecht
(Hamburg, Germany)

Group Psychotherapy
(Beacon, New York)

Harvard Law Review
(Cambridge, Massachusetts)

Howard Journal of Penology and Crime Prevention
(London, England)

Howard Law Journal
(Washington, D.C.)

Illinois Education
(Springfield, Illinois)

Indian Police Journal
(New Delhi, India)

Insights
(Topeka, Kansas)

International and Comparative Law Quarterly
(London, England)

International Annals of Criminology
(Paris, France)

International Child Welfare Review
(Geneva, Switzerland)

International Council of Voluntary Agencies
(Geneva, Switzerland)

International Criminal Police Review
(Paris, France)

International Journal of Adult and Youth Education
(Paris, France)

International Journal of Group Psychotherapy
(New York, New York)

International Journal of Social Psychiatry
(London, England)

International Police Chronicle
(Paris, France)

International Review of Criminal Policy
(United Nations, New York)

JAG Journal
(Washington, D.C.)

Journal of Applied Behavioral Science
(Washington, D.C.)

Journal of Abnormal Psychology
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Journal of Clinical Psychology
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Journal of Correctional Education
(Terre Haute, Indiana)

Journal of Correctional Work
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Journal of Criminal Law
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Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science
(Baltimore, Maryland)

Journal of Family Law
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Journal of Forensic Sciences
(Mundelein, Illinois)

Journal of Individual Psychology
(Washington, D.C.)

Journal of Marriage and the Family
(Minneapolis, Minnesota)

Journal of Negro Education, The
(Washington, D.C.)

Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, The
(Baltimore, Maryland)

Journal of Offender Therapy
(New York, New York)

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology
(Washington, D.C.)

Journal of Programed Instruction
(New York, New York)

Journal of Projective Techniques and Personality Assessment
(Glendale, California)

Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency
(New York, New York)

Journal of Social Issues
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Journal of Social Psychology
(Provincetown, Massachusetts)

Key Issues
(Chicago, Illinois)

Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozial-Psychologie
(Opladen, Germany)

Journal of the American Judicature Society
(Chicago, Illinois)

Journal of the California Probation, Parole and Correction Association
(Van Nuys, California)

Journal of the Indian Law Institute
(New Delhi, India)

Journal of the Society of Public Teachers of Law
(London, England)

Journal of the State Bar of California
(San Francisco, California)

Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review
(London, England)

Juvenile Court Judges Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

Kriminalistik
(Schopenstehl, Germany)

Law and Contemporary Problems
(Durham, North Carolina)

Law Library Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

Law and Order
(New York, New York)

Law in Transition Quarterly
(Los Angeles, California)

Law Quarterly Review
(Toronto, Canada)

Legal Aid Brief Case
(Chicago, Illinois)

Legal Aid Review
(New York, New York)

Magistrate
(London, England)

Marquette Law Review
(Milwaukee, Wisconsin)

Medicine, Science and the Law
(London, England)

Medico-Legal Journal
(Cambridge, England)

Mental Health
(London, England)

Mental Hygiene
(New York, New York)

Michigan Law Review
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Military Law Review
(Washington, D.C.)

Minnesota Journal of Educators
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

Minnesota Welfare
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

Mississippi Law Journal
(University, Mississippi)

Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht
(Hamburg, Germany)

Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und
Strafrechtsreform
(Berlin, Germany)

Montana Law Review
(Missoula, Montana)

Monthly Labor Review
(Washington, D.C.)

Motive
(Columbus, Ohio)

Municipal Court Review
(Denver, Colorado)

N.E.A. Journal
(Washington, D.C.)

Nation, The
(New York, New York)

National Prisoner Statistics
(Washington, D.C.)

National Sheriff
(Washington, D.C.)

New Jersey Municipalities
(Trenton, New Jersey)

New Society - The Social Science Weekly
(London, England)

New York State Education
(Albany, New York)

New York University Law Review
(New York, New York)

Northwestern University Law Review
(Chicago, Illinois)

OST Europa Recht
(Stuttgart, Germany)

Our Children
(New York, New York)

Out and About
(Sydney, Australia)

P.T.A. Magazine
(Chicago, Illinois)

Penant, Revue de Droit des Pays d'Afrique
(Paris, France)

Pennsylvania Association on Probation,
Parole and Correction
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Perceptual and Motor Skills
(Missoula, Montana)

Perspective
(Olympia, Washington)

Police
(Springfield, Illinois)

Polizei, Die
(Cologne, Germany)

Police Chief
(Washington, D.C.)

Police Journal, The
(Chichester, England)

Police Management Review
(New York, New York)

Popular Government
(Chapel Hill, North Carolina)

Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Presidio
(Fort Madison, Iowa)

Prison Journal
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Prison Service Journal
(Wakefield, England)

Probation
(London, England)

Probation and Child Care
(Colombo, Ceylon)

Psychiatric Quarterly
(Utica, New York)

Psychiatry
(Washington, D.C.)

Psychoanalytic Review
(New York, New York)

Public Welfare
(Chicago, Illinois)

Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica
(Rome, Italy)

Quarterly, The Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol
(New Brunswick, New Jersey)

Raiford Record
(Raiford, Florida)

Ressegna di Studi Penitenziari
(Rome, Italy)

Recherches Sociographiques
(Quebec, Canada)

Recueil de Droit Pénal
(Paris, France)

Renewal: Chicago City Missionary Society
(Chicago, Illinois)

Report on Man's Use of Alcohol
(Chicago, Illinois)

Research Review - Department of Institutions State of Washington
(Olympia, Washington)

Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal
(Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Revista de Ciencias Sociales
(Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico)

Revista Juridica
(Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico)

Revue Abolitionniste
(Geneva, Switzerland)

Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie
(Brussels, Belgium)

Revue de Droit Pénal Militaire et de Droit de la Guerre
(Brussels, Belgium)

La Revue de l'Alcoolisme
(Paris, France)

Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé
(Paris, France)

Review of the Youth Protection Services
(Montreal, Canada)

Revue International de Criminologie et de Police Technique
(Geneva, Switzerland)

Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal
(Paris, France)

Richterzeitung
(Vienna, Austria)

Rutgers Law Review
(Newark, New Jersey)

S.C.A.A. Viewpoint
(New York, New York)

Samaj-Seva: The Journal of Social Welfare
(Poona, India)

Sauvegarde de l'Enfance
(Paris, France)

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht
(Berne, Switzerland)

Singapore Police Magazine
(Singapore, Malaysia)

Smith College Studies in Social Work
(Northhampton, Massachusetts)

Social Forces
(Chapel Hill, North Carolina)

Social Problems
(Boston, Massachusetts)

Social Research
(Albany, New York)

Social Sciences Information
(Paris, France)

Social Service Review
(Chicago, Illinois)

Social Work
(New York, New York)

Sociological Analysis
(River Forest, Illinois)

Sociological Inquiry
(Seattle, Washington)

Sociology and Social Research
(Los Angeles, California)

South African Law Journal
(Johannesburg, South Africa)

Southern California Law Review
(Los Angeles, California)

Southwestern Social Science Quarterly
(Austin, Texas)

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(New York, New York)

Staat und Recht
(Berlin, Germany)

Stanford Law Review
(Stanford, California)

State Governments
(Chicago, Illinois)

Strafvollzug und Paedagogik
(Schwäbisch Hall, Germany)

Syracuse Law Review
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Teachers College Record
(New York, New York)

Tennessee Law Review
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Texas International Law Forum
(Austin, Texas)

Texas Law Review
(Austin, Texas)

Tilastokatsauksia Statistiska Oversikter
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University of California Los Angeles
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Washington and Lee Law Review
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Yale Law Journal
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